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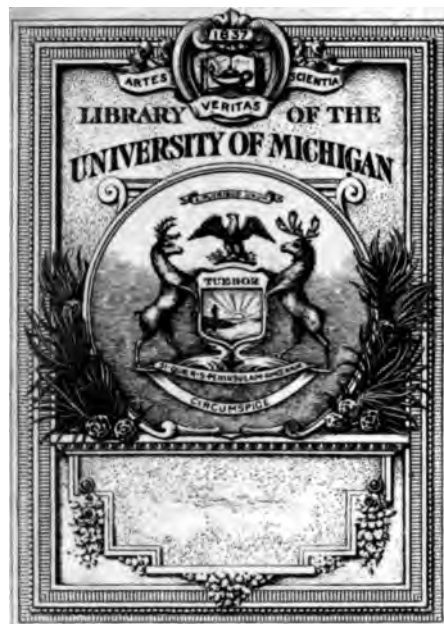
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3



A DUTCH GOLDEN-WEDDING MEMORIAL. (See page 404.)

CHRONOGRAMS COLLECTED

more than 4000 in number
since the publication of
the two preceding Volumes in
1882 and 1885

By JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

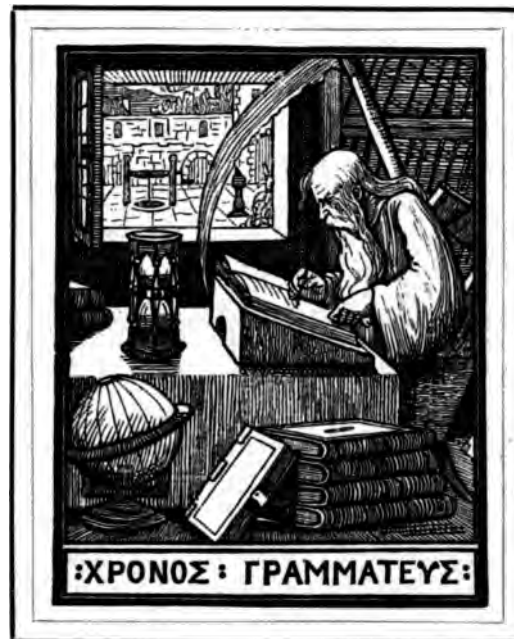
ANOTHER BUDGET NEEDS ANOTHER CLEARANCE,	= 1255
SO NOW YOU HAVE ANOTHER LAST APPEARANCE.	= 170
ASK WHETHER THIS THE VERY LAST WILL BE,	= 177
I CAN BUT ANSWER "HE WHO LIVES WILL SEE."	= 293
	1895

LONDON: ELLIOT STOCK, PATERNOSTER ROW.
1895.

HERE YOV HAVE
YET ANOTHER
QVITE NEVV BOOK
OF
RIGHT EXCELLENT
CHRONOGRAMS
ISSVED
BY
I. HILTON, F.S.A.



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THE contents of the earlier part of the present volume appeared, in a condensed form, in the limited space of the pages of the monthly publication, the *Antiquary*, at somewhat irregular times from 1887 to 1893, as the material was acquired by prolonged research. Additional material has also been collected, too valuable to be withheld from publication ; therefore it seemed desirable to amplify and rearrange the whole in a separate volume as the third successive one, with a view to yet further development by future workers in the same field.

The title of the second of my two preceding volumes implies that the subject, so far as my agency had carried it, was concluded ; the present volume is conclusive that such a point was not reached, and my own belief is that no finality will ever be arrived at, or that research will ever exhaust the subject, and say, ' Here is the last of the chronograms.'

Although much is added to what is contained in the pages of the prior volumes, little has been discovered to define the origin or antiquity of these so-called conceits; the popularity to which they attained about the period of the sixteenth century is in some degree accounted for at page 435 *infra*. The earlier of those pages, and the general remarks in Chapter I. of the present volume, leave little that need be repeated now by way of preface. It may be said, however, that all the books now to be introduced to the reader's notice are rare, some are very rare, and some few, I think, are perhaps unique. Nowhere can a student go to any library and realize the expectation of meeting with such a collection there as is here assembled. The three volumes will form the student's guide to all that have come under my notice, and will stand as a bibliography of chronogrammatic literature for the guidance of those who may be attracted to pursue research for fresh examples, or to peruse at leisure the originals in their printed form of existence, whether as sumptuous folios or insignificant tracts and pamphlets. These works bear ample testimony to the extent to which the literature of Continental Europe was pervaded by the chronogram element, engaging the attention and approval of scholars, as well as the patronage of emperors and potentates, for at least three hundred years. To the extended use of printing must be attributed the preservation of the earlier productions, though it does not definitely fix the time of the earliest use of them. Whatever early manuscript memoranda may have contained relating to our subject is scarcely known, though it is probable that chronograms before the middle of the fifteenth century were recorded on writing materials which have perished. Inscriptions on stone monuments and memorials do not afford the desired help, though it seems that dates were so recorded in a form not strictly chronogrammatic, as is set forth at page 485, Chapter XLII., on 'Dates quaintly expressed in Latin Verse.' Some few of those examples, certainly not all, seem to be genuine predecessors (in Europe, at least) of the true chronogram; many come down into the time when chronograms were in vogue; and some were composed long after the dates represented. Medals

and coins bearing chronograms do not reach back far enough to help the inquiry.

A rule for the construction or the reading of chronograms can scarcely be repeated too often, in order to dispel a belief that it is only necessary to select some numeral letters contained in any sentence to make a chronogram of any required date, disregarding other numeral letters in the same sentence. The rule is that every such numeral letter must be reckoned, and the reason is that such a selection would leave the unused letters to make more than the required date, and so produce a false result. Besides this, there are a great many examples in old books, of chronograms printed without the date letters being distinguished from others, a fault or neglect which can be rectified with small trouble, by restoring all the numeral letters into the usual form. The reader is referred to pages 123 to 126 *infra* for one of the many examples, where also others are indicated.

A further remark is needful for those readers who may not have perused the two anterior volumes, with regard to the letter D=500, which most Flemish and Dutch chronogram-writers have not used as a numeral; the reader is referred to pages 2 and 86 *infra*, other examples are of frequent occurrence. One Flemish writer, Jodocus de Weerdt, regarded this as a grave error, and having published in 1609 a work with 47 of the chronograms so composed, and subsequently recognising the faulty principle of construction, he recast the chronograms, and in a second edition, printed by Plantin in 1626, restored the letter D to its proper function; this is more fully set forth at pages 64 and 69 of *Chronograms Continued*.

Many of the persons and events marked by chronograms in the following pages have appeared in like manner in the preceding volumes. An attempt has been made to enliven the appearance of a somewhat dry subject with ornamental head and tailpieces, taken from examples in old chronogram books, and others are intermixed from different sources, having an antique pictorial character. The illustrations are explained at the places where they occur.

It was reckoned that 21,037 chronograms were brought into

notice in my two former volumes; the further number of 22,187 may in like manner be enumerated in volume three, a good proportion of which, viz., 4,187 (after allowing for those repeated from volumes one and two), are printed in the following pages. This brings the grand totals to 38,411 chronograms noticed, and 14,712 recorded in print. Although the labour of recording so large a number is mine, the result would have been far less but for the kind help rendered by a friend already named, and repeatedly alluded to in this volume, by bringing to my notice many rare books.

For whatever errors may exist in the following pages, the indulgent reader is referred to the remarks on the last page, next to the index.

J. H.

60, MONTAGU SQUARE, LONDON,
October, 1895.





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I.

GENERAL REMARKS ON CHRONOGRAMS.



IT may be interesting, and I think it would be useful, to those who may take up this volume, to peruse some general remarks before going deeply into the subject of chronograms as they are represented in the following pages. I have been occupied during many years with the necessary research; I have found, and still find, the materials growing before me, and I have made and published what is doubtless the largest collection of chronograms ever brought together. The work has been at times arduous—the subject has been ever in view, both at home and abroad; nevertheless, I am convinced that it is not exhausted, and that fresh discoveries of unedited chronograms will reward the labour of a continued search in some of the rarely-trodden byways of literature. Many a chronogram now lying buried in the pages of old books, may thus be drawn forth and placed in a state of new existence in the pages of some future modern work. That has been effected to some extent in this volume, the third and last of my labour, extending over fifteen years.

Although it is somewhat of a repetition, a few preliminary explanations as to the meaning and nature of a chronogram will not be out of place, accompanied by examples taken from my published volumes,¹ wherein also may be found an extended treatment of this

¹ *Chronograms, Five Thousand and more in number, excerpted out of various Authors and collected at many Places*, by James Hilton, F.S.A., 1882. Also, *Chronograms Continued and Concluded, more than Five Thousand in Number*, a supplementary volume to that published in 1882, by the same author, 1885. Both published by Elliot Stock, London.

most varied subject, with full extracts from many hundreds of rare old books.

A chronogram is properly a sentence or a verse, wherein certain letters express a date, while the sentence itself is descriptive of, or allusive to, the event to which the date belongs. The date is found by adding together the numeral letters, or, to speak more accurately, the ordinary figures represented by them. The method is very simple, because only the seven Roman numerals—I, V, X, L, C, D, M, equal respectively to 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000—are used for the purpose. It is imperative, however, that every one of such letters in the sentence should be counted, and that no such letter should be passed over or rejected from the reckoning. For the sake of perspicuity, all the numeral letters are usually printed larger (or they may be distinguished by red colour, etc.); when a numeral letter occasionally occurs printed small, it is either a printer's mistake, or evidence that the chronogram is a bad one. This reckoning of all the numeral letters is obviously of prime importance; almost the only difficulty in composing a chronogram consists in the strict observance of the rule. It must be noted that in the chronograms of Flemish writers the letter D, = 500, was generally ignored as a numeral—an exception which is manifestly bad, and is admitted to be so by more than one of the leading Flemish writers. The letter W should count as = 10; it is so printed in Dutch chronograms, but in Latin ones the letters VV (= twice 5) are generally substituted. The letter U is frequently so printed, or else the letter V is substituted, causing a little difficulty in reading some words—such, for instance, as VVIDVM for UVIDUM; and so also as to the letters I and J, which are sometimes used indiscriminately in the older books, each counts as *one*; the letter J should be counted. There are, however, some carelessly introduced exceptions which go to spoil the chronogram. The Dutch *ij* and the letter Y should count as = 2. These exceptions are not to be wondered at or condemned when we consider the numerous languages spoken by the writers of European chronograms, and the varied use and pronunciation of some of their letters. A serious difficulty, however, has to be encountered by the chronogram-writer when composing in Latin verse, say, in Hexameter, Pentameter, or Sapphic metre, in order

to avoid transgressing any of the foregoing conditions ; and yet these forms of verse are most frequently used by the writers of the best periods. Their success is owing, perhaps, to the fact that, by classical education, they were especially familiar with the Latin language and its entire vocabulary.

The occurrence of chronograms on medals, in old books, inscriptions, and in other ways, is very frequent ; they may appear as an isolated word, a concise motto, or a long sentence. A quotation of the exact words of Scripture, especially of the Latin version, or of an ancient Latin writer, not unfrequently supplies a modern appropriate chronogram. The title-pages of books are sometimes composed in chronograms, or, at least, are dated by a chronogram motto ; in like manner the date lurks in the legend on a commemorative medal ; in such examples the date is very seldom super-added in figures. There are poetical compositions consisting of hundreds of lines, and in one instance of more than two thousand lines, all being chronograms of particular dates. The scope of the application of chronograms is infinite ; they are scattered over a large extent of works on history and biography, and both serious and trivial events equally have engaged their use. They are met with most plentifully in works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—in fact, from the thirteenth century down to the present time, though in less profusion at the two extremes. All this is fully shown in the large and varied collections resulting from my researches.

By careful observation of examples, and keeping in mind the foregoing remarks, it will be seen that the date of any circumstance may be so indicated with accuracy, and perhaps more perfectly than by ordinary figures. A date in figures only may be damaged so as to be partially legible, while a chronogram date partially illegible may be restored by recalling the obvious spelling or meaning of an injured word. Neatness of composition and conciseness of expression are desirable qualities, otherwise the chronogram will be too long and wear a straggling appearance ; in order to follow out this condition, every word should contain one or more of the numeral letters. Much more might be said as to the special features of some of the ten or twenty thousand chronograms which I have

brought into notice; but in a general way the examples which are to follow will draw attention to some leading characteristics, and the apparent difficulty they seem to present by the array of short and tall letters will, it is hoped, be but transient. The intention of the chronogram-maker was to record dates, not to puzzle the reader.

The antiquity of chronograms, as is shown by my collections, reaches as far back as the year 1210 expressed by one in the Latin language, and the dates 1208 and 1280 by others in the Hebrew language; the date 1380 appears in the Arabic; these chronograms are, beyond all question, contemporaneous with the dates themselves, and are not retrospective or made at a period subsequent to the events. These dates stamp the subject with the genuine character of antiquity. Further researches into Hebrew and Arabic manuscripts would probably make us acquainted with earlier examples. We cannot expect to find chronograms in print earlier than the middle of the fifteenth century; and thus we may account for their rarity at an earlier period. A chronogram may be recorded in a single manuscript only, while a multitude of one may be put into print, and have a good chance of surviving. It is necessary, however, to be on one's guard against 'retrospective' chronograms; there is one of the year of the Creation, and others of epochs B.C., and others of various dates in the early centuries A.D., which were composed in or about the seventeenth century. In fact, a chronogram may be composed for any date, past, present or future. The inspection of the rare old books which have furnished my collection, many of them beautifully illustrated by engravings, would well reward any antiquary for the trouble of rambling over the same ground, even when not in search of chronograms. I have given ample references, amounting to several hundreds, to make known where each old book is to be found, the greater part of which are to be seen in the British Museum library.

The following are appropriate examples of some interesting features of this extensive subject. A chronogram may consist of words composed entirely of numeral letters; such are called by the old writers 'pure chronograms.' For instance, the word LILICIDIVM, meaning *the slaughter of the lily*, is the legend on a medal commemorating the battle of Tasniers in Flanders, on

September 2, 1709, when the Duke of Marlborough defeated the French: the device represents a lily, the emblem of France, cut down and withered by a flash of lightning; the word gives the date 1709. The title of a eulogistic poem published at Ratisbon in 1716, on the birth of Leopold, son of the Emperor Charles VI., is 'DILVCVLVM orientis solis Austriaci' (*The dawn of the Austrian rising sun*); the word gives the date 1716. The birth of this Leopold, after a 'delay' of several years, raised hopes of the people that at last an heir to the crown had appeared. Disappointment quickly followed; this rising sun was extinguished by the death of the infant before nine months had elapsed. Meanwhile, however, he had been made the subject of many remarkable chronogrammatic compositions; one volume (the only copy I know of is in the library of the Rev. Walter Begley) contains no less than twenty-seven of such by Jesuit authors.

Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles I. of England, went to Spain to woo the Infanta; the circumstance is made much of in a curious book entitled 'Pax vobis, or wit's changes turned in a Latine hexameter of Peace, etc.,' by R. Tisdale, London, 1623. The Prince is supposed to say to her, VVIDVM VICI (Uvidum vici), *I have overcome the sea*. This is a 'pure' chronogram,¹ giving the date 1623. One more example of the 'pure' can only be recommended for its length; it occurs in an exceedingly curious and rare panegyric on the election, in 1725, of Christopher Francis Hutten to be the Prince-bishop of Würzburg.² In the passage from which it is extracted two citizens are supposed to be conversing about him, and the words are in answer to a question as to his merits; the full meaning is obscure, even when read along with the context, where it is one of several responses composed in the same form. There are, perhaps, not more than thirty Latin words that can be used in this 'pure' fashion, which is consequently unsuitable from the exceedingly limited number of words to make sense as well as date.

VIX LVX MICVI, VLLI CIVILI LVCI ILLVXI	= 1725
CVI VLLI LVXI, ILLVVIVM ILLVXI, CVI VICI	= 1725

¹ A chronogram is so called where every letter is a numeral.

² See *Chronograms Continued*, p. 291.

The authors of this curious tract were certain brethren of the Franciscan monastery at Würzburg. It fills several folio pages ; a leading feature is the following 'programme' :

IO ! BIS, TER IO !	} = 1725
VIVAT	
CHRISTOPHORVS FRANCISCVS,	
FRANCIÆ-ORIENTALIS DVX, ET DEI	
GRATIA	
NOVA LVX,	
NEO-EPISCOPVS HERBIPOLENSIS	
PATER PATRIÆ.	

i.e., Hurrah, twice and thrice hurrah ! long live Christopher Francis, Duke of Franconia, and by the grace of God, the new light, the new Bishop of Würzburg, the father of his country !

On these Latin words are formed eight different anagrams, all proclaiming the merits of the Bishop ; and as the same letters are used, the same date, 1725, should be given by them ; there are, however, two or three faults for which the old printer is probably to blame. This sort of transposition is called a chron-anagram. I have collected very many examples. That subject, however, is, I know, being pursued by another writer. It is time, therefore, to break off before yielding to the opportunity for considering it, and the multitude of other literary devices which would undoubtedly follow. The next group will form a supplement to what has appeared in the former volumes when treating of chronograms in England.





II.

ENGLAND.

CHARLES I., KING OF ENGLAND.



THIN 4to. volume, pp. 97, is entirely filled with Latin chronograms, each consisting of one line, marking the date of certain events in European history from 1600 to 1665. The period includes the whole of the Thirty Years' War, with its fearful devastations and miseries, and the time of peace which followed on its termination in 1648. The title is very brief, in bold print: 'Chronica chronographica ab anno 1600.' Printed at Vienna, 1665. The 'epistola dedicatoria' to the nobles and others, the 'States' of Austria, occupies four pages of chronogram lines, making 1665 fifty-four times repeated, and concludes with the author's mention of his name, thus:

INDIGNISSIMVS VERÈ CLIENS

Fr. Joannes Impekoven,

Theologiæ Doctor, etc.

The chronograms relate mostly to Germany, and are arranged in groups under each year, consisting of but one line, sometimes of but one or two words, very concise, from the use of letters representing the higher range of numerals. A few examples must suffice. The following are among the most interesting.

The author was born—

HO C ANNO PRIMA DIES ERAT AVTHORI. = 1608

Termination of the war—

I AM DICVNT PAX PAX PAX ET ERIT PAX. = 1648

GAVDET VBIQVE GERMANIA VNIVERSA EX VSQ PACIS. = 1649

The execution of King Charles I. of England calls forth these remarks—

INAVDITO EXEMPLO IN ANGLIA A SVIS TVRPITER ET } = 1649

INIVRIOSÈ OBRVTVS

ET IVDICATVS IN VRBE LONDINI PVBLICÈ SECVRI PERCVSSVS } = 1649

FVIT ET CAPITE

MINVTVS A LICTORE, IPSE CAROLVS ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, } HIBERNIÆQVE REX INCLITVS ET BONVS.	= 1649
MOX REGINA CONIVNX HÆREDESQVE EX REGNO IVSSI;	= 1649
ILLICO EXIRE, IPSI IN GALLIÀ ET FLANDRIÀ DEINCEPS } VERÈ EXVLARE COGVNTVR.	= 1649

i.e. By an unheard-of example in England, Charles himself, the rightful sole King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, is by his own people wrongfully over-thrown, and in the City of London being publicly accused, and struck by the axe, was deprived of his head by the executioner. Soon afterwards his wife and children were ordered forthwith to leave the country; they in their turn are compelled really to become exiles in France and Flanders.

The Restoration of Charles II.—

STATE HIC ET AVDITE MIRABILIA.	= 1660
CAROLVS AD REGNVM	= 1660
ANGLIÆ RECIPIENDVM AB IPSIS	= 1660
PARLAMENTIS CITATVR; ET IPSE REDIIT.	= 1660
CORONAM LONDINI IPSE OBTINUIT.	= 1660
ADMIRABILI CERTÈ VARIATIONE.	= 1660
IBI IN PERDVELLES ET LÆSÆ MAIESTATIS REOS	= 1660
EXEMPLA DECRETA	= 1660
FVERANT: PLEROSQVE CONDEMNANT.	= 1660
CROMWELLII INSIGNIA FVERE DEPRESSA ET ABROGATA,	= 1660
AC NOMEN PRORSVS DELETVR.	= 1660
STATVAM ET CADAVER LENTO	= 1660
IGNE PER LICTOREM REDIGITVR IN	= 1660
CINERES, AB IPSO IN PROFVENTEM DISPERSI.	= 1660
SIC TRANSIIT GLORIA MVNDI.	= 1660

i.e. Stand ye here and listen to wonders: Charles is summoned by the Parliament men themselves to receive his kingdom of England; he himself returned to London and obtained his crown. Certainly by an admirable turn in affairs. There, among traitors and persons answerable to injured majesty, were present some discriminating examples, who condemn most of them. The insignia of Cromwell were removed and repealed, and his name is straightway blotted out. His statue and his corpse were reduced to ashes by the willing fire at the hands of the executioner, and by him scattered in the flowing tide. Thus passed away the glory of the world.

A comet causes alarm; the author cautiously says—

ECCE IN HOC, AC PRÆTERITO ANNO COMETA IN CÆLO APPARET,	= 1653
DE EIVS FVTVRIS EFFECTIBVS VARIE VARIORVM EXTANT } SENTENTIÆ ET OPINIONES.	= 1653

Insurrection of the Fifth-Monarchy men against Charles II.—

COMETA NOBIS PLANÈ DVRSVS	= 1661
APPARUIT. LONDINI MISERA CONSPIRATIO	= 1661
REGI INTEREA MIRABILITER DETECTA FVIT.	= 1661

The total number of chronograms is 1621, a real epitome of historical facts, which for its extent and form may be regarded as unique.

The work is certainly a rare one ; the Rev. W. Begley possesses the only copy I know of.



A musical manuscript folio volume in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, relating to Charles II., King of England, bears this title :—‘Cæcilia Bredana, sive ad Serenissimum Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ atque Hiberniæ Regem Carolum II. Elegia et alia. LABORE MUSICI GREGIS BREDANI.’ On the back of the title-page, ‘REGE PIO FLORENS REVIRESCO BRITANNIÆ TANDEM.’ Each chronogram makes the year 1659. A dedication to the King is subscribed—

HOSTEM ANGLIA VINCAT REGI FIDA BONO. = 1659

On a later page, by itself, stands this chronogram—
O TERNIS TANDEM REVIRESCAS LÆTE TIARIS. = 1659

And at the end of fourteen pages of Latin verse—
REGI LÆTA BONO REVIRESCO BRITANNIA TANDEM = 1659

The remainder of the volume is a flourishing title-page, ‘Symbolum et Emblema regium musicè expressum, 3 vocibus, cum basso continuo,’ and four pages of music. The whole is a beautiful specimen of penmanship. At this period, after the death of Charles I., the King was preparing to return from Breda in the Netherlands, to be restored to his crown and country.

A tract in the Bodleian Library, consisting of eight pages, ‘A Satirical Poem on the Jesuitish Plot in 1678 for the Assassination of the King. . . . By W. M. London, 1679,’ alludes to the pretended conspiracy of the Jesuits to assassinate Charles II., revealed by the infamous Titus Oates. The remarkable feature is a series of four chronograms reflecting on the intended crime, each making the year 1678 ; these are followed by free translations into English rhyme in twelve lines, all in chronogram, making the same date five times repeated. It is unusual to meet with a chronogrammatic composition in English, extending beyond two lines. The following is a full extract ; observe the hexameter and pentameter metre—

PER FAS, PERQVE NEFAS ; SVPEROS, ACHERONTAQVE VELLENT, } = 1678
FLECTERE ? RELIGIO EST HÆCCINE ROMA TVA.

Aliud.

ISTA NE RELIGIO LIBVIT SCELEROSA PAPATVS } = 1678
HIC LABOR, HOC OPVS ? EST HÆC SVA DIRA FIDES.

Aliud.

REX, LEX, GREX PEREANT ; PEREATQVE BRITANNICVS ORBIS, } = 1678
ENSE, FOÇO, FVRCA EXANT LATO ET SANGVINE ; FATA
TALIA ROMA ANGLIS RELIGIOSA VOVET.

Aliud.

CONSPIRENT PAPPÆ ; MACHINETVR VANA PAPATVS, } = 1678
CONJVRATIQVE EXVRCANT EX ÆQVORE GALLI ;
ANGLIA TVTA SV RELIGIONE VALET.

Anglicè.

A FVRIOVS ZEAL THE PAPALL CONCLAVE HATH
FOR TH' PROPGATION OF TH' UNCHRISTIAN FAITH,
IN ALL TH' EVILLS TH' DEVILL CAN INVENT;
IF NOT IN HEAV'NS IVST POWVER, VVITH HELL'S CONSENT. } = 1678

Another.

BY TREACHERIE OR VILE PLOTS T' SOVV TH' CHRISTIAN SEED,
IS NOT IN TH' CATHOLICK BVT TH' POPISH CREED. } = 1678

Another.

THAT TH' KING, LAVV, PEOPLE, IN OVR BRITISH VVORLD,
B' INTO THEIR RVINE, OR, CONFVSION HVRLD,
IS TH' POPISH VVISH, VVHOSE BRVTISH FAITH ALLOVVS
SVCH IRRELIGIOVS EXTASIES IN VoVVS. } = 1678

Another.

LET TH' POPE VVITH 'S IESVITS; ROME VVITH HELL CONSPIRE,
IN ALL THE VILLANIES THEIR FVRIOVS IRE
SVGGESTS; TH' PROTECTOR OF OVR BRITISH FATE
SAVES TH' PVRE RELIGION IN SPIGHT OF THEIR HATE. } = 1678

Another.

VVHERE JESVITISM'S IN POWVER; VVHO DARE SAY,
OVR LIFE'S OVR OVVN, THAT LIVE NOT IN THEIR VVAY. } = 1678

MDCLXXVIII. FINIS.

A transcript of the foregoing verses I add in plain print—

Per fas, perque nefas; superos, Acherontaque vellent,
Flectere? religio est hæccine Roma tua?

Another.

Ista ne religio libuit scelerosa Papatus,
Hic labor, hoc opus? est hæc sua dira fides.

Another.

Rex, lex, grex pereant; pereatque Britannicus orbis,
Ense, foco, furcâ exant lato et sanguine; fata
Talia Roma Anglis religiosa vovet.

Another.

Conspirent Pappæ; machinetur vana Papatus,
Conjuratique exurgant ex æquore Galli;
Anglia tuta suâ religione valet.

In English.

A furious zeal the Papal conclave hath,
For the propagation of th' unchristian faith,
In all the evils th' Devil can invent;
If not in heaven's just power, with hell's consent.

Another.

By treachery or vile plots t' sow th' Christian seed,
Is not in th' Catholic but th' Popish creed.

Another.

That th' king, law, people, in our British world,
Be into their ruin, or confusion hurl'd,
Is th' Popish wish, whose brutish faith allows
Such irreligious extasies in vows.

Another.

Let the Pope with his Jesuits, Rome with hell conspire,
In all the villanies their furious ire
Suggests ; the protector of our British fate
Saves th' pure religion in spite of their hate.

Another.

Where Jesuitism's in power ; who dare say,
Our life's our own, that live not in their way.

1678. Finis.



It is related in Dr. George Oliver's 'Collections towards Illustrating the Biography of Members of the Society of Jesus,' published in 1845, that Thomas Jenison, a native of Durham, was apprehended as an accomplice in Titus Oates' plot, and lodged in a loathsome cell in Newgate, where he died September 27, 1679. The author further relates that in the 'Remonstrance of Piety and Innocence,' at page 104, published in 1683, is preserved a chronogram supposed to be a prediction that the innocence of the victims of Oates' perjury would be manifested in the year 1686. The book was found in Jenison's cell at Newgate—

TRISTITIA VESTRA VERTENTVR IN GAVDIVM ALLELVIA. = 1686
YOVR SORROVV SHAŁ BE MADE VERY IOYFVLL VNT0 YOŲ. = 1686

Each one makes the date 1686. English chronograms are comparatively rare, and not always to be commended. The Latin line is referred to in *Archæologia*, vol. lii., p. 123.



Chronograms relating to Charles I. and II., Kings of England, will be found in my two volumes on *Chronograms*. I find also in *Notes and Queries* for January 24, 1885, one quoted from 'An Elegy upon the most Incomparable K. Charles the I. Persecuted by two Implacable Factions, Imprisoned by the One, and Murthered by the Other, January 30th, 1648." Quarto, ten leaves, with broad black border round the title, and is printed on the last page—

'From my sad Retirement, March 11, 1648.'

CAROLVS STVART REX ANGLIÆ SECVRE COESVS VITA CESSIT } = 1648
TRICESIMO IANVARII.



WILLIAM III., KING OF ENGLAND.

MEDALS relating to William III., King of England, are noted in *Chronograms*, page 105. Another medal represents his portrait : Reverse, a globe floating on the sea presents to the meridian

sun a map of the British Isles and a part of France, on which is inscribed, 'London, Edynburg, Dublin, Pays.' In the distance a fleet, etc. On the edge—

CAUSA DEI POPULIQUE SUI DEFENDITUR EX TE. = 1689

Struck in Holland. The sun is here an emblem of William; and it is intimated that as he had already freed Britain from tyranny and superstition, he would proceed by the increased power acquired by his coronation to deliver the rest of Europe from the aggressions of Louis XIV.



A Jacobite conspiracy discovered, May, 1723. An extremely rare medal represents a bishop and four other persons at a table, CONSPIRATIO BRITANNICA—

DECRETVM EST REGNO BRITO RESTITVATVR ABACTVS. = 1722

i.e. It is decreed, let the banished one be restored to the throne of Britain. Reverse shows the same bishop and others dismayed by lightning issuing from the clouds, encircling the eye of Providence, and—

CONSPIRATE! APERIT DEVS ET VOS FVLMINA PVLSAT. = 1723

i.e. Conspire! God discovers and smites you with His lightning. The bishop is Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and the others are the Earl of Arran, the Earl of Orrery, Lord North, and Lord Gower, the five who formed the Jacobite Council, or junta, and arranged the affairs of James of England. The conspiracy was discovered by the Regent of France, who at once gave notice to the British Government, and Atterbury was deprived of his see and banished the kingdom. The object of the conspiracy of 1722 was the restoration of the Stuarts to the throne of England, which is announced on the obverse, while the reverse alludes to the discovery and punishment of the conspirators in the following year.

These and other medals are mentioned in the 'Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the Death of Charles II. Compiled by Edward Hawkins, and edited by A. W. Franks and Herbert A. Grueber. Published by order of the trustees of the British Museum, 1885.'



GEORGE II., KING OF ENGLAND.

GEORGE II., King of England, founded the University of Gottingen, in the kingdom of Hanover, in 1735; it was designated as 'Georgia Augusta.' In 1748 he visited the place, and was received with all due festivity and honour. The event is described in a 4to. volume, printed at Gottingen in 1749, entitled, 'Beschreibung der grossen und denckwürdigen Feyer,' etc.; a description of the great

and memorable festivities in honour of George II., King of Great Britain, etc., on August 1, 1748, at Gottingen. The volume consists of two parts and 290 pages; also large illustrations engraved by J. G. Schmidt. As usual on festive occasions, the streets were decorated, and among the inscriptions was the following chronogram, put up on the front of the university building and illuminated—

PATRIS PATRIAE REGIS PII AVGVSTI GEORGII II. FAVSTVS EX }
BRITANNIA IN AVITIS GVELFORVM TERRIS ADVENTVS } = 1748
GEORGIAE AVGVSTAE SVAE AVSPICATVS.

i.e. The fortunate advent of the pious George Augustus, the father of his country, auspiciously from Britain into his ancestral country of the Guelphs, to his own Georgia Augusta.



JOHN LAW.

JOHN LAW, the famous financier and speculator, was born at Edinburgh, April 21, 1671. In 1694, having killed his opponent in a duel, he was compelled to leave Scotland, and after wandering about Italy for some years, he went in 1715 to Paris, where, shortly afterwards, he set up with great success a private bank. His gigantic financial schemes, and his monetary visions captivated the Regent, who established, in 1718, the Royal Bank of France, with Law as Director-General. He was also appointed Comptroller-General of Finances. In 1719 he floated the great bubble Mississippi scheme, which, by failing in the next year, plunged thousands of families into ruin. Law was in consequence compelled to quit France. He afterwards settled in Venice, where he died in indigence, March 21, 1729. Various medals were struck in ridicule of his schemes; some bear chronograms. A very rare medal represents a man partially clothed lighting his pipe with a bundle of 'scrip,' from which coins are emitted provided with wings and flying away; the inscription above is

NUMMUS UBI LOQUITUR (*Money when he speaks*), and—
BEETER IN DE WYDE WERELT: ALS IN DE NAUE BUYK OF KIST = 1613
Better in the wide world than in the narrow stomach or chest.

In exergue—
NOOIT BREEKT YSER . 22 . PRO CENT. = 101
Necessity breaks iron; 22 per cent.

The figures 1613 and 101 make up the date 1714, about which time Law began his speculative undertakings in Paris. On the reverse is this legend—

EN MAGNAS DET OPES CELEBER LAVV FOENERE QVESTUS = 1720
Behold the renowned Law, by usury of gain will give great wealth.

And—
 KOMT SEHT DAS FRANTZVOLCK AN! HERR LAVV THUT GROSSE } = 1720
 THATEN.
Come behold, the people of France! Mr. Law doeth great things.



LOCAL CHRONOGRAMS, ENGLAND.

IN the Parish Church of Warminster, according to Hoare's 'Modern Wiltshire,' there is a brass plate: 'To the living memory of Hester Potticary, an only daughter,' who died August 31, 1673. The following, which is in plain letters, and part of her epitaph, marks the date and her age—

PVRE VESSELS OF MERCY ENIOY HAPPINESS WITH GOD = 1673
 VERTVE IN HER IS NOT VVITHERING = 24

At Allhallows Church, Oxford, the epitaph of Richard Drayton concludes thus—

Ex hoc vitæ ergastulo solutus est.
 A.D. 1631. Ætatis suæ 31
 ECCE CVPIO DISSOLVI AC IESV CHRISO } = 1632
 VERE ADGLVTINARI.—Phil. i. 23.

The bells of St. Leonard's Church, Bridgnorth, six in number, were cast in 1681, as indicated thus on the sixth bell—

QVARTA FVI NVNC SEXTA SONO MODVLATA TONABO = 1681

In Heacham Church, Norfolk, on a mural monument to the memory of Robert Redmayne, who 'Excessit vita 5 Augusti 1625, ætatis suæ annos 74,'—put up by his widow as thus expressed—

DOROTHEA EIVS VXOR PIETATIS GRATIÂ HOC
 EI PONEBAT MOERENS. = 1625

She died in 1645. Her epitaph and that of her husband are recorded in Blomefield's 'History of Norfolk,' vol. x. 310.

At Allhallows Church, Huntingdon, the gravestone of one who had been a schoolmaster there for thirty-eight years was thus inscribed: 'Thomas Taylor, septuaginarium e generosa stirpe ejusdem nominis obiit

Augusti anno { Ætat. 70.
 Dñi. 1679.
 THOMAS TAYLOR SCHOLARCHA HVNTINGTONIENSIS PIETATIS ET } = 1679
 IVSTÆ LITERATVRÆ ATHLETES E SCHOLÂ ET VITÂ RECESSIT.

A manuscript volume in the British Museum Library (Lansdowne, 919), compiled about the year 1660, gives the following epitaphs, which were at the principal church of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, at that period. That church was pulled down, 'needlessly, and with difficulty,'

in 1793, and the present ugly church was built instead. It may be inferred from the 'History of Banbury,' by Alfred Beesley, 1844, that the monuments and inscriptions no longer exist. The author also quotes the manuscript, which, at page 91, says: 'In the churchyard, on a great raised monument, William Whateley, lecturer in this church, 35, vicar 29 years, was here interred May y^e 14, 1639.' Then follows a page of Latin and English verse, two anagrams on his name, and three chronograms, the first quoted from the Epistle to the Romans x. 15, the second from Revelation xxii. 20—

Anni Dñi.	{	1639. VENVSTI SVNT PEDES EIVS QVI EVANGELIZAT	=	1639
		SALVTEM.		
Ætatis ejus 56.	{	1639. VSQVE QVOS VENI DOMINE IESV CVR NON	=	1639
		VENIS.		
		LVGEBIS.	=	56
		LOOKE ON HIS YEARS	}	=
		THEN POVRE FORTH TEARS.		

It is also mentioned that in a chapel on the north side of the church was a monument to William Knight, a justice of the peace, on which was this chronogram, date of his death and his age—

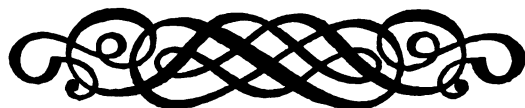
BEATI ILLI INQVIT SPIRITVS QVI IN DOMINO OBIERVNT.—	}	=	1631
Apoc. xiv. 13.			
SENIO BONO AGGREGATVS EST POPVLARIBVS SVIS.		=	73

The printed title-page of the first edition of 'A thankfull remembrance of God's mercy. In an historicall collection of the great and mercifull deliverances of the Church and State of England since the gospell began here to flourish from the beginning of Queene Elizabeth. Collected by Geo. Carleton, Doctor of Divinitie, and Bishop of Chichester. . . . London: Printed for Robert Mylbourne, and Humphrey Robinson, and are to be sold at the great south door of Paul's. 1624.' There is an engraved frontispiece, with a chronogram of 1624. There is a third edition in 1627, having an engraved title-page, with the chronogram of the first edition, and a chronogram for 1625, probably engraved for a second edition. These are the chronograms—

SANCTVS EST DOMINVS IN OPERIBVS SVIS.	=	1624
QVIS SICVT TV DOMINE IN FORTIBVS.	=	1625

The next is from a book, 'Epitaphs collected by Old Mortality, Junr'; it is said to be taken from an antique sculptured shield in the front of the tower of St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury: 'The Lord did marvellously preserve a great congregation of his people from the fall of the tower in this place upon the sabbath day, being June 26, 1653;

PRAISE HIM O YEE CHILDREN.'	=.	1653
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III.

COMPLIMENTS AND CONGRATULATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.



THE custom of writing complimentary and congratulatory verses prevailed on the continent of Europe in the sixteenth century and later, especially in Germany and the Low Countries. The presence of such compositions in printed books bears testimony to this remark, and even suggests, by their number, that a great many more verses may have been written and privately circulated without being printed, and so have passed away beyond recovery. The verses which I allude to are most frequently in the Latin language, and the writers of them were mostly accomplished scholars, either as laymen or ecclesiastics, actuated by motives of admiration or flattery. The attainment by a friend to some academical or social dignity, the publication of some important literary work, a marriage, a birthday anniversary, a funeral, the election of a bishop, the accession to a regal or imperial throne, and these and many other circumstances have afforded an opportunity for addressing a couplet, a brief stanza, an epigram, or an ode, to mark the particular occasion. The chronogram date appears often as the principal feature, or as an accompanying ornament—a finishing touch, as it were, to a longer composition. More rarely a whole poem, extending even to hundreds of lines, is written in chronogram, repeating so many times the date of the circumstance of which it is the subject. Neglected old books and tracts afford many examples of this use of chronograms, showing by their dates thus expressed the long prevalence of the custom. Examples are to be found more scantily in works in the earlier part of the present century. The following marriage congratulations, mostly hexameter and pentameter couplets, will serve to illustrate a class simple in form; and I venture to add some close translations, though they may fail to improve on the neat Latin compositions.

On the marriage of Theodore Hultzcher and Elizabeth Henning at Marburg, on May 27, 1594—

MAIVS VT AFFVLGET TERRÆ TER LVCE NOVENA	} = 1594
EN CASTA EST HVLTSER IVNCTA PVELLA TIBI.	

i.e. When May shines to the earth on the thrice ninth day, Lo! the chaste girl is joined to thee, O Hultzcher.

Several congratulatory poems follow the chronogram ; the last of the series concludes thus—

SIT THALAMVS FELIX SPONSI SPONSÆQVE IVGALIS,
ET CRESCET SOBOLES SICVT OLIVA PIIS. } = 1594
i.e. May the married state be happy to the husband and wife, and may offspring increase like olive branches to the pious couple.

The date of a marriage at Rostock is thus given at the end of some verses—

OCTAVA VT CÆLI SVRGIT LVX CLARA NOVEMBRIS
IVNCTA EST, EN, SPONSO, SPONSA PETITA, TIBI. } = 1597
i.e. When the eighth clear light of heaven (or day) of November rises, Lo! the desired bride is joined to thee, the bridegroom.

The date of a marriage at Griefswalde, in Prussia, is thus expressed—

VLTIMA NVNC IANI LVX ORTA, PROBANTE IEHOVA
IVNCTA EST HIC CLARO SPONSA PETITA VIRO. } = 1598
i.e. Now, the last day of January has arrived, with God's approval the devoted bride is joined to the illustrious man.

The marriage of Justus Ungel and Gertrude Hober, at Marburg, on October 28, 1612, is dated by this couplet at the end of some sixteen verses, composed as a 'cento' on lines from Virgil ; no other form of date is given—

VT QVATER OCTOBRIS SEPTEM LVX FVLGET AB AXE,
TVNC SPONSO VNKELEO BELLA PVELLA VENIT. } = 1612
i.e. When four times the seventh day of October shines from above, then the lovely girl comes to her espoused Ungel.

A considerable number of verses were issued to congratulate Peter Elias Schrötter and Anna Catharina Vigel on their marriage, at Marburg, on October 16, 1615, comprising these chronograms of the month and year—

VIGELIA, OCTOBRIS, SCHROTERO HEIC IVNGITVR, ACTV, } = 1615
MENSE; NOVIS IVSTVS SIT NOVVS HICQVE THORVS.
i.e. Miss Vigel is really joined to this Mr. Schrötter in the October month ; may this new marriage be a right one to this new couple.

HOC ANNO, OCTOBRIS, CELEBRAT SCHRÖTERVS ELIAS
PETRVS PERCONSTANS INTIMA FESTA THORI. } = 1615
i.e. This year, in October, the most constant Elias Peter Schrötter celebrates the marriage festival.

In the nuptial poems addressed to Christopher Schellenberg, this couplet alone gives the date, September 11, 1559—

CHRISTOPHORO CONIVNX SCHELNBERGO VBI CONTIGIT ANNA
LVX SEPTEMBRIS IIT TER NOVA BISQVE QVATER. } = 1559
i.e. When Anna became a wife to Christopher Schellenberg, the new light of September had departed three and twice four times.

A manuscript volume in the British Museum, 'Letters of Eminent Dutchmen,' contains some verses by Conrad Schenck, addressed to Peter Moutz on his marriage, 'Cum lectissimâ et castissimâ virgine Anna van Lom Segeri filiâ, Venloo, 4 Non: Febr: 1631.' The last line is as follows—

FÆDERE CONIVGII IVNXIT SE MOETZIVS, ANNÆ. = 1631

i.e. Moetz has joined himself to Anna by the compact of wedlock.

It would seem that his earthly happiness was but of short duration; the next verses tell us that he died in the following year, on the day after the day of St. Paul (January 25)—

POSTRIDIE PAVLI PETRVS MOVTS RAPTVS AB ORBE } = 1632
VERGIT IN ÆTHEREI REGNA BEATA POLI.

i.e. On the day after Saint Paul, Peter Moutz, taken from the world, moves to the blessed kingdoms of the heavenly skies.

On the marriage of the lawyer Antony de Vuldere and Jodoca Prostia. This is a Flemish chronogram, and an example of the customary neglect of the letter D as a numeral, as already noticed, and the abbreviation of the ultimate syllable 'que' in order to avoid an extra numeral letter—

LÆTA PATET CÆLO, PATET, EN LVX SEXTA NOVEMBRIS } = 1595
CONSCIA VVLDERI PROSTIO LÆQ: TORI;

i.e. The joyful sixth day of November is manifest in the heavens, conscious of the marriage of Vulder and little Prostia.

On the marriage of a lady of distinction, named Florence Weza, from a work by C. Brusch, *Chronologia Monasteriorum Germaniae*—

VVEZANÆ STIRPIS FLORENTIA NVPSIT HELIÆ,
RABENSTEINERO QVI PATRE NATVS ERAT;
CONIVGII SERVATOR EIS FÆLICIA DONET } = 1550
SECLA, DET ET SPONSIS PROSPERA FATA BONIS.

i.e. Florence of the race of Weza was married to Helias, who was a son of Rabenstein; may the Saviour give to them happy years of wedlock, and may He give prosperity to good husbands.



Examples such as these might be quoted in abundance on the matrimonial alliances of persons of ordinary social rank. Personages in the highest positions were applauded and congratulated in proportion to their importance. Flattery, conveyed in the clothing of extravagant allegory and poetical metaphor mixed with chronograms, was employed to glorify them, perhaps also intended to reflect a degree of importance on the authors, to gain for themselves favour or reward.

The installation of bishops was a fertile subject, and volumes are filled with chronogrammatic compositions by Jesuit and ecclesiastical scholars in honour of their superiors in dignity. The Prince-Bishops of Würzburg and Bamberg have been especially praised in this manner. Many bishops in the Netherlands and the bishops of Fulda have had

their full share of chronogrammatic praise. Indeed, almost every bishop of eminence in German and Flemish lands has had reason to be gratified with published congratulations adorned with, or composed in, quaint chronograms of the dates. An instance of quiet flattery is to be seen inscribed under an engraved portrait of Henry Gabriel van Gamaren, the frontispiece to a dramatic Latin address in classic form when he was reigning as the sixteenth bishop of Antwerp, by the students of the Gymnasium there.¹ Exalted praise of him is conveyed in the first line by means of his second name, Gabriel, which is explained in a footnote as meaning, 'Vir Dei,' in allusion to Luke i. 19: 'I am Gabriel, that stand in the presence of God'; and verse 26: 'The Angel Gabriel was sent from God.' Observe also the frequent playful repetition of the syllable, the first word 'Vir.' The verses are as follows—

VIR VIRTVTE DEI, ² FVLGENS VIRTVTIS IMAGO,	}	= 1766
HENRICVS PRÆSVL VIVUS IN EFFIGIE.		
UT VIRTVTE DEO VIGEAS, ANTVERPIA, SPONSVS	}	= 1766
VIRTVTE EX ALTO LUCET IMAGO TUI.		
MAJESTAS PIETASQUE VIGENT VIRTVTIS IN UNA	}	= 1766
SEDE: PIIS LUX EST, QUI VIR APOSTOLICUS.		
SACRA EVANGELII LUCENS FLAGRANSQUE LUCERNA,	}	= 1766
QUI LUX EXEMPLIS, FULGET ET ELOQUIIS.		
QUI PURA POPULUM SUB RELIGIONE TUETUR,	}	= 1766
QUO TVTORE DEI GREX SINE LABE VIGET.		
PASCIT OVES CHRISTI, VERBIS QUI BIBLIA SACRIS	}	= 1766
EXPLICAT: UT LUX, SIC FORMA, SALUSQUE GREGIS.		

i.e. A man in the virtue of God, the shining image of virtue, Henry the bishop is alive in this portrait. O Antwerp, so mayest thou flourish in virtue with God, as thy betrothed image shines in virtue from on high. The majesty and piety of virtue flourish on one throne; it is a light to the pious, even he this apostolic man. The sacred, the shining, and the burning light of the Gospel, the light which shines in his example and eloquence. It is he who maintains the people in pure religion, and by the same protection God's flock flourishes. He feeds Christ's sheep, who develops the sacred words in the Bible; as he is the light, so is he the fold and the safety of the sheep.

Many pages are filled with panegyric verses, in varied metre, sprinkled with chronograms of the year when he became the sixteenth Bishop of Antwerp, and solemnly entered the Cathedral; among them is this couplet, at page 23—

VIVE DIU FELIX; HIC SÆCULA PLURA GUBERNES;	}	= 1759
AC FIDEI IN CÆLIS SUSCIPE SERTA TUÆ.		

i.e. Live long and happily; mayest thou govern here for many ages, and then in heaven take thou the crown of thy faith.

¹ See *Chronograms Continued*, pp. 572 and 574.

² GABRIEL: *Vir Dei*.

COMPLIMENTS AND CONGRATULATIONS.

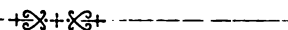
21

ANNO QVO VANÈ STYX FVNDIT FVLGVR INANE
PAPATVSQVE LATRAT, STVLTITIAMQVE PATRAT. } = 1709
*i.e. In the year when the river Styx vainly hurls an empty thunderbolt,
and the papacy barks and perpetrates folly.*

And by another, a Leonine couplet, he dates one of his university
disputations thus—

PAPATVS NOX EST; IBİ PAPÆ NON NISİ VOX EST;
FAX NİTET ORTA MEİ LEX SPECIOSA DEİ. } = 1708
*i.e. The papacy is night; nothing is there but the voice of the Pope; light
has arisen and shines, the beautiful law of my God.*

Further mention of Rempen and more extensive extracts from his
works will be found later on in this volume. See the Index for
reference thereto.



Chronogram writings assume such a quaint variety of form, that
there is constant inducement to wander through them and follow the
devious paths of research. But we return now to the congratulations.

The Austrian governors of the Netherlands were congratulated on
their arrival in the provinces, and on their visits to the principal
cities; and public ceremonies with pageants marked the occasions.
Inscriptions with chronograms of the date were profusely exhibited
among the decorations of the streets, many of which have been
preserved in books describing the circumstances. Chronogrammatic
addresses were also published by some of the public authorities.
From the publications relating to the following governors, hundreds of
chronograms can be gathered: Albert, Archduke of Austria, and
Isabella Clara Eugenia his wife, 1598 to 1609; Ferdinand, Infanta of
Spain, 1634; John of Austria, 1656; Leopold William, 1674; Maria
Antonia, 1692; Count de Daun, 1725; Charles Alexander, 1749;
Maria Christina and Albert Casimir, 1791. All these are described,
some in my two published volumes, and some at later pages of this
present volume, with copious extracts; and probably there were other
similar congratulations in existence which I have not yet been fortunate
enough to discover.

The German Universities published in the sixteenth to seventeenth
centuries a great number of complimentary addresses with chronograms;
the latter are mostly too fanciful and prolix to be interesting when
extracted from the text which indicates their special meaning. A great
many emanated from the University of Würzburg; thus, when the
degree of doctor was on May 5, 1700, conferred on four members, an
elaborate allegory was composed and addressed to them, entitled,
'Corollæ Majales' (described in *Chronograms Continued*, pages 318 to
328), a series of Latin chronogrammatic poems, supposed to be recited
by certain flowers, roses, tulips, etc., woven into chaplets for crowning
the doctors; all are exceedingly curious, several being composed in
chronograms. This couplet stands at the conclusion:

DOCTORALE CAPVT VIRIDES HOS SERVET HONORES; } = 1700
 CVNCTAQVE SIC VIREAT LVSTRA VOLENTE IOVE!
i.e. May the doctorial head preserve these verdant honours; so, God willing, may he flourish through all time!

—+X+X+—

In tracing the application of chronograms in the highest social ranks, we find that emperors and potentates have had their full share of congratulation and applause. I may mention particularly the Emperors of Germany, Leopold I. in 1689, Joseph I., Charles VI., and others, who have been the subjects of hundreds of chronograms, giving the dates of their birth, marriage, coronation, political events, religious occasions, battles, victories, death, and funeral. Sumptuous volumes with fine and remarkable engravings contain some of these compositions, which must have commanded the admiration of all readers who could recognise their merits, and the difficulties of making chronograms. Whatever may be said now, in our busy days, about the waste of time over such work, one cannot help wondering at these literary vagaries. For instance, to do honour to the visit of the Emperor Leopold I. and his wife Eleonora, and their son, Joseph I., King of Hungary, to Augsburg, we find, among other curious matters, the 'Te Deum' done into Latin hexameter and pentameter chronogram couplets, of the date 1689 twenty-six times repeated; also the 'Benedicite omnia opera' similarly treated, giving the same date twenty times. Here is the commencement of the 'Te Deum'—

TE NVMEN LAVDARE IVVAT SVPER ÆTHERA REGNANS	} =	1689
NOBIS TV ASTRA REGENS CONFITEARIS HERVS.		
TE PATER OMNIPOTENS TELLVS VENERATVR, ET ÆTHER,	} =	1689
A QVO STAT AXES, SIDEREIQVE GLOBI.		
SPIRITVS ANGELICI TIBI, CÆLI, ET QVÆQVE POTESTAS	} =	1689
CVM CHERVBIN, SERAPHIN LETA TROPHÆA CANVNT.		
SANCTVS IO! SABAOth DEVs, ANTE EST SÆCVLA SANCTVS,	} =	1689
LAVDE IO! ET ÆTERNA IN SÆCVLA SANCTVS ERIT.		

And here the commencement of the "Benedicite," etc., etc.—

VoCE CREATORI BENEDICITE CVNCTA CREATA,	} =	1689
EXVLTATE DEO, QVI EST SVPER ASTRA REGENS,		
ALIGERI PLAVSV BENEDICITE CVNCTIPOTENTI,	} =	1689
PERPETVQVE POLI DICITE VoCE BENE.		
ET BENEDICITE AQVÆ SVNT SVPER AËRA CÆLI,	} =	1689
CVNCTÆ ET VIRTVTES ORE DECENTE CANANT.		
APPLAVSV BENEDICITE SOL, et LVNA IEHOVÆ,	} =	1689
ET STELLÆ CÆLI LVCE VOVETE DEO.		

These productions are described, with copious extracts, in *Chronograms*, pages 382-390.

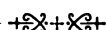
—+X+X+—

The Emperor Leopold I. and the Empress Leonora themselves composed chronograms; a book, 'Germania Austriaca, seu Topo-

graphia,' etc., etc., published by the Jesuits at Vienna, 1701, narrates that Leopold and Eleonora, returning to Vienna after their marriage, rested at the Benedictine monastery of Göttweih, where they made this triple chronogram, and the Emperor wrote it with his own hand on the wall of their bedchamber. (See *Chronograms*, page 132.)

LEOPOLDVS IMPERATOR, ET ELEONORA EIVS VXOR. = 1677
PERACTIS PASSAVII NVPTIIS LÆTI VIENNAM REDEVNTES. = 1677
IN GOTTVICENSIAS CETERLO DIVI BENEDICTI RELIGIONI } = 1677
SACRO HOC SCRIPSERVNT.

i.e. The Emperor Leopold, and Eleonora his wife, their nuptials having been celebrated at Passau, returning joyfully to Vienna, wrote this in the monastery of Göttweih, sacred to Saint Benedict and to religion.



When Charles III. of Spain, and King of Hungary, was elected Emperor of Germany in 1711, and also at his coronation, there were public rejoicings with emblematic decorations, and chronogram inscriptions, at many places. According to a tract published at Ratisbon, these were to be seen there—

CAROLVM ELEGIT DEVS! = 1711
A DEO CORONA, A CORONA PAX PRIMA = 1711
CVM CÆSARE ET GREGE ERIT DEVS! = 1711

i.e. God hath chosen Charles.—The crown is from God, and most important peace from the crown.—God will be with the Emperor and the people.

DEO TRIVNI SANCTO
PRO
CAROLO SEXTO CÆSARE AVSTRIACO
HISPANIÆ REGE TERTIO
AVGVSTO FELICI ATQVE PIO
DEBITAS GRATES HABET
SVPPLEX RATISPONA. } = 1711

i.e. To the triune holy God, suppliant Ratisbon owes bounden thanks for the Charles who is the sixth as Austrian emperor and the third as king of Spain, august, happy, and pious.

From other publications, hundreds of chronograms of the same events may be gathered; these are some neat examples—

CAROLVS REX HISPANIÆ CATHOLICVS ELIGITVR REX IMPERII } = 1711
ET CÆSAR VI. OCTOBRE XII.

i.e. Charles, the Catholic monarch of Spain, is elected as monarch of the empire, and the sixth emperor (of that name), on the 12th of October.

CAROLVS REX HISPANIÆ CATHOLICVS CONSPIRATIS VOTIS } = 1711
FRANCOVRTI ELIGITVR REX ET IMPERATOR VI.

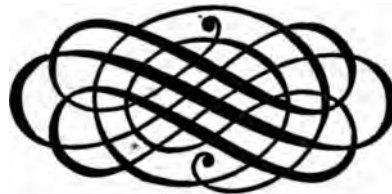
i.e. Charles, the Catholic King of Spain, is elected at Frankfort by harmonious votes as monarch and emperor, the sixth of that name.

HO C ANNO CORONA IMPERATORIS ET REGNI DATVR REGI } = 1711
 HISPANIÆ.

i.e. In this year the crown of the emperor and of the kingdom is given to the king of Spain.

GAVDETE GERMANI CORONATVR CÆSAR NOSTER = 1711
i.e. Rejoice, O Germans, our emperor is crowned.

It is interesting to peruse the literature of this part of the subject; the compositions afford examples of chronograms mixed with cabala, anagram, logogryph, and other forms of literary conceits long since passed out of use. They may be seen in a volume in the British Museum library, which bears an old manuscript note on the fly-leaf: 'A collection of various pieces on occasion of the election and coronation of the Emperor Charles VI.' The press-mark 9,315, f. 1-7 folio. Almost every man of distinction in those days was the subject of a chronogram; the events of his life were thereby marked; the final event, his death, was equally the theme of chronogrammatic epigrams, lamentations and epitaphs. Among the churches of Germany, in books, on medals, indeed almost everywhere, and in all possible manner, they are to be found, composed concisely in one or two words, or by any length of verbiage the writer might be able to invent. All of them which remain unimpaired by time or decay are a sure and safe record of dates when the same is not stated in ordinary figures.





IV.

FURTHER COMPLIMENTARY VERSES.



HIS chapter is a continuation of the subject discoursed of in the preceding one. It gives a place to examples, in a more extended form, such as I find it better to detach from those which relate to important personages, who more naturally belong to the greater stream of history. Rare books have supplied me with what follows.

‘Poesis artificiosa cum sibi præfixa perfacili manuactione ad Parnassum, tam veterum, quam recentiorum Poetarum autoritate studiosè elaborata, In usum studiosæ juventutis proposita. By R. P. F. Paschasius. Printed at Würzburg, 1668.’ This is the title of a curious little book, size five inches by three inches, pp. 275, besides index, etc., with portrait of Baron Paumgarten, and engraved frontispiece.¹ It discourses on the composition of Latin verses, and gives very many examples of quaint and fanciful forms of that art, including chronograms. The following complimentary verses are given at p. 74 of the book—

In Sanctissimam Virginem.	
FILIA VIRGO PARENS TIBI FIDOS CERNE MINISTROS.	= 1663
In Joannem Bernardum.	
GRATIA IN IPSA IVVAT, MEL CVNCTIS SVAVIA LIBAT,	} = 1666
SVAVIA CVNCTA FAVENT, GRATIA IVNCTA VIGET.	
In Seraphinum sibi amicum.	
SPES MEA POST SERAPHINE VALE DENT ASTRA VALEBO,	} = 1666
VIRTVTI, VIVAX VIVERE VITA FAVET.	
In Franciscum SS. Theologiæ Lectorem Natalizantem Carmelit (sic).	
FRANCISCI NATALIS ADEST OPTATVS, ADESTE	} = 1662
LETI, LETICIE CANTICA GRATA SONENT.	
APPRECOR IGNIS AIT, SOL RIDEO, GAVDEO STELLA,	} = 1662
FRANCIA FRANCISCI TERRA PATERNA, CANO.	

¹ My copy is in the original white deerskin binding with clasps.

ACH ! SI FRANCISCVM CITIVS SVA TERRA TVLISSET,	}	= 1662
VEL PAVLVVS FELIX, AVT PETRVS IPSE FORET.		
EXCELLENS PAVLVVS VIRTVTIS AMORE VIRILIS,	}	= 1662
EXCELLENS PETRVS RELIGIONE SVA.		
INSEQVITVR IVGITER FELIX FRANCISCVS VBIQVE,	}	= 1662
NAM ILLI COR PAVLI, RELIGIOQVE PETRI.		
HVIC PETRI PIETAS, HVIC EST CONSTANTIA PAVLI	}	=
PAVLVS HIC ET PETRVS EST, VNVS VTRVMQVE REFERT. ¹		
NVLLO OPVS EXEMPLO, NEQVE PLVRA REFERRE NECESSE	}	=
EXTAT ; IN EXCELSO NOSCITVR VNGVE LEO. ²		
SI NON PVGNANTI FORS CRESCERET ERGO CORONIS	}	= 1662
CÆLI FRAN-CISCI MENS SATIATA FORET ?		
HAVD PVTO, NAM VERÈ VIVET PER NESTORIS ANNOS,	}	= 1662
QVI QVÆVIS PVGNANS VIVIFICARE POTEST.		
PLVRIBVS HIC IGITVR VIVAT FRANCISCVS IN ANNIS,	}	= 1662
DONEC EI LICEAT VIVERE IN AXE DEO.		

—F. Greg. Carm.

The author then passes on to cabalistic and arithmetical verses. These are not strictly chronogrammatic, although intimately associated with them, as mentioned in my two former volumes on *Chronograms*, where also the 'arithmetical' examples are more fully represented by the groups of 'Dates quaintly expressed,' some further examples of which will be found towards the end of this present volume.



The 'Chronicon Riddagshusense,' 1620, edited by H. Meibomius, contains at page 125 some verses in honour of Peter Windruvius, Abbot of Riddagshausen Monastery, near Brunswick, which are thus dated—

Distichon numerale diem et annum inaugurationis continens,	}	= 1586
ANDREÆ NOVA LVX NOVA FERT INSIGNIA PETRO,		
DET DEVS, IPSE ROGO PROSPERA FATA TIBI.		

i.e. The morning of Saint Andrew brings new honours to Peter ; may God Himself give thee prosperity, I pray.



A printed broadsheet, headed with an engraving representing Faith and Charity, with Hope in the centre between them holding an

¹ This chronogram makes 1562 ; it is so in the original.

² This chronogram makes 1667 ; it is so in the original.

armorial shield; beneath are the following chronograms, printed in black and red:

VIVAT IOANNES CHRISTOPHORVS AB IMHOF! PATER PATRIÆ VRBIS ET GENTIS DECVS;	}	=	1732
GOTT GEBE,			
DASS VVIR VNTER IHNEN EIN GERVHIGES LEBEN FVHREN MÖGEN, IN ALLER GOTTSELIGKEIT!	}	=	1732
LANG LEBE VNSE THEVRER IM-HOF! SO STEHET VNSE VVERTHES VATTERLAND IN FLOR.			
ER VVIRD LANG LEBEN, VND NVRNBERG VVAHREN FRIEDEN SCHAFFEN.	}	=	1732

Proposed translation: Long live John Christopher von Imhof, the father of his country, the ornament of his city and nation! God grant that we may live a peaceable life, in all God's blessing! Long live our dear Imhof; so stands our worthy fatherland in flourishing condition. He will live long, and Nuremberg will continue to promote peace.



FLEMISH BROADSHEETS.

A CUSTOM prevailed in Flanders of congratulating persons on events affecting their pleasure or welfare by means of 'broad-sheets'—large sheets of paper containing an assemblage of verses printed in bold type, and circulated among friends, or posted up at places where they would attract public notice. These broadsheets being, perhaps, of but temporary interest, or being too large to merit the preservation usually accorded to books of a handy size, readily met the fate that befalls waste-paper, while the few which did escape became hidden in obscurity, and consequently are of rare occurrence to the book-collector. I possess a thick folio volume (or scrap-book) filled with such broadsheets, folded down to a uniform size, and put together by a contemporary owner. The persons, mostly living in Flemish towns, for whose gratification they were produced, are felicitated on a variety of occasions, such as the attainment of academical honours, church preferment, or accession to office; on marriages; on maids or widows entering a béguinage for a life of quiet seclusion, or on leaving for the sake of change, or even marriage; on the taking the veil, or discarding it for like reasons, or on a priest at his first consecration of the host; there is a jubilee of a choir-boy who, it seems, had lived to sing for fifty years; the observance of gold and silver weddings; there is an instance of a golden wedding, a silver one, and a quarter jubilee (12½ years) of a marriage, held simultaneously in one and the same family; and even a priest is congratulated on his marriage. These

represent some of the subjects, and the 'general reader' who might be able to read the Flemish language would find in them a mine of curious gossip, because nearly all are printed in that language. The collection consists of 119 congratulatory and complimentary addresses, nearly all of which, being dated by chronograms, present a special attraction; 114 of them are dated with a total number of 248 chronograms, 200 being composed in Flemish, and 48 in Latin. Some of these come from brothers, sisters, and relatives of the person indicated; and occasionally the printer contributes his good wishes in the like form. A few extracts must suffice. Verses to a priest, Placidus van Dyck, 'provisor' of his monastery on the jubilee of his duties; he is addressed as 'perdilecte senex,' 'venerande senex,' and, in the chronogram verses as a gray and good man—

VIR CANE ET BONE, VIRTUTES VIRTUTIBUS AUGE,	}	= 1759
NUMEN UT IN ASTRIS DET TIBI PACE FRVI.		
PLACIDO PROVISORI BENE MERITO CONFRATRES.		= 1759
The next invokes a blessing on Catherine Diercxsens—		
UT SOL IN MEDIE NEBULÆ VIRET VIREBITQUE,	}	= 1738
ITA VIRAGO CATHARINA.		

The next is entitled—

'Panegyris aggratulatoria reverendo patri P. Joanni de Hondt verbum incarnatum in mystico oratorii Bethleem, sub auspiciis trium Regum primitus Deo Patri immolanti.'

CHRONICA.

IOANNES SACRIFICAT DEO HOSTIAM	= 1704
--------------------------------	--------

ET

SANCTIFICAT DIGNITATEM.	= 1704
-------------------------	--------

A congratulation to the reverend and most learned Baldwin de Houta, of the Augustine Order, Provincial Prior for Belgium, on his visit to Dendermonde, by the inmates of the Augustine college there—

INSIGNIS P ^R BALDUINUS HOUSTA PRIOR	}	= 1749
PROVINCIALIS VIGEAT, VOVEMUS.		

Anni, mensis, et Diei.

PALÆSTRÆ TIRONIBUS TERTIO KALENDAS IULII	}	= 1749
EXOPTATO PATRI BALDUINO DE HOUSTA		
OBSEQUIOSE OFFEREBATUR.		

ACCINENTE FRANCISCO BRUYNINCX SYNTAXIANO	}	= 1749
COLLEGII MAGNI PATRIS AUGUSTINI		

The next is on a fragment of an address—

VIVAT DIU VAN STEENWINCKEL LONGÈ EXPERTISSIMUS.	= 1742
---	--------

Applaudit Domus Pastoralis Divi Michaelis.

A large sheet of verses in the Flemish language, on the glorious victory over the devil effected by the solemn profession of John Francis de Coninck at the Augustines' in Mechlin, bears this date—

EX CORDE PRECOR: REX IN ÆTERNUM VIVE.	= 1737
---------------------------------------	--------

Daniel vi. 21.

GEDICHT EN OPGE DRAEGHEN UYT	}	= 1737
AFFECTIE EN GENEGHENTHEYT VAN UWE VRIENDEN.		

Verses addressed to Rev. Ludovicus Bosch on his first officiating, at Louvain, September 8, 1719, conclude thus—

GRATULOR LUDOVICE PRIMITIAS. = 1719

Congratulatory verses addressed (by his brothers and sisters) to Rev. Paul John Vander Cammen, Canon of Grimberg, on his first celebration at the abbey church there—

DONA DEUS RESPEXIT ABEL, SECUS ILLA CAINI: } = 3476

INSONS IPSE FUIT, SED FUIT ILLE NOCENS.

SIC QUOQUE SACRATIS ASSISTENS PRESBYTER ARIS

PURUS CORDE, DEO GRATUS, UT ABEL, ERIS.

VERSUS ISTOS EX VERO AFFECTU GERMANI DICARUNT. = 1738

The first four lines constitute a 'double chronogram,' equal to 3476, which being divided by two produces the date 1738 twice.

Verses addressed to Rev. Cornelius Jansen, Canon of St. James's Collegiate Church at Antwerp, on the first occasion of his officiating there on July 25, 1707.

CONDECORATVR NEOMYSTA. = 1707

MAGNO DEO CONSECRAVISTI. = 1707

Duplex chronicon.

ALMO SACRA DEO VERA PIETATE LITABAS = 1707

GLORIA DE CÆLIS SIT, NEOMYSTA, TIBI. = 1707

DONAVIT CHARO AMICO = 1707

MICHAEL IOSEPHVS DE GELRE. = 1707

Further extracts in illustration of this curious use of chronograms might be made with advantage, were it not for the disadvantage of the language in which they are composed; many pages might be so filled, and the collection in the volume would prove to be a field worth exploring by a worker at local history. The subject of broadsides is mentioned in my published work, *Chronograms Continued*, pages 49 and 541.



A NEW-YEAR-DAY ADDRESS.

A RARE little pamphlet printed at Brieg. There are two places in Europe bearing this name: one a town on the river Oder, not far from Breslau, in Silesia, the other in Switzerland. The former is probably the place represented by the Latin word BRIGÆ on the title-page, of which the print on the following page is an imitation. Carolus Ferdinandus à Schertz is the author. The size of the pamphlet is six and a half inches by four inches, and it contains thirty-one pages. The dates 1716 and 1717 are indicated by the double chronogram which forms the title. The same date is expressed in like manner throughout; and there is no instance of the appearance of a date in figures.

et eoſt I Cha
Intra
anni præter I-
t I CVrsVM
e D Ita
atq Ve n VnC
CVr I o fo
In ſtrena M
Data
Per
CAROLUM FERDINANDUM
à SCHERTZ.

BRIGÆ.
Typis GODOFREDI TRAMPII.

This title is to be read thus—

ETREOSTICHA INTRA ANNI PRÆTERITÏ CVRSVM EDITA, = 1716
ATQVE NVNC CVRÏOSO IN STRENAM DATA. = 1717

The words of the chronogram explain the two dates 1716, 1717. I propose this translation: *Chronogram verses between the past and the present year, offered to thoughtful man as a New Year's gift.*

The work is dedicated to Francis Philip Joseph ab Hoditz & Wolframitz, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and is signed by this chronogram of the author's name—

SERVVS DEDICAVIT DE SCHERTZ. = 1717

The dedicatory address then proceeds thus—

ILLVSTRIOR VIR } = 1717
COMES INSIGNIOR HODITZ,

Te distinctius Musophilum a politioribus literis tersissimum, ingentis eruditionis virtute venustissimum quantânum veneratione reverear, nostras percallet vicinia; tanta veneratio quò magis et aliis dispalescat, tibi typicis lito literis! sonipedem immolo Pegasus. Illi magnificæ bibliothecæ tuæ in Meltz e divinctissimo corde in corollam.

O bellum fontem,

sic

Bellerophonte venusto!

Appendens et Chronodistichon

In qualequale Anathema;

DE QVO CREBRO BIBI FONTEM GRATVSQVE CORONO! = 1717

SVBSCRIBENS: FIRMO PECTORE DEGO TVVS! = 1717

ætatem cliens obsequentissimus.

C. F. à SCHERTZ.

Then follows the portrait of the author, a facsimile of which is given on the following page. It is surrounded by chronograms, some of which are quotations, and are to be read thus—

CONSTITVI TE REGEM, SAPIENTIA ET SCIENTIA DATA SVNT.¹ = 1716
I.H.S.

Regis ad exemplum.

SIC DICTVS REGIS, IAM PROPRIEQVE REGIS. = 1716

VELLVS GEDEONIS MAGNI PATRIARCHÆ IGNATII! = 1716

ME GERE REGEM!² [GREGIS!

BEATVS IOANNES FRANCISCVS REGIS DE CREMIO SEGREGIS = 1716

SOCIETATIS IESV DISTINCTOR AMETHYSTVS! = 1716

NVLLI TVA FORMA SECVNDA!³ = 1716

CÆLO TE LAVDIBVS ÆQVEM!⁴ = 1716

¹ Refers to 2 Chron. i. 11 and 12. The words in the Vulgate Version are 'constitui te regem, sapientia et scientia data sunt tibi.'

² The meaning of this line is not clear; it is retrograde, and reads the same forwards and backwards. It is not a chronogram. The capital letters M are for the commencement of the sentence either way, and not to stand as numerals=1000.

³ Ovid, i., Amorum, viii. 25.

⁴ Virgil, Æn. xi. 125. The line is 'Vir Trojane, quibus cœlo te laudibus æquem?'—By what praises shall I exalt thee to heaven?

IMAGO ALTERIVS SÆCVLI NITIDIOR!¹ = 1716

BEATVM SIC VENERABATVR DE SCHERTZ. = 1716

The subject is a kind of retrospect of events during the year 1716, relating more especially to the war in Hungary, and the defeat and flight of the Turks, expressed mostly in Latin verse chronograms. There is frequent mention of 'Luna,' the crescent on the Turkish flag, meaning the armies of the Turks. The author leads off with these allusions to some European sovereigns—

A IOVE PRINCIPIVM DECANTET TRITA POËSIS, = 1716

A VERO VERÒ SVCCINO METRA DEO! = 1716

STRENVLÆ CHRONOLOGO VERSV MAGNIS DATÆ. = 1716

Clementi XI., Pontifico maximo.

EXPLSIS IANSENISTIS² BENE DIRIGE CLEMENS! = 1716

To the most august Emperor Charles VI.

CÆSAR VI PVGNES, ET TVRCAS ENSE DOMATO! = 1716

To the King of France, Louis XV.

EXCRESCAS, SED FINITIMIS NE FORSITAN OBSIS! = 1716

To the King of England, George I.

HOÇ OPTEM; FAVSTVS GAVDETO PACE GEORGI! = 1716

To the King of Poland.

Stanislæ miser *sta*, non prætendito Regnum!

CRESCAS SAXO SEDENS, PERMANEASQVE NITENS! = 1716

To Luna, the crescent of Turkey.

SPEM GERO; DECRESCENS TOTO EXTVRBBERIS ORBE! = 1716

A MODÒ FORTVNÀ TVRCÆ SPOLIABERE LVNA! = 1716

The chronograms which follow relate to the plague epidemic in Moravia and at Olmutz. Hope for the success of Charles VI. against the Turks is expressed thus—

SPERO; FAVENTE DEO SVPERABIS CAROLE LVNAM! = 1716

QVÀ CÆDENS HOSTES, AVTVMNO, CÆSAR ERIS! = 1716

DEGAT CÆSAR! DEGAT ARCHIDVX! = 1716

Cæsar, ubi Mariæ Cellis nunc orat inaudit;

EXCINDES TVRCAM—SEXTE PER ARCHIDVCEM. { = 1716

Pugnabit Cæsar cum Turcis? quærere noli;

NAM CÆSAR TVRCAS AGGREDIETVR OVANS! = 1716

CÆSARIS ERGO RVES, TVRCA NEFANDE, MANV. = 1716

Contemptuous allusion to the weakness of France in the political intrigues of the time—

RVRVSVS TEMPVS ADEST: E GALLO FIT CAPO; SPERO: = 1716

CASTRATVSQVE MODÒ TVRCA POTENTER ERIT. = 1716

The Emperor Charles VI. (who in 1708 had married Elizabeth of Brunswick), together with his subjects, rejoice in 1716 at the birth of an heir to the throne. The infant Archduke was named Leopold; he

¹ Alluditur ad Imag., i. Sæcul., s. i.

² Alluding to the trouble given to Pope Clement XI. by the sect of the Jansenists, who were vehemently opposed by the Jesuits.

died in the same year, to the dismay of the country. The author thus expresses his hope for another¹—

ELISABETH VTERVS CAROLO SPEM DENVO PORTAT, = 1716
ET PROSPER RVRSVS PROFERET ARCHIDVCEM! = 1716

On a later page the author gives an epitaph for the little Archduke, 'Epitaphium Archiduculi'—

EMORITVR PROPERE LEOPOLDVS CÆSARE NATVS, = 1716
PRIMITIAS CAROLI SVRRIPIS ALTE DEVS! = 1716

To appreciate the numerous chronograms concerning the war against the Turks, one needs to be intimate with the popular feeling and aspirations; the contemporary reader would take a deeper interest in them than the modern one is likely to do while perusing the curious-looking pages of this pamphlet. Therefore, having made the foregoing extracts, I pass on to the conclusion, where an epitaph appears to the 'defunct' year, and an appeal to the tender mercies of Zoilus, the critic—

EPITAPHIVM ANNI CITÒ TERRIS DEFVNCTI. = 1716
IAM IACET HIC, ADEO PROPERE QVI TRANSIIT ANNVS! = 1716
IN CHRONICIS DVRAT FAVSTIOR IMO SONIS! = 1716
ZOILE, SI RIDES ME, PLVS HINC RISVS ABITO! = 1716
NON NISI CORDATO SCRIPSIMVS ISTA VIRO! = 1716

The pamphlet contains in all 158 chronograms, to almost every one of which is appended a note of exclamation! In the last one the author prays for another Archduke—

! oro: te summus, te roret summus et oro!
MAS ARCHIDVX NASCITOR! = 1716

The line before the chronogram is known as 'retrograde,' 'reciprocal,' or a 'palindrome,' because it can be read the same forwards or backwards.



ANOTHER NEW-YEAR ADDRESS.

A TRACT of seven pages, small 4to., printed at Oels, in Silesia, in 1605, entirely in chronogram. It is a new year's address by a clergyman, Jacobus Berelius, to a clergyman, Franciscus Vierling. The chronograms are mostly in single lines of one or a few words each, numbered from 1 to 167, commencing with the first line of the title, down to the last line at the end. The title-page is as follows, each line marking the date 1605—

1. CVM DEO
2. PLÆ MEDITATIONIS ETEOSTICHA
3. PER DISPERSAS IN BIBLIIS GNOMAS
ELABORATA

¹ These events were the subject of a great many chronograms. See *Chronograms Continued*, pp. 180 to 184—185 to 193.

4. AD VOTA CoMPETENTER APPARATA
5. PRO MVNDō LABORANTE ET ANNO LABENTE
M. DC. V.
6. BRESLÆ PRIMO TIIPō LITERARIO ADORNATA
7. DENVO OLSNÆ PRÆLO BÖSSEMERO
PROPAGATA.
8. ANNO CHRISŦI DOMINI NOSTRI
9. HODIE MIHI CRAS TIBI
10. ACH HEVTE ROTH MORGEN TODT.

Then follows the 'Strena,' or new year's gift or omen, in which the following passage occurs—

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------|
| 25. | FRANCISCO VIERLING NISSENSI SILESIO
DIACONO ATQVE INTERCONIVNCTOS SIBI
FRATRES ECCLESIAE IN INCLITA
VRBE VVRATISLAVIA
SENIORI, etc., etc. | } = 1605 |
|-----|---|----------|

And towards the end the author thus declares his name—

- | | | |
|------|--|----------|
| 160. | IACOBVS BERELIVS A MIELOVVITZ
PRÆPOSITVS ECCLESIAE NEAPOLITANÆ
IN VRBE VVRATISLAVIA. | } = 1605 |
| 161. | ÆGER NON ÆGRÈ STRENAM HANC
PER VOTA ADORNABAT | |
| 162. | ET PRO SIGNO AMICITIÆ FRATER
FRATRI DONABAT, etc., etc. | } = 1605 |

The address 'Strena' is kindly meant, but it is melancholy and depressing, a recognition of the prevailing war, seditions, and discords. The chronograms are very concise from the general use of numeral letters of high denomination; they are 167 in number, and all make the date 1605. It is needless to extract any further examples. The tract must be a rare one; the only copy known to me is in the library of the Rev. W. Begley.



CONGRATULATIONS TO MAGISTRATES.

A THIN, small 4to. volume, 62 pages, in my possession, has a title-page entirely in chronogram—

- | | |
|--|----------|
| VOTA, PRO
SENATORIBVS,
ATQVE
SYNDICIS,
NEC NON
SECRETARIIS,
REIPUBLICÆ
VRATISL,
PIA AC DEVOTA; | } = 1639 |
|--|----------|

IOHANNIS TEVTSCHMANNI
VRATISLAVIENSIS,
IN ECCLESIA PATRIA,
QVÆ EST IN NEAPOLI,
CÆLESTIA IVSSA
SONANTIS.

} = 1639

The contents are mostly of a pious character in the German language, mixed with Latin, being the new year's good wishes and complimentary addresses by Johannes Teutschmann, of Breslau, to the magistrates and corporation of that city, and to other persons. He gives abundant references to Scripture, and applies the quotations to his purpose in an original manner. There are thirteen chronograms, including the title-page, all making 1639. No date is given in figures. Printed at Oels, in Silesia.

Complimentary addresses to the magistrates and secretaries are preceded by chronograms, thus—

VOTA PRO
DNIS SYNDICIS
PIA ET DEVOTA SVNT
QVÆ SEQVVNTVR.

VOTA PRO
DOMINIS SECRETARIIS
SVNT QVOQ ;
QVÆ SEQVVNTVR.

} = 1639

} = 1639

Good wishes for all pious persons and a prayer for a happy year have this indication, by way of a 'terminating flourish'—

NVNC VOTA,
CORONIDIS LOCO,
HIC QVOQVE LEGVNTVR
PIA AC DEVOTA.

} = 1639

Moreover, poor persons in small circumstances are not overlooked—

PAVPERCVLÆ TVÆ
O REX MAGNE, REX BENIGNE,
BENEFAC ISTHOC IN ANNO
ECCLESIAE.

} = 1639

Well-to-do persons in trouble have some comforting words (at this time of war and misfortune)—

AFFLICTISSIMÆ,
O IHESV, REX GLORIAE, REX PIE,
BENEFAC ISTOC SECVLO,
POLITIAE

} = 1639

Disturbed households in the past year are offered comforting hope—

CONTVRBABATÆ,
O IHESV, REX BENIGNE, REX PIE,
BENEFAC QVOQ : ANNO HOCCE RECENTE,
OECONOMIAE.

} = 1639

And a concluding prayer commences thus—

IHV CHRISTO,
SALVATORI NOSTRO
VNICO ET BENIGNISS^o,
SIT HONOR ET GLORIA
IN SECVLORVM
SECVLA.

} = 1639



DUKES OF MONSTERBERG.

'A GALLIAMA et jubilaré votum.' The title commencing with these words may be thus closely rendered: Delightful things, and a jubilee offering marking the year of the Christian era and of God's last suffering, 1617, which must be passed on to posterity for the remembrance of a good name and omen, or for another jubilee. Written by Samuel Heinnitz, pastor and superintendent in the Duchy of Oels, in the year

GLORIAMVR IN LAVDE TVA.—*Psalm cvi. 47* = 1617

Printed at Oels, in Silesia.

It is the title of a very rare small 4to. tract of nine pages, in my possession, addressed to the brothers, Henry Wenceslaus and Charles Frideric, princes of the Roman Empire, and dukes of Monsterberg and Oels, in Silesia. It appears that these dukes were supporters of the Lutheran Reformation. The address consists of about 160 Latin hexameter and pentameter lines followed by chronograms—sentences culled from the Latin Bible, as being appropriate to the aforesaid dukes and to the occasion—

I. Eteosticha Gratiam Dei promittentia.

ERIT DEVS VOBISCVM.	<i>Gen. xlviii. 21. Phil. iv. 9.</i>	= 1617
CORONAS ANNVM BENIGNITATE TVA (DEVs).	<i>Psalm lxxv. 12.</i>	= 1617
VINEA DABIT FRVCTVM.	<i>Zach. viii. 12.</i>	= 1617
PAX DEI SVPER FACIEM TERRÆ.	<i>Ecclesiasticus xxxviii. 8.</i>	= 1617
ADIVTORIVM CASVS.	<i>Ecclesiasticus (Sirach) xxxiv. 20.</i>	= 1617
DEVs E VICINO SVM.	<i>Jerem. xxiii. 23.</i>	= 1617
EFFVNDIT AQVAS SVPER FACIEM TERRÆ.	<i>Amos v. 8; ix. 6.</i>	= 1617
DIMISSA EST INIQVITAS ILLIVs.	<i>Isaiah xl. 2.</i>	= 1617
JVSTVS VT PALMA DEO FLOREBIT.	<i>Psalm xcii. 12.</i>	= 1617
GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO ET IN TERRIS PAX.	<i>Luc. ii. 14.</i>	= 1617
EHR VND FRIED, ALLEN DIE GVTs THVN.	<i>Rom. ii. 10.</i>	= 1617
ES IST GVT AVFF DEN HERREN (CHRISTVM) HOFFEN.	<i>Psalm cxviii.</i>	= 1617
JEHOVA MEDICVS VESTER.	<i>Exodus xv. 26.</i>	= 1617

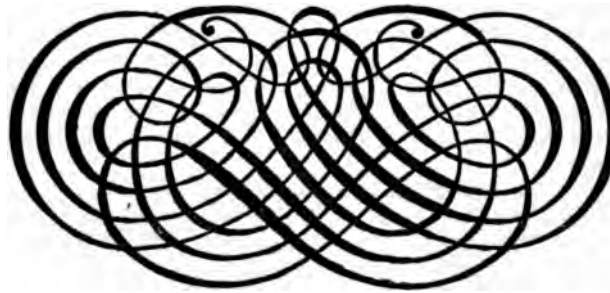
II. Eteosticha Iram Jehovæ minitantia.

PERCVTIET TE DOMINVS ÆSTV.	<i>Deut. xxviii. 22.</i>	= 1617
CONFVNDANTVR OMNES INQVA AGENTES.	<i>Psalm xxv. 3.</i>	= 1617
CAPTVS EST GREX DOMINI.	<i>Jerem. xiii. 17.</i>	= 1617

III. Eteosticha moralia.

QVoD JVstVM EST SECTERIS. <i>Deut.</i> vi. 18.	=	1617
VOS QVoD BONVM EST FACIATIS. <i>2 Corinth.</i> xiii. 7.	=	1617
AVDI VoCEM EJVS. <i>Exod.</i> xxiii. 21.	=	1617
ESTOTE FACTORES VERBI ET NON AVDItores TANTVM. <i>Jac.</i> i. 22.	=	1617
DOMINVS INTVETVR COR. <i>1 Sam.</i> xvi. 7.	=	1617
CASTIGANTE DEO PREFER VEXATIONEM.	=	1617
IPSE ERAT EXPECTANS REGNVm DEL. <i>Marc.</i> xv. 43.	=	1617

The jubilee mentioned in this tract was probably the first centenary of Luther's Reformation; the date when he affixed his theses to the church door at Wittenberg was October 31, 1517.





V.

NUPTIAL ADDRESSES.



ANY nuptial congratulations have found a place in the second chapter of this volume ; those which here follow are of the same character, but of more extended proportions.

In the 'Nova Literaria Germaniæ,' at page 280 of the volume for 1709, there is mention of the marriage, in 1708, of King John of Portugal with Maria Anna, Archduchess of Austria. The following effusive expression of regret when she left Austria, mingled with good wishes, was written by her most humble chaplain, whose initials only are stated as 'A. S. S. I.' The twenty-two chronograms of the year 1708 are all marked off by asterisks. It is a prose composition—

MARIE ANNÆ ARCHIDVCI, ** VOCANTE DEO AVSPICE, AD AVGVSTAS PORTVGALLIÆ CORONAS EX AVSTRIA PROFICISCENTI FELIX ITER! ** QVOD REGIIS AFFVSA PEDIBVS PROVINCIÆ AVSTRIACÆ, VALE ILLI FACIENTES, SINCERIS VOTIS PRECABANTVR VIENNÆ. ** DEFERENTE INFIMO EIVS CAPELLANO.—A. S. S. I., Viennæ Austriæ, etc. Then follows this chronogrammatic effusion : 'En tibi, Lector integrum Austriæ votum. DOLEAMINE AVSTRIA? BONI CÆLITES! * INDVLGIAMINE COR LÆTITIÆ? * MARIA ANNA ARCHIDVX AVSTRIÆ, ABIT, VT AVGVSTA AVGVSTÆ PRÆSIT LVSTITANIÆ REGINA. * ABITVS ISTE LARGAS CIET EX OCVLIS LACRYMAS, LÆTOS QVOQVE CREAT IN VVLTV RISVS. * ILLI AFFLICTA AVSTRIA IVBEOR SORTI ILLACRYMARI, HVIC EXVLTANS IVBEOR FORTVNÆ GRATVLARI. * PLANGERE COGOR, QVIA PERDO FILIAM. * GESTIRE, QVIA REGIA AVGVSTÆ REGINÆ FIO MATER, ATQVE, VTI AVGVRROR, REGII ALIQVANDO AVIA EFFICIAR NEPOTIS. * GEMERE COGOR ABLATA ALTERA DE TRIBVS GRATIIS. * GESTIRE IVBEOR, QVIA GRATIA IVNGETVR GRATIÆ, MARIA ANNA IOANNI, GRATIOSO GRATIOSA, HAVD SINE FELICI AVGVRIO REGNI BIS FORTVNATI. * CVR ITAQVE PLANGO, PERDENS FILIAM, * PERDENS LVCRI TAM LARGI GRATIA? * QVIN EIA SIT! PROFICISCERE, QVO IVBENT CÆLITES, FILIA, ATQVE INVITAT GRATIA IOANNES, GRATIA FELICIBVS AVIBVS DISCEDE: * AVIBVS NEMPE TVIS, AVITIS

AVSTRİÆ ALAVDIS, ÆSTVOSA, VASTAQVE ÆQVORA TRAIICE. *
 ISTÆ LÆTA TIBI ADSONENT CELEVS MATA, * ARGVTOQVE GVTTVRE
 SOLENTVR NAVIGANTEM, AVFERANTQVE ÆSTVS TÆDIA AVGVSTÆ
 OSCINES. * DONEC EXSVPERATIS NEREI FVRENTIS VNDIS, IN
 CONCVPTOS OLYSSIPONIS PORTVS PLENIS FELIX CARBASIS
 APPELLAS. * EXINDE VERO CONIVX REGIA REGIOS SPONSI TVI
 FERARIS IN AMPLEXVS. * ID TIBI CHARÆ FILIÆ SVÆ MATER,
 NVTRIXQVE AVSTRİA VOVET. VIVE.



A rare tract in my possession contains a nuptial ode with several poems: 'In secundas nuptias . . . Melchioris Eccardi . . . et Evæ Weinholdi . . . vota ab amicis nuncupata. Ad vii Kalend. Febr. Anno noviss. dierum xciii supra cIo Io.' Printed at Breslau. Small 4to.; pp. 15. All in Latin, with one poem in Greek, which is followed by these two chronogram couplets:

LVX IBAT SEXTA ET BIS DENA BIFRONTIS IANI	}	
EVA INTRAT SPONSI SPONSA SERENA TORVM.		= 1593
TRVX SAVLVVS JVSTVS FIT PAVLVVS: LVCE SEQVENTE	}	
EVCHARTVS SPONSVS MELCHIOR, EVVA TVVS.		= 1593

i.e. The twice-ten-and-sixth-day of the two-faced Janus (January) was passing when the fair spouse went to her husband's couch.—The cruel Saul became righteous Paul, on the following day Melchior Euchard became thy husband, O Eva.

The meaning is that St. Paul's day is January 25. In the old Roman calendar, vii. Kal. Feb. corresponds to January 26, the day of the marriage. This fanciful indication of a date frequently appears in chronograms. The date on the title-page of the tract is equally fanciful; it means 1593.



'Jubilum nuptiale,' etc., a rare tract; a congratulation on February 15, 1650, addressed to Maurice Henry, Count of Nassau, and Ernestina his wife. By Gabriel and Joannes Arnoldus Begkers; printed at Cologne, 4to., pp. 15. It contains two handsome engravings of armorial shields, and Latin poems in various metre. On the last page are these chronograms; the first is in allusion to the Nassau lions, which are conspicuous on the shields—

SIS TIBI SPONSE LEO MAVRITI VIRIBVS AVDAX:	}	
ERNESTINA TORI SIS LEA SPONSA TENAX.		= 1650
Prognostico-chronosticon anni et mensis.		
CONJVGII PIA FAVSTA NOVI FEBRVARIVS ADFERT	}	
ERNESTINA TVO JVNGERE MAVRITIO.		= 1650
Chronosticon.		
MAVRITIVS ET ERNESTINA CONJVNXX	}	
VIVANT NESTOREOS VTERQVE AD ANNOS.		= 1650

'Leo Sigeno-Nassovicus nuptialis,' etc., is the title of another rare tract, a congratulation in 1652 addressed to Francis John Desideratus, Count of Nassau, and his wife Joanna Claudia, Countess of K  ningseck and Rotenfels, by the 'ingenuous and erudite youths' at the Jesuits' College of Siegen, in Nassau. Printed at Cologne, 1652, 4to., pp. 42. It contains a handsome engraving of armorial shields guarded by a lion, and several Latin congratulatory poems, wherein the Lion of Nassau is figuratively introduced, together with the precious stones in the coronets of each family to typify their respective heroes and virtues.¹

On page 2, 'Encomium ver   nobilitatis, sponso et spons   oblatum,' concludes thus—

Duplex chronodistichon.

DE K  NINGSECK SPONSA   HEROS NASSOE FLAGRABAS : = 1651
DAT SACER EN HYMEN, PERGE FLAGRARE PIA EST. = 1651

A prologue concludes with this double chronogram couplet (on page 9)—

NASSOO SPONSO BENEDICAS PROSPER OLYMPE : } = 1651
K  NINGSECK   SPONSA RELATA DOMO EST. } = 1651

After a poem alluding to the lion and the precious stones (on page 20)—

  nigma Chronographicum.

Annum desponsationis, et coronam domus Nassovic  , ornatam gemmis nov   e domo K  ningseck   spons  , indicans ;

PLENA PEREGRINOS NASSOA CORONA SMARAGDOS = 1651
K  NINGSECK   FERT BENE LETA DOMO. = 1651

Following this is 'Invitatio Domini Jesu, et Virginis Mari   ad nuptias illustrissimorum comitum : Ex S. Joan. ii. 1. 2. Nupti   fact   sunt in Cana, Galil   , et erat Mater Jesu ibi. Vocatus est autem et Jesus et discipuli ejus ad nuptias.' A long hymn of invitation in Latin, with a version also in Greek, is appended, signed, 'H  c vota faciebat Joannes Merten, Signensis Humanista.' Other poems by various officials at Siegen fill the pages down to page 41, where these hexameter and pentameter couplets occur—

Quadruplex chronologicon Leoni Nassovico.

ARCE SIGEN   DOMINANS NASSOE PAL  STRAS = 1652
DOGMATI APOSTOLICO TE RESERASSE PATET. = 1652
HANC LEO PERGE FIDEM PATRI   NASSOE REFERRE : = 1652
MERCES   TERNO DIGNA LABORE SIET.

On the same page (the last) the conclusion of this fanciful congratulation is as follows : Chronodistichon votivum indicans annum, quo primum, a Musis Sigensibus, venientes illustrissimi conjuges Sigenam, excepti sunt. Ex. Gen. v. 22-24. Ubi dicitur, ambulavit Henoch cum Deo, et facti sunt omnes dies Henoch trecenti sexaginta quinque anni, VIVITE FELICES COMITES TOT S  CLA, QVOT HENoch :

VOSQVE CREATORI JVNGITE, VT ANTE VETVS. } = 1652

¹ The family of the Princes of Nassau, Siegen, became extinct in 1743.

Omnia ad maiorem Dei gloriam. Domusque Nassovicæ, et Koningseckianæ honorem temporalem et æternum. AMEN.



The loves of Henricus Schultz and Marian Schrammia, joined in marriage 22 October (?), 1637. A rare 4to. tract, pp. 14, in my possession bears this title: 'Henrici Schultzi J. U. Cand. Et Marianæ Schrammiæ Spp. è Juventute lectiss. Svidnici AD D. XXII. VIIIR. CIOIOXXXVII. Conjugen: amores.' A set of Latin poems addressed to the couple, signed by their several authors, who seem to have been in official positions at Schweidnitz in the province of Silesia. This couplet occurs in one of the poems—

... et amore pares, conditione pares;
SIT FELIX RECTÈ SPONSATO COPVLA LECTI;
INDE TORVS FRVTCES SENTIAT, INDE POLVS ! } = 1637
The next couplet concludes the last poem, which is in German—
LINQVET SOL TENEROS CÆLESTIS VIRGINIS ARTVS;
HENRICO NVBET SCVLTO SCHRAMEA VIRGO. } = 1637



'Musæ gratulantes nuptiis,' etc., is the title of a rare 4to. tract of 15 pages, printed at Bautzen (Budissa) in Saxony. It is filled with Latin poems and verses on the marriage of the most learned Abraham Schadæus, of the college of Bautzen, with 'the most modest and chaste virgin,' Anna Hertzogs, on February 12, 1596, composed by the scholars there in gratitude to their preceptor. It concludes with ten chronogram couplets, giving the month, day and year of the marriage; in the first, fifth, and seventh of the series the bride is mentioned by the name 'Annula,' i.e., little Anna. Each writer gives his own name.

BIS SEXTA CANI FEBRVI LVCE ANNULA CASTA
EN SVBIT ABRA MO VINCVLA TORTA THORI. } = 1596
(Nicolaus Specht.)
BIS SEXTO FEBRVI ANNA SAT VENVSTA,
ABRAMI SVBIT IVGALE FÆDVS. } = 1596
(Christoph. Hermannus Luca.)
BIS SEXTVS FEBRVI FVIT ORTVS AB ÆQVORE PRONO,
ANNA SVBIT THALAMI FÆDERA SPONSA BONI. } = 1596
(Johannes Gersdorff, Budiss.)
EXTVLERAT POSTQVAM BISSENO FEBRVVS ORTVS,
EN TENERA NVPTA TE DEA PVRA BEAT. } = 1596
(Caspar Peucerus, Budissinus.)
POSTQVAM EXORTA DIES FEBRVI BIS SEXTA FVISSET,
INTRAT SPONSA PIOS ANNULA HONESTA TOROS. } = 1596
(Christoph. Röberus, Budiss.)
FEBRVI BIS SEXTA DIES REFVLGET
SPONSA, QVO TÆDAS CÆLEBRAT SACRATAS
QVOQVE CONIVNGIT SOBOLES RENATA
CORPORA BINA. } = 1596
(Henricus Schiedell, Budissinus.)

NUPTIAL ADDRESSES.

43

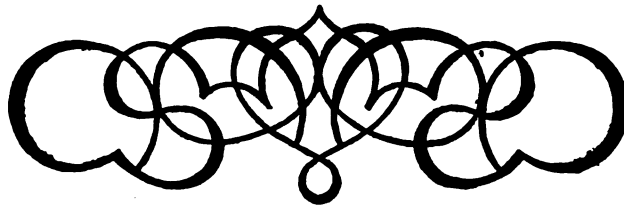
EN SÆVVS FEBRVVS BIs SEX VIX LVXIt IN aLTIs sCHADæO, CONIVX ANNVLæ PVLcRA DATVs.	} = 1596
(Martinus Vogell, Soranus Lus.)	
BIs SENA LVX REDIVIt ANNA FEBRVo QVA TV MARItO IVNGERIs.	} = 1596
(Johannes Scheidell, Budissinus.)	
LVX FEBRVi BIs SENA REDIt QVA PVRA MARItO IVNGERIs ANNA TVO.	} = 1596
(Casparus Schamberger, Budissinus.)	
BIs SEXto FEBRVo LVCIs DATVR ANNA PVeLLA ECCE sCHADæE tIBI sVB BONA IVRA TORI.	} = 1596
(Petrus Renner, Budissinus.)	



A tract in the Bodleian Library (two leaves, folio), entitled,
'Principibus . . . Alexandrinæ Badensi et . . . Ernesto Duci
Coburgi atque Gothæ . . . Friburgi Brisingav, 1842. In nuptiale
festum habendum. Ode Alcaica. Auctore Duben.'

ALeXANDRINA ERNESTVsQVE IN FELICI AMBO VIVANT CONIVGIo !	} = 1842
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This is the most recent example that has fallen under my notice.





VI.

VARIA POEMATATA ILLUSTRUM.

THE FAMILY OF VAN VELDE DE MELROY AND OTHERS.



MANUSCRIPT volume without a title-page has recently come into my possession, comprising sixty-eight folio-size pages, labelled on the back, 'Varia Poemata Illustrum.' The writing is clear and very neat. The subject consists of a series of twelve or more laudatory, congratulatory, and complimentary poetical addresses concerning distinguished persons in Belgium, composed mostly in Latin verse, with some in the Flemish or Dutch language, all dated by chronograms. The whole presents a considerable amount of material suggestive of personal history at the time when Belgium was the unhappy fighting ground of European nations, and was for awhile under French military occupation, and when the bishops' sees of the country were being suppressed, or were for some years rendered vacant. The events had been the cause of trouble to some of the persons, the recipients of the addresses recorded in the volume, among whom were several members of the baronial family of Van Velde de Melroy. A prevailing feature is that the individuals are often addressed or felicitated on a particular day—that of their 'patronal' saint, whose name coincides with one or other of the baptismal names of the individual, and probably his birthday. All, or nearly all, seem to have been composed by him whose name is on the printed 'ex libris' book label inside the cover of the volume, and here copied—

J. B. G. JACOBS LUMNIUS,
ORD. CAP. BRUX. S.P.C.

I have not succeeded in tracing him biographically or as the author of any printed books; he appears here as a member of the order of Capucins at Brussels, and of some importance in that city. The volume, being a manuscript, may be regarded as unique, and probably it never was printed.

It contains about 145 chronograms, which are here transcribed, with a few other extracts and remarks.

Two pages of verse, 'Congratulatio Fraterna Reverendo patri F. Donulo Van Den Eynde,' of the order of Minor Franciscans, on his return from exile to Brussels on March 20, 1800, after troubles arising from war with France. It concludes thus—

HÆC CAPE CORDE MEO, quæ in exultantis animi argumentum, = 1800
absconsus licet in antro, subito conscribere tentabam humilis vester
F. G. L. C. I.—J. B. JACOBS.

Epicedium on the death of the most noble and virtuous matron, Joanna Gislena Pipenpoy, addressed to her husband, the Baron Emanuel J. G. Fran. Van Velde De Melroy, etc. It is thus dated and signed—

HÆC DECIMÆ AC NONÆ JANUARII. = 1809
CONDOLENS, PLANGENSQUE PANGEBAM I. B. JACOBS, PRESBYTER. = 1809

Two pages of verse in praise of the Rev. Jacobus Goyers, of Mechelen, a distinguished cleric, who died at Brussels, October 25, signed and dated thus—

MECENATI SUO PIË DECANTABAT J. B. JACOBS. = 1809

Elegia, on the death of Peter Dominic Antonius John, Baron Van Velde De Melroy, at Brussels, his native city, who held a distinguished position in Brabant. It is dated thus—

HOc SEXTO CALLENDAS MARTI. = 1811

and signed—

LUMNIUS CONDOLESCENS. = 1811

Epicedium, on the death of the venerable old man, Emmanuel John Gaspar Francis, Baron Van Velde de Melroy, who, at the age of eighty years, died at Brussels, his native city, January 2, 1817. The verses begin—

SICNE SECUNDA DIES JANI? HEU CITÒ TRISTIA DONAT! = 1817

HEU! JACES EMANUEL VELDIE, CHARE PATER! = 1817

Signed at the end—

BENEFACTORI SUO OPTIMO,
ISTA PARENTANDO,
CONCINUIT J. B. J. } = 1817

Verses on the death of Joannes Baptista Robertus, Baron Van Velde de Melroy, the fourteenth Bishop of Roermond, in Gelders. Emblems of mortality are sketched at the head of this preface—

DULCORE LENI VERNAVIT LILIUM = 1824

PIUS PRÆSUL, DECUS INCLYTUM, = 1824

QUI POST LABORES DIROS ACERBOSQUE CONSTANTISSIMÈ EXANTLATOS,	}	= 1824
QUIQUE LABORE APOSTOLICO TEMPORA VICIT DURA ;		
QUI ET PRÆVIÈ S.R.E. SACRAMENTIS DEVOTÈ REFOCILLATUS,		= 1824
BRUXELLIS PIÈ OCCUBANS IN DOMINO,		= 1824
CONDIGNÆ ÆTATIS SUE ANNORUM OCTOGINTA AC UNIUS,		= 1824
AURORÀ, UNDECIMO CAL. FEB. PIÈ PRÆSUL OBIVIT.		= 1824
Three pages of Latin verse conclude thus—		
VIRTUTIS MERCES PAX ALTERA DEBITA CÆLI :		= 1824
HINC DOLOR AC GEMITUS LONGIUS AUFGIANT.		= 1824
Non fletum, non ulla sibi suspiria poscit ;		
Omnes dicamus : PACE QUIESCAT. Amen.		
VIRTUTUM RADIIS ACCINCTUS, SORTE SERENÀ		= 1824
OCCUBAT IPSE DEO, SEMPER VICTURUS IN ASTRIS.		= 1824
The verses are signed by their author thus—		
SICUT OLOR VETERANS MORIBUNDUS, TRISTIA CLANGENS,		= 1824
PLANGENDO PANXIT LUMNIUS ILLA JACOBS.		= 1824

Verses and other ingenious devices bear a title which may be thus literally translated: To the most noble and eminently wise man, Emmanuel John Balthasar Francis, Baron Van Velde de Melroy, etc., on the festal occasion of his most sweet patron, who is a Divine little boy (Puerulus Divinus), newly-born Emmanuel—

HUIC PRÆSTETUR CULTUS LATRIÆ, VIRTUS AC GLORIA PER SÆCULORUM SÆCULA.	}	= 1799
--	---	--------

A prologue follows, with a page of verses where the name of the babe Emmanuel occurs in every line. An anagram on the name of Emmanuel John follows next—

Emmanuel Joannes Van Velde.

Anagramma :

En, a numine denuò vales almè.

LÆTIFICI EX PURO VOBIS QUOQUE CORDE VOVEMUS.	= 1799
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Next following are two pages of verse thus, addressed to the already mentioned—'Prænobili generosoque viro Domino Emmanueli Joanni Gasparo Francisco, baroni Van Velde de Melroy, pio debitoque voto offertur Labyrinthus, cujus viarum, clangore Echoico VIGESCAT personantium, numerus est ; Quindecim milliones, quadraginta millia, octingenta, et sexaginta quatuor.¹ Die sua natali patronolique secundario, qui est Festivus Sancti Joannis Apostoli et Evangelistæ.'

VERSIBUS HOC FESTO, NUNC, ECHO, DULCIOR ESTO : VOCE IUBENTE FAVE ; DICITO LÆTUS AVE.	}	= 1799
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¹ The astonishing sum total thus described I put into plain figures as 15,040,864.

TACSEGI VEDLEVN AVXILIXVANVELDEVI GESSCAT
ACSEGI VEDLEVN AVXILEFELIXVANVELDEVI GESSCA
CSEGI VEDLEVN AVXILEFELIXVANVELDEVI GESSCA
SEGI VEDLEVN AVXILEFELIXVANVELDEVI GESSCA
EGIVEDLEVN AVXILEFELIXVANVELDEVI GESSCA
GIVEDLEVN AVXILEFELIXVANVELDEVI GESSCA
IVEDLEVN AVXILEFELIXVANVELDEVI GESSCA
VEDLEVN AVXILEFELIXVANVELDEVI GESSCA
EDLEVN AVXILEFELIXVANVELDEVI GESSCA
DLEVN AVXILEFELIXVANVELDEVI GESSCA
LEVN AVXILEFELIXVANVELDEVI GESSCA
EVNAVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
VNAVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
NAVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
AVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
VXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
XI LEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
IL LEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
LEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
IL LEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
XI LEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
VXI LEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
AVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
NAVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
VNAVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
EVNAVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
LEVN AVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
DLEVN AVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
EDLEVN AVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
VEDLEVN AVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
IVEDLEVN AVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
GIVEDLEVN AVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
EGIVEDLEVN AVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
SEGI VEDLEVN AVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
CSEGI VEDLEVN AVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
ACSEGI VEDLEVN AVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL
TACSEGI VEDLEVN AVXILEFTEVOVESPISEVOVETTELIXVANVEL

' ' Labyrinthus Chrono-metricus' ' (a facsimile)
p.47

Hilton (1895)

"The Latin line is to be read from the letter L in the centre of the square, following the lines of letters upwards, downwards, right and left, stopping anywhere, and continuing on in similar directions, leading away by any similar courses, until the end of the original line is reached."

LUMnIU\$ Ipse VoVet feLIX VanUeL DeVigesCat 1799
"Lumnius himself wishes that Emmanuel may in happiness approach his old age."



The verses in Latin hexameters and pentameters fill two pages, expressing birthday congratulations and personal compliments, down to the 'Labyrinth,' which is approached by these concluding lines of the verses—

'Vix labor est intus: satis hic facilis Labyrinthus,
Dummodo præceptis vis vigilare meis.
Positus in medio, felici tramite perges:
Exitus, ex quatuor, angulus unus erit.
Rectè ac obliquè incedas, sursum atque deorsum:
Indefessus eas Sic peragrato Vias.
Labyrinthus Chrono-metricus.'

In explanation of this title I give the line contained in the 'Labyrinth,' printed as an ordinary chronogram—

LUMNIUS IPSE VOVET FELIX VANUEL DEVIGESCAT. = 1799

i.e. Lumnus himself wishes that Emmanuel may in happiness approach his old age.

The Latin line is to be read from the letter L in the centre of the square, following the lines of letters upwards, downwards, right and left, stopping anywhere, and continuing on in similar directions, leading away by any similar courses, until the end of the original line is reached. This may be done a vast number of times—the writer of the manuscript has told how many; the reader may take his word for it or work it out to his own satisfaction, one way or the other. That he may be enabled to do so, I give a facsimile of the 'Labyrinth' in the accompanying illustration.

Immediately following, in the manuscript, is a page of verses in the Flemish language, addressed to Gaspar; the letters of the name are the initials of certain of the verses, and to be read as an acrostic. The whole concludes with chronograms—

NEEMT DAT CORT CONCERT. = 1800
MAER DE CONST ONTBREECKTER OOCK. = 1800

The next in order are about eleven pages in Flemish and Latin verse, and otherwise, eulogizing a Baroness Van Velde de Laethem, etc., whose family maiden name was Pipenpoy. She seems to be identical with the lady who is the subject of the Epicedium already noticed. Two pages are filled with mention of very many members of the family of Pipenpoy, who have held distinguished and responsible positions from the early date of 1208, as derived from certain records and authorities. The whole concludes with Flemish verses to the before named Emmanuel John Gaspar Francis Van Velde, the letters of whose name, as initials to alternate lines, are to be read as an acrostic. Only these chronograms occur—

HÆC ECCE DO MÆRENS = 1800
TEMPORE ACCRESCENDA. = 1800
MERO CORDE CONSECRAT F. G. = 1800
CONSECRO CORDE MEO F. G. = 1800

The next is 'Applausus Panegyricus' on the much-wished-for arrival at Brussels, from Prague, of the Baron Van Velde de Melroy, Councillor and Vice-Chancellor of the province of Brabant, on the conclusion of peace between the French, Austrian, English and other confederated rulers—

Thema chronographicum.
O QUAM DIU EXOPTATUS.
BELGIS VENIT ILLE GRATUS.
PACIS NEO-NUNTIUS! } = 1801

NUNC EXTREMA LUCTUS EXTENUANTUR GAUDIO. = 1801
VAN VELDE VENIT! JUBILEMUS IN VOCE EXULTATIONIS. = 1801

Four pages of Latin verse follow, concluding thus—
Veldius hic vivat! vivat hic ille diu!

DILIGITUR VAN VELDE NIVIS CANDORE PROBATUS:
UT VIGUIT PATRIÆ, FLOREAT IPSA SIBI. } = 1801

ANNOSA UT CEDRUS DURAT, PRÆSTANTIOR IPSA
VELDIUS HIC VIVAT, PERPETUOQ: VIRENS. } = 1801

LAUREUS UT TERRIS VIGET IS PIETATE VIRENTI
VELDIUS: IN CÆLIS LAUREA MAJOR ERIT. } = 1801
CORDE CONCINEBAM F. G. = 1801

Although the date differs from the foregoing, the next verses seem to belong to the same Baron Van Velde; his name is obscurely revealed as Anthony, and is more clearly so mentioned later on.

PATRONALE SACRUM LÆTÈ PRÆCANDO, = 1805
CORDE CANO BREVE CARMEN, = 1805
ACCRESCENDUM. = 1805

Some verses follow, in which the saint Anthony (Abbot) is mentioned, that being also one of the names of the Baron, concluding with these chronograms—

CORDITER TIBI DATA ACCEPTARE DIGNERIS, = 1805
Veldie, quæ vobis felicia Festa Patroni
Veldia tota Domus Corde animoque vovet:

POSTHAC TE MANEAT DURANS SACRATA CORONA. = 1805

Ten fanciful verses follow, in which throughout the lines the word or syllable 'Cor' (a heart) occurs twenty-two times, and is represented by small hearts drawn in red colour among the words of the verses, while those same drawings fall into the one shape of a large heart. Then follows another set of verses with this title—

Calendis Maii.

Thema Chronico-Biblicum.

EX ISTIS SACRÆ PROBITATIS TUÆ INSERTIS DIVINIS,
CAMPI TUI REPLEBUNTUR UBERTATE. } = 1801

The verses which follow conclude thus—

SIC CORDE CANEBAM . . . = 1801

Other verses conclude thus—

VERSUS HIC EFFLUXIT FERVENTE EX CORDE TUORUM. = 1802

Again, the Baron Francis is lauded by verses applicable to the 'seraphic' saint of that name, prefaced by—

IN DIE FESTO BEATISSIMI PATRONI FRANCISCI SERAPHICI = 1810

concluding with—

FESTO PATRONALI OFFEREBAM FRANCISCO VELDIO, J. B. J. = 1810

Several sets of verses (some Latin, some Flemish) to the very noble Anthony Peter Dominic, Baron Van Velde de Melroy, on his patronal day of St. Anthony (Abbot), January 17. Some acrostics, also these chronograms, appear among them—

DEUS CONCESSIT PACEM. = 1806

CONCINO DIEM SANCTI ANTONII ABBATIS, = 1806

METRIS DISTICHIS-ACROSTICIS. = 1806

—HÆC SACRA MUSA DICAT. = 1806

The next relate to the Baroness Joanna, with these chronograms—

WY WENSCHEN, LANG LEVE MEVROUW VAN VELDE. = 1807

MEVROUW, ZOO WENSCHT UWEN VERPLIGTSTEN DIENAER, } = 1804

J. B. JACOBS.

Calendis Maii, 1806.

ISTA HIS TRIBUS DABAT GISBERTUS LUMNIUS, CAPUCINUS } = 1806

EXTRUSUS.

Calendis Maii, 1807.

CALENDIS MAII, HILARITER OFFERT J. B. JACOBS. = 1807

OMNES HAC DIE COLLÆTANTUR PIÆ. = 1807

PATRONALE SACRUM TIBI LÆTÈ PRECANDO, = 1807

OBTULI DECIMO 6-TO CAL. FEB. = 1807

VIVE, PRECOR, FELIX CHARÀ CVM CONJUGE SALVÀ: { = 1806

SUSCIPE GISBERTI VOTA SACRATA: VALÈ!

SUSCIPE VOTA MEA: QUOQUE SALVUS, VELDIE, VIVE: } = 1810

NOSTRA ERIT E VESTRÀ PROSPERITATE SALUS.

PRIMÀ ANNI FELICIA APPRECOR VELDII. = 1811

Another set of birthday verses occupy a page, with chronograms—

PIO ISTO ET DEVOTO } = 1809

CARMINE ACROSTICO,

CLANGO TALE PATRONALE } = 1809

ANTONII MELRODII.

TIBI CORDE CONCINIMUS. = 1809

O ANTONI, U TER-EEREN, } = 1809

DEÉS ACHT RYMEN ACROSTIECK

ZIET GY HEDEN PRESENTEEREN ; } = 1809
 NEEt S'HER KLOECK, AL ZYN SY ZIECK.
 ALZOO ZINGT MEN U CORDIAELYCK. = 1809

Along each margin of the page are the following—
 LUSTRIS BIS DECIM ET UNO, UT SANCTUS PATRONUS TUUS } = 1809
 ANTONIUS FAUSTE VIVE!
 DIE SANCTI ANTONII ABBATIS HÆC TIBI CANEBAM J. B. J. = 1809

Eight Latin verses are addressed 'Reverende Domine!' whose name appears as 'Jacobus,' each letter being the initial of a line in acrostic fashion. They are thus introduced—

OMNES HAC DIE COLLETENTUR PIÆ. = 1807

The last line gives the name of the writer, LUMNIUS ; at the conclusion is this chronogram—

ISTA TIBI CLIENS CALENDIS MAII, = 1807
 METRA DANS COR CONSECRAAT VOBIS ISTA. = 1807

Immediately following are some verses in Flemish addressed to Heer Jacobus Goeyers, concluding with—

EMERITO JACOBO GOEYERS, CORDE GISBERTI JACOBS. = 1807

A page of Latin verse for May 1 is addressed to the Bishop, who is not named or identified. The introductory chronogram thus speaks—

CALENDIS MAII HILARES CANO VERSUS ; = 1814
 QUOS DECANTO EPISCOPO ILLUSTRISSIMO. = 1814

The anonymous writer of the verses adds this line at the end—

LETE DECANTO PRÆSULI ILLUSTRISSIMO. = 1814

A page of Latin verse is addressed to the most wise and learned gentleman, Joseph Charles Frederic William Mesdach, of Furnes, in Belgium—

DIE 21 MENSIS JULII, IN AULÀ BRUXELLENSI ÆQUA JURIS } = 1810
 LAUREA EXORNATO.
 concluding anonymously—

HÆC EX CORDE CANEBAM. = 1810

A page of Latin verse is addressed to the most wise and learned gentleman, Charles Joseph Weber, of Louvain, for honours conferred upon him—

QUINTO IDUS JUNII, BRUXELLIS JURIS LAUREA EX MERITIS } = 1810
 CORONATO.

also concluding anonymously—

HÆC EX CORDE CANEBAM. = 1810

Accipe pacato, precor, o mitissime, vultu,

Quæ tibi sincero pectore fundit amor.

Webere chare, meam pertentant gaudia mentem,

Meque juvant, laudes, dulcis amice, tuæ, etc., etc.

A page of Latin verse addressed on his birthday to the most expert gentleman, Peter Charles Weber, of London, formerly Professor of Medicine at Louvain, by his son, who thus signs them at the end—

CORDE CANEBAM C. VWEBER. = 1810

Some Latin verses addressed to the bishop, 'Illustrissime Præsul!' on his birthday, are preceded by this chronogram, giving the date of his birth. He was a Baron Van Velde, etc.—

SEPTIMO IDUS JULII LÆTÈ NATUS EST BRUXELLIS } = 1743
JOANNES BAPTISTA ROBERTUS
EX PIIS, ITA ET ILLUSTRIBUS BARONIBUS } = 1743
VAN-VELDE-MELROY.

And thus dated and signed at the end—

ANTISTES, CORDIS QUÆSO ACCIPE VOTA TUORUM. = 1823

LÆTO CORDE TUUS LUMNIUS ILLA CANIT. = 1923

Other verses follow, bearing this chronogram—

NATALI REDEUNTE SACRO ILLUSTRISSIMI PRÆSULIS. = 1821

The next verses to Mr. Consen, on his 'patronal' day—

APPLAUSUS, RECURRENTE PATRONALE DOMINI CONSGEN. = 1812

CORDE TIBI ECCE VOTUM. = 1812

Verses addressed, on his recurring patronal day, to Van Velde de Melroy, formerly Bishop of Roermond, thus commenced and ended—

FLOS CAMPI VERNANS NOBIS HODIÈ RELUCET. = 1813

FLOS CAMPI VERNANS FLOREAT ILLE DIU! = 1813

Next follows a very elaborate congratulation to Arnold Peter Groeven on attaining the full jubilee year of his clerical ministration. It begins: 'Applausus chrono-metro leoninus, amplissimo viro domino Arnoldo Petro Groeven, pastori vigilantissimo in Berbrouk, in Diocesi Leodensi, Districtuum Hercensis et Beringensis commissario episcopali, etc. Plenarium celebranti Jubilæum, tum sacri sacerdotalis dignitatis, tum vigilantissimæ curæ suæ pastoralis in Berbrouk,

HÆC PRIMÂ DIË OCTOBRIIS } = 1827
HUJUS ANNI
SUBITO CURRENTIS.'

Several sets of verses bear these chronograms. The first is a triple chronogram; the second line is in the exact words of the Vulgate Version (Luc., xix. 16)—

NVNC TIBI DECEM LUSTRIS. } = 5481
MNA TUA DECEM MNAS ACQUISIVIT.

The total when divided by three gives the date 1827. The translation is: Now there are ten lustra (= 50 years) to thee. Thy pound hath gained ten pounds.

EXULTABUNDUS LEONINO CARMINE CANTANS, = 1827

GUTTURE LÆTANTER CANIT HOC, MORIBUNDUS UT OLOR. = 1827

NON IN SENSU SUBLIMI,
SED CUIQUE SATIS FACILI;
SUNT HÆC UNICUIQUE
AD CAPTUM. } = 1827
HÆC PRIMÀ OCTOBRIS, TOTO QUOQUE CORDE VOVENTVR. = 1827

AST
QUIDNAM CONJUBILANS JUBILANTER VERSIFICABO? = 1827
RAUCA VOCE SENEX QUID CANITANDO DABO? = 1827
QUALIACUMQUE DABO: (AST OLORINO GUTTURE CANTO:) = 1827
EXCIPE, CORDE PRECOR, FIXA EA VOTA MEA. = 1827

Then follow four pages of Latin Leonine hexameter and pentameter verses—i.e., each line has a syllable in the middle which rhymes with the last syllable. For example, the first couplet is—

Jam tibi congaudens fero pauca hæc disticha plaudens:

Parvulus, exiguus fert sua pensa tuus.

After the Leonine verses the 'Applausus' thus continues—

Epilogus, votivè chrono-distichus.

HOCCÈ DUPLEX JUBILUM EXULTATIONE CONCLUDIMUS.¹ = 3654
EXULTANS, VIVAT REPETENDO, CLAMITAT ECHO. = 1827
ARTIBUS EGREGIIS, STUDIISQUE EXCREVIT ACUMEN: } = 1827
LOVANIIQUE FUIT VIR PIUS IPSE PROBUS.
PERMANET ILLE PROBUS, CONSTANS, DOCTUSQUE PIUSQUE: = 1827
QUEM DEUS, ASTRA REGENS, CRESCERE VULT JUBILO. = 1827
SUSTULIT HERCULEAS OPERAS TUM NOCTE DIEQUE. = 1827
EXCRETA EST MESSIS; TEDIA CUNCTA RUUNT. = 1827
DUPLICITER JUBILANS ID! MAGNUS NONNÈ VIRESCIT? (sic)² = 1727
NUNC POST LUSTRA DECEM JUBILA SANUS OVAT. = 1827
LÆTA DIES LUXIT: PLAUDAT PLEBS ATQUE SACERDOS: = 1827
SIC GREX CUM POPULO GAUDIA PLENA TENET. = 1827
JAM JUBILANS VIVAT! VENIANT QUOQUE NESTORIS ANNI! } = 1827
SIC VIVAT FELIX, AUXILIANTE DEO!
GROEVENIUS JUBILANS FELIX SUA JUBILA VIVAT! } = 1827
UNANIMI VOTO JUBILA PLURA DABIT.
GROEVENIUS VIVAT! DIU VIVAT JUBILA FELIX! } = 1827
CONVOEANTQUE OMNES, FLOREAT ÆTHEREUS!
HUNCCE GREGEM PÆ PASTOR OVANS DIU PASCE QUIETUS: (sic)² = 1828
TE DEUS ASTRORUM CRESCERE VULT JUBILO. = 1827
SIC ROGO, VIVE DIU! RUTILET TIBI NESTORIS ANNUS! } = 1827
VIVE DIU FELIX, AUXILIANTE DEO.

Emblem I. The sun over a pyramid—

QUASI SOL REFULGENS, SIC VIR ISTE REFULSIT IN TEMPLO } = 1827
DEI.—*Ecclesiasticus* l. 7.

POST EXANTLATAS CURAS, POST NUBILA PHŒBUS } = 1827
JAM SPLENDET ET ALBET.

¹ The total of this line, when divided by two, gives the date 1827.

² This is an erroneous chronogram.

FAH HÆC EGREGIUS DULCE SOLATIUM.	=	1827
DUPLICITER JUBILANS PASTOR SIBI NESCIUS UMBRÆ, Directi quando lumina solis habet, etc., etc. Other 'emblems' follow without chronograms, then afterwards—	=	1827
SOL SPLENDENS, LEO PERVIGILANS, APIS OMNIBUS IO! PASTOR ES HIC SUAVIS.	} =	1827
ODE, PRO CORONIDE, VOTIVO EX CORDE VOVETUR. (<i>sic.</i>)	=	1732
An ode in six sapphic stanzas follows, and— TIBI DEVOVET CLERUS CUM POPULO.	} =	1827
NUNC VOBIS RESONANS LÆTOS DAT MUSICA PLAUUS.	=	1827
CORDIBUS EX TENERIS NOS COLLÆTAMUR OVANTES!	=	1827
Then follow six stanzas of Jubilee song in short metre. The last lines of the sixth stanza are— MAGNO DEO ACCRESCENTES GREX, PASTORQUE VIVITE!	} =	1827
The 'Applausus' is finished off with a sort of convivial shout— PLAUDITE CONVIVÆ: GUSTU JUBILARIA VINA SUMANTUR: VESTER LAUTUS HAUSTUS EAT. PURO EX CORDE CANO LUMNIUS HASSELIO.	} =	1827

On the next page are some verses in the Flemish language relating to the towns of Hasselt and Louvain, to which the author has put this marginal note, 'Joco-serium.' They are preceded by this chronogram—

NICOLAUS MACORS WILT NU EEN VRAAGE DOEN:	=	1827
ALLEENELYK VRAAGT HY; WAAR IS DIEN LIEVEN MAN GEBOÖREN? (<i>sic.</i>)	} =	1727
WEL IK MEYN, HIER TE HASSELT, IN'T LAND VAN LUYCK.	=	1827
After the verses come these chronograms— WAT DUNCKT U DAN HIER VAN DIEN CALLANT?	=	1827
ALLEMANS VOLLEN LOF IS'ER WEL WEERDIG.	=	1827
ACH, HOE SCHOON IS DEN DOBBELEN JUBILÉ DIE WY VIEREN!	=	1827
LEÉFT DRYMAAL UWEN JUBILÉ IN BLYSCHAP!	=	1827
ALDUS WENSCHT U HIER NICOLAUS MACORS. (<i>sic.</i>)	=	1927

This curious manuscript volume now draws to a conclusion with: 'Epistola Congratulatoria ad amplissimum reverendissimumque dominum D. Eucherium Knapen, dignissimum sancti Trudonis Abbatiae præsulem LXVII. haud ita pridem infulatum post factiones et seditiones, ex Brabantia in suâ urbe ac abbatia reducem.' The two pages of Latin verse begin—

Omnes unanimes, o ter Dignissime Præsul,
Clamabant Salve! gaudia ferti! veni! etc., etc.

This chronogram is at the end of the verses—

ABBATI EXOPTATO
PIO EX VOTO, DAT JACOBS LUMNIUS,
CONPATRIOTTA.

} = 1790

What next follows is the epitaph of this Eucherius Knapen in a different handwriting to that which appears throughout the volume—

'Epigramma,
sub effigie Abbatis,
in Sacristiâ Lummensi.

Lumnus Eucherius Knapen, Dignissimus Abbas,
Sancti Trudonis : sic, benedictus erat.
Hic Pius et doctus, Constans Benedictus ut alter :
Jura tuens Populi, Sarchiniumque tegens,
Ordinis et Patriæ Decus : Omnibus Omnia factus ;
Firmus in adversis, Optimus Abbas obit.

Duisburgi, 28 Aug : 1802.'

It is explained thus, 'Olim, ante fundationem Abbatiae, Trudonopolis vocabatur SARCHINIUM, Belgicè Serkingen ; nunc etiam Latine Fanum Sancti Trudonis.'

The last page in the MS. volume, is an 'emblem' addressed thus, Domino J. B. Van Daeleveld, Coelib. Ego flos campi et Lilium convallium. Canticle ii. 2.

The commencing lines are—

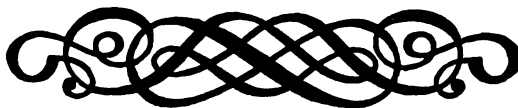
Liligeri flores spirant Virtutis odores ;
Cernimus in pratis, Vallibus illa satis, etc.

Ending with this chronogram—

TYPUS ADDEST LILIUM-CONVALLIS VIRGINITATIS.

= 1829

One feature in the chronograms associated with these 'Poëmata' is that the name of the writer or author JACOBS, or his initials J. B. J., form part of the chronogram where they appear, and must be counted as numerals.





VII.

TITLE-PAGES.



THE title-pages of books have, to a considerable extent, afforded opportunity for the application of chronograms, in order to set forth their date. It is probable, however, that the general reader is puzzled rather than informed, and he is apt to conclude that the title-page bears no date when it is expressed by chronograms instead of figures. Examples are commonly found in books printed at the German and Flemish presses, while English examples are of rare occurrence. Many of the title-pages which here follow are those of books noticed in my two volumes, *Chronograms* and *Chronograms Continued*, where they are much scattered, and may escape observation. It is therefore desirable that some characteristic examples should be brought together to draw attention to a feature not found in modern literature. In many old books the date is given by a chronogrammatic motto or couplet at the foot of the title-page, where date figures are usually placed, or else it is mixed up with other parts of the title, and sometimes the whole of the title is composed in that form. In earlier days than the present, most title-pages were verbose in character, and prolixity was aimed at, where now we find brevity and simplicity. Such being the custom, there was ample scope for fanciful treatment, especially when the language employed was the Latin. The chronogram-writer could at the very outset of his book indulge in a whole page to show off his art, by expressing his date once for all, or repeating it oftentimes beyond all reasonable limit. One title mentioned later on, composed chiefly in chronogram, is spread over two pages of folio size. Many of the chronogrammatic sentences seem trivial when translated and examined apart from the subject of the book, or from what was passing in the author's mind. For instance, the signs of returning peace after a whole generation had been harassed by the Thirty Years' War gave rise to many a pious sentiment expressed in chronogram, which may appear to us tame, or even destitute of appropriate meaning, if regarded only as representing the date. The title-page of a book in the Imperial Library of Vienna is to this effect by translation : 'The true-hearted and well-meant exhortation of an old

German Landsnecht on the need and present danger of the universally-beloved Fatherland, much afflicted. Printed in the year,
 DA DAS REICHTINN VN HAVFFEN GEVVORFFEN;
 zV FREIDE IETZT GENEIGET VVAR.' } = 1640
i.e. When the kingdom, now thrown into confusion, was yet inclined for peace.

A tract on certain public jubilations at Landau is thus dated at the foot of the title-page—
 ANNO—IVBILATE IVVENES LÆTI IN DOMINO. = 1621
i.e. Rejoice in the Lord, ye joyful youths.
 Another is dated—
 ANNO SALVTIFERO CHRISTI DOMINI. = 1660

A book printed in 1770 at Gelders, then under Austrian rule, is dated thus in giving the names of the place and printer—
 TYPIs DIONYSII MACKEY TYPOGRAPHI AVSTRIACO GELRI. = 1770
 Here the letter Y counts as if II, equal to 2, according to Dutch customary method.

The title of a devotional book by a Jesuit author thus commences and concludes: 'Exercitium amoris Dei . . . per quemdam P. Soc. Jesu.
 HAVRITE AQVAS CVM GAVDIO E FONTIBVS SERVATORIS.' = 1634
i.e. Drink ye with joy the waters from the fountain of the Saviour.

A birthday poem, by a Jesuit at Vienna, in 1701, addressed to the infant Archduke of Austria, Leopold, the son of Leopold I., bears this date on the title-page: 'Anno quo Archiducule hoc genethliacon,
 LEOPOLDO DEDICO.' = 1701
 The book itself is replete with chronograms, fine emblematic engravings, anagrams, and cabalistic dates in complimentary allusion to the event.

The title-page of a lamentation, written by H. Colendall, a Jesuit of eminence, on the death, in 1711, of the German Emperor, Joseph I., commences: 'Sol occidens in meridie, in occasu meridie splendor' (then follows a long title in German), 'den 7 Julii, anno quo
 IOSEPHVS PRÆMATVRO FATO CONCEDEBAT.' = 1711

A tract written by a Jesuit to commemorate the reception of Christina, Queen of Sweden, into the Roman Catholic Church at Innsbruck, in 1655, is dated by her name, CHRISTINA ADMIRABILIS, conspicuously printed on the title-page, exhibiting a degree of flattery which is not justified by her personal history.

A tract which is a congratulation offered to certain dignitaries of the University of Vienna bears a title containing the name of a local

saint who is still popular in the country, John of Nepomuk. It begins thus—

VIENNA AVSTRIÆ SANCTO NEPOMVCENO DEVOTA ;
ISTIVSQVE MVNIFICIIS BENEFICIIS DITATA, } = 3446
This is a form of chronogram occasionally met with, which is somewhat puzzling on first acquaintance. This example gives the figures 3446 ; on dividing the sum by two, the date 1723 is arrived at twice over.

The title-page of a flattering effusion, addressed to the Emperor Leopold by Ferdinand Orban, a Jesuit writer, published at Dusseldorf, begins thus—

APOTHEOSIS LEOPOLDI PRIMI CÆSARIS, etc.
These words, the first in the book, give the date 1705.

The title-page of a poetical congratulation, when degrees were conferred at the University of Prague on some highly-honoured members thereof in 1655, concludes with this date—

ANNO QUO ALEXANDER
SEPTIMVS PONTIFEX VNIVERSALIS
PASTOR INAVGVRAVR.

This gives the date 1655, and seems to imply that the election of the Pope in the same year added special honour to the occasion.

The victory over the Turks at Buda-Pesth in 1686 was celebrated with appropriate rejoicings ; a description of them was printed by the Clementine College at Prague, in 1686, bearing this title, which expresses that date—

EPINICIA CHRONOGRAPHICA
DE FELICI VICTORIA BVDÆ
A CHRISTIANIS EXPVGNATA.

A book by Henricus Kitschius, concerning finger-rings: 'De anulorum origine,' etc., published at Leipzig in 1614, is thus dated—

ANVLOS PRETIOSOS AMORIS LVDIBRIA REOR. = 1614
i.e. I suppose precious rings to be the playthings of love.

It is dedicated to a certain distinguished family, with the date thus—

ANNI INITIVM FAVSTE PROCE DAT OPTO. = 1614
i.e. I pray that the beginning of the year may proceed auspiciously.

A rare little book, by Gabriel Grisley, 'Viridarium Lusitanum,' describing the medicinal qualities of plants growing in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, is appropriately dated by this hexameter line—

ANNOSAS STIRPES PANCHRESTVS LEGE MEDETVR. = 1661
i.e. The sovereign remedy heals aged trunks (or persons) by its power.

A doctor of philosophy and medicine, and Rector of the University of Breslau, Petrus Kirstenus by name, published several works dated by chronograms, alluding to himself and the subjects of his writings. His work, 'Vitæ Evangelistorum quatuor,' is dated—

ANNO MEDICI VERI. = 1608
8

- An Arabic grammar which he prepared for his University is dated—
 ANNO, DOMINE CHRISTE VENI. = 1608
 and a section of the same work, 'Tria specimina characterum Arabicorum,' is dated—
 ANNO, GERMANI ARABIAE STUDIA CAPTENT. = 1608
i.e. In this year may the Germans take to the studies of Arabia.
 His 'Notæ in Evangelium S. Matthæi' bears the date—
 ANNO IN QVO NOTÆ HISTORIÆ SANCTI MATTHÆI EDITÆ. = 1611
i.e. In this year these notes of the history of Saint Matthew were put forth.
 His notes on 'Epistolæ S. Judæ' is dated—
 ANNO, IMPRESSIS BRESLÆ HIS NOTIS EPISTOLÆ IVDÆ. = 1611
i.e. These notes of the epistle of Saint Jude being printed at Breslau in the year 1611.
 Two orations delivered by the author on his being appointed as Rector, in 1610, were published by the Senate of the University, accompanied by complimentary verses, in which this date appears—
 MITIS DOCTOR KIRSTEINIVS. = 1610
 and further on this hexameter and pentameter couplet—
 TVNC LVX AVGVSTI SI QVINTA EST FVLSERAT ORBI,
 TECTA NOVVS RECTOR GAVDET ADIRE SCHOLÆ. } = 1610
i.e. Then the daylight, if it was on the 5th of August, shone on the world; the new Rector rejoices to approach the house of the University.

In the Royal Library at Vienna there is a book (a poem) dated by this hexameter and pentameter couplet—
 VINCVLA SEXCENTIS (EHEV!) GERIT AMPLIVS HORIS
 OB SACRÆ LARGVS RELIGIONIS OPVS. } = 1598
i.e. Largus wore his chains, alas! for more than 600 hours on account of his work of sacred religion.
 The author was one Nicholas Largus, a Lutheran theologian, who, imprisoned on account of his religion in 1598, composed the poem during his captivity, under the title *Δεσμότης*, which was printed at Wittemberg in 1599.

A very quaint and unusual method of dating the title-page is where the author's name is also a chronogram of the date, while no date is given in figures. A book has this title: 'Hugo Grotius, his Sophompaneas, or Joseph, a Tragedy, with Annotations by
 FRANCIS GOLDSMITH.' = 1652

Another book, by Gerard Grumsel, a Jesuit priest, printed by Plantin, at Antwerp: 'Annus sexagesimus hujus sæculi; sive res memorabiles inter regna et monarchias eo anno gestæ, et chronicis distichis evulgatæ:
 AVCTORE GERARDO GRVMSEL.' = 1660
 These works are described in *Chronograms*, pages 9 and 462. The chronograms by the last-named author are marvellous productions, and further noticed at a later page of this volume; refer to Index under the name Grumsel.

The title-page of an extremely rare and curious little work, chronogrammatic throughout, is given in facsimile, of the actual size, on the following page. The work itself is composed in imitation of the universally-known work of Thomas à Kempis, "De Imitatione Christi," and is described in *Chronograms*, pages 434 to 439, and at a subsequent page of this volume. The chronograms make the date 1658.

A small book printed at Erfurt, condemning the use of dice and other gambling at the University, is dated only by this chronogram—

STVDIOSI AB ALEA ET LVDIS	} =	1620
IVRE PROHIBITIS ABESSE DEBENT.		

i.e. Students ought to be absent from dice and games forbidden by law.

Among other books printed in Germany, I find the following dates on their title-pages—

ECCE FLORENT VALLES CVM EVANGELIO.	=	1516
ANNO CHRISTI MEDIATORIS NOSTRI.	=	1605
CHRISTVS REDEMPTIO ORBIS.	=	1608
ANNO REGNANTIS VERÆ MISERICORDIÆ.	=	1609
ANNO REDEMPTIONIS CHRISTIANÆ.	=	1604
ANNO SALVTIFERO CHRISTI DOMINI.	=	1660
DEVs sIT VOBIscVM.	=	1617

At Frankfort I met with a book dated thus—

O PII IN TOTO ORBE,	} =	1620
DATE SVA CÆSARI ET		
DEO QVÆ SVNT DEI.		



The title-page was sometimes a mixture of chronogram and plain print, as in the following examples: A rare volume in the library of the Rev. Walter Begley contains a series of congratulations; it describes also the demonstrations of public joy, the decorations of churches and towns arranged by the Jesuits, or through their influence, on the birth, at Easter-time, April 13, 1716, of Leopold, son of the Emperor Charles VI., the heir to the throne of Austria; printed at the Clementine College at Prague. The whole is exceedingly curious, abounding in chronograms; a few extracts will illustrate the several title-pages. The general title begins thus—

Augustales Cunæ
Serenissimi Archi-ducis Austriæ
Ducis Asturiæ
Leopoldi Joannis Josephi Antonii Francisci de Paula
Hermenegildi Rudolphi Ignatii Balthasaris,
Augustissimarum Majestatum
Caroli VI. et Elisabethæ primo-geniti,
Europæ Cimelii,
Regnorum Spei,
Seculorum Pretii,

DE
SPIRITALI IMITATIONE
CHRISTI.
ADMONITIONES
SACRÆ ET VTILES.
PILS
IN LVCEM
DATA.

A. R. P. Antonio Vanden Stock
Societatis Iesv.



RUREMUNDÆ,
APUD GASPAREN DV PRESS.



(See page 59.)

Facsimile taken, by permission, from the copy of the Book in the British Museum.

Patriæ Pupillæ,
Sub festivæ Orbis incendia Genethliacis honoribus,
Flammisque nocturnis illustratæ

A

SOcIETATE IESV

HÆREDITARIE PROVINCIE BOËMÆ.

The date thus given is 1716. The whole volume is a notable example of the language of Court flattery and grandiloquent praise; the fireworks and the bonfires which blazed were to symbolize the light which Austria was to experience from the event; the Emperor is personally addressed as the sun, the origin of light, 'Sed enim felicissime Cæsarum Carole Sol es inter tot Sidera in Cælo Austriæ,' and so forth. The whole volume is curious. A subordinate title runs thus—

FERIA SECVNDA PASCHÆ PRIMOGENITVS INFANS HISPANIÆ, = 1716

Serenissimus Archidux Austriæ, princeps Asturiæ Leopoldus.

ORBS TOTIVS DELICIVM, ET LÆTITIA, = 1716

in communi populorum applausu, pro theatro publicè erecto, in montibus Kuttnis ad sanctam Barbaram, repræsentatus a

DEVOTA CÆSAREÆ MAIESTATIS INFANTI HESPERO } = 1716

SOcIETATE IESV.

Another subordinate title is entirely in chronogram; it describes a festival held at Teschen in honour of the little infant Archduke, commencing thus—

APPLAVSVS GENETHLIACVS

AVGVSTÆ PROLI, NEO-NATO

ARCHIDVCVLO LEOPOLDO

INTER RENOVATOS EVROPÆ FESTIVOS

IGNES, REVERENTER OBLATVS

AB

INDIGENIS MISSIONARIIS CÆSAREIS

SOcIETATIS IESV,

ÆRÆ CHRISTIANÆ

TESCHINII DIE TERTIO VIRENTIS MAII.

Another subordinate title is of a more complex character, combining a chronogram and a cabala; the latter is an ancient method of notifying a date by means of all the letters of the alphabet, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other languages, according to this key—

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

S T U X Y Z.

90 100 200 300 400 500.

The title is handsomely printed, covering two folio pages, and reads as follows—

VERNA HILARIA

LÆTO, ET FESTIVO INCENDIO ANIMATA

Quibus

Inter exultantium Provinciarum gaudia hinc paschalia, indè genethliaca,

augustissimo imprimis patri Carolo VI. augustissimæ matri Elisabethæ,
deinde

SERENISSIMO PARITER ARCHI-DVCI	}	=	1716
AVSTRILÆ;			
ASTVRIÆ DE OVIEDO, ET DE	}	=	1716
SANTILLANA ¹ PRINCIPI;			
MAGNI LEOPOLDI PII CÆSARIS AVGVSTO	}	=	1716
NEPOTI:			
CÆSARÆ REGIÆQVE MAIESTATIS	}	=	1716
VICTORIOSO HÆREDI,			
Leopoldo			

Sub florida ejusdem genethlia, vernis deliciis coeva,
Submissimè et devotissimè applausit
Academicum Collegium Societatis Jesu
Pragæ ad Sanctum Clementem
Anno, quo orbi nata est

Soboles dilecta Deo Magnum Jovis incrementum.

307 142 59 308 358 542

Such is this singular title; the concluding line is a near adaptation of the words of a familiar line in Virgil (Ecl. iv. 49)—

'Cara Deûm soboles, magnum Jovis incrementum.'

i.e. Dear offspring of the gods, illustrious progeny of Jupiter.

By a trifling alteration in two of the words, the line of the ancient poet is made to give out a modern date, while in its application it attains to the very apex of flattery. The sums placed under each word when added together make the date 1716. How great is the ingenuity which drew out the hidden meaning, almost a prediction! This illustrious infant, so greatly desired to succeed to the throne and dominions of Austria, the descendant of a long line of Kings of Spain, was invested with the decorations and dignity of the order of the Golden Fleece at the age of eight months. The volume now cited is but a fragment of the public adulation accorded to him: the national joy was unbounded. But disappointment soon followed; the infant died before he reached the age of twelve months, and with him ceased the hope of male descendants to Charles VI., who, before his own death, procured, by the Pragmatic Sanction, such an alteration in the national law or custom as enabled his daughter, Maria Theresa, to succeed to the crown of Hungary and Bohemia on the death of her father, which happened in 1740.



A lamentation in Latin verse on the death of a daughter of the Emperor Leopold I., the wife of Maximilian Emmanuel, Duke of Bavaria, Count Palatine, etc.,² is contained in a rare tract with a title-page commencing thus: 'Epicedion in obitum serenissimæ principis

¹ The Spanish titles of the infant Leopold.

² This potentate is mentioned at a subsequent page of this present volume, where his successful career and his ultimate misfortune are noted.

ac ducissæ Mariæ Antoniaë Josephæ Benedictæ Rosiliæ Petronillæ, augustissimi principis Leopoldi Ignatii Romanorum, Germanorumque imperatoris filiæ dilectissimæ, serenissimi principis Maximiliani Emmanuelis nuper conjugis defunctæ in aula Viennensi 24 Decembris 1692,' etc. A solemn 'pomp' in memory of her was performed in the Royal Chapel at Brussels, on February 10, 1693, as indicated by this chronogram at the foot of the title-page—

EJVS FIEBANT EXEQVIÆ DECIMA FEBRVARII ASSISTEBATQVE } = 1693
INTEGRA AVLA.

i.e. They performed her obsequies on the tenth of February, and the whole Court assisted.

The last page gives the date and other particulars by chronograms.

The place, year, month, and day of her death—

MARIA ANTONIA VIGILIA NATIVITATIS } = 1692
CHRISTI DEVOTE VIENNÆ EXPIRAT.

Another of the year, month, and day—

PRIDIË QVO DEIPARA PARIT ABSQVE DOLORE, ANTONIA } = 1692
LVGENTIS BELGII GVBERNATRIX PIE OBIT.

Another of the year of the 'solemn pomp'—

PIE JESV! PROPITIVS SIS PIÆ MARIÆ-ANTONIAE VXORI } = 1693
PLANGENTIS DVCIS BOIARIÆ.

Another of the aforesaid year containing the name of the author—

FRVATVR ANTONIA REQVIE PERPETVA, } = 1693
HIS PETIT
GVILIELMVS VANDER SLOOTEN
PRESBITER.

i.e. Maria Antonia expires in the faith at Vienna, on the vigil of the birth of Christ, 1692.

On the day before the mother of God brought forth without pain, Antonia, the governess of grieving Belgium, died piously, 1692.

Holy Jesus! be thou propitious to Maria Antonia, the wife of the sorrowing Duke of Bavaria, 1693.

May Antonia enjoy eternal rest! for this prays William Vander Slooten, the priest, 1693.



The foregoing examples are selected from an extensive collection of others of the same kind; they suffice to indicate the more simple form of title-page exhibiting the date, without figures, as commonly used for the purpose. I now give examples of the more extended application of chronograms, showing the whole title-page composed in that form. It will be seen that the exigency of the chronogram limits the use of words and cramps the language, and it leads the author to adopt quaint and circuitous phrases, at the risk of obscuring his meaning. It was some time after I commenced chronogram-hunting that I encountered a whole title in that form, and that only at second-hand. The book which bears the title is mentioned in Kayser's 'Index

Librorum' and Graesse's 'Trésor des livres rares et précieux.' The title is as follows, thrice repeating the year of publication—

CHRONOLOGIA SACRA EXCERPTA EX CLARIS SENTENTIIS SOLIS TEXTIBVS DIVINI CODICIS.	}	= 1801
ASSIGNANS VARIAS SERIES, ANNVA SPATIA, OBVIAS TEXTVRAS, ANNOSQVE INITOS SÆCVLI DECIMI NONI.		
SERVIENS DIVERSIS OCCASIONIBVS, INSCRIPTIONIBVS CON- CLONIBVS, OPERIBVS VEL PVBLICIS VEL PRIVATIS PRO CVIVSCVNQVE SEV GENIO SEV INGENIO AC PLACITO.	}	= 1801

i.e. Sacred chronology chosen from conspicuous sentences, in single texts of the Holy Volume, marking various series, annual periods, obvious constructions, and years at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Serving for divers occasions, inscriptions, preachings, and works, both public and private, of any sort, whether for good taste or for wit and pleasantry.

The book is more particularly described in the 'Bulletin du bibliophile,' publié par J. Techner, xii^{me} série, 1856, page 591, as very rare, and the writer goes on in effect to say: 'This sacred chronology is one of the most singular books that have been composed in the nineteenth century; you will recognise there the German patience and tenacity. What time must have been lost in submitting ten thousand verses of Holy Scripture to so bizarre a transformation! The reader, however, ought to think himself happy that the wars of the period and the expense of printing compelled the author to put forth only two thousand five hundred verses instead of the ten thousand which he had prepared. Each year of the nineteenth century, inscribed in small capitals is accompanied by twenty-five verses, forming twenty-five numerical anagrams of the year under which they are placed. The title of the book, divided into three paragraphs, furnishes three numerical anagrams of the year 1801. To what use can this volume be put? What is the end the author proposes? We reply to these questions by referring to the last paragraph of the title, which seems to say: "My friend, make whatever use you please of this collection." Some persons, profiting by the right thus conceded to them by the author, have perceived in this "chronologia sacra" a series of prophecies! At this hypothesis we smile.'—I cannot trace this rare book in the catalogues of either the British Museum or the Bodleian Libraries. I have never met with a copy.



Another book, published at Agram (Zagrab), in Hungary, mentioned in 'Scriptores rerum Hungaricum,' by J. G. Schwanter, vol. iii., 784, has a chronogrammatic title-page, commencing thus—

VETERIS ET NOVÆ GEOGRAPHIÆ COMPENDIOSA CONGERIES.	= 1714
(SEU) COMPENDIOSA EXPOSITIO GEOGRAPHICA.	= 1714
EVROPÆ, ASIÆ, AFRICÆ, AMERICÆQVE TIPO DATA.	= 1714

i.e. A compendium of ancient and modern geography—otherwise, a concise geographical exposition of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, given in print.

This work is by Nicolaus Merzliak. I cannot find a copy of it in the British Museum Library; indeed, I have never seen one, and cannot say whether it contains any other chronograms. The author of the work from which I take this notice remarks quaintly enough: 'Annus titulo, scholastico artificio, innixus est, quem facile fuerit lectori eruere.'



A very rare tract in the library of the Rev. Walter Begley, printed at Tynau, in Hungary, has a very conspicuous title-page entirely in chronogram; I give a facsimile of it on the next page. It may be read as follows; the stars in the original divide the page into ten chronograms of the date 1714: 'Palma ætatis quaternæ religioni, Cæsari, patriæ, ac literis consecratæ, Pannoniæ florescens, * seu excellentissimus generalis bellicus præclaris virtutis, et¹ strenuus veræ religionis propugnator * stabile piæ fidei fulcrum * Cæsari, religioni, patriæ, devota fidelitatis idea * lunatæ gloriosissimus debellator gentis * Comes Stephanus Kohari hæreditarius in Csabragh * læto patriæ plausu utilitati publicæ votis secundis electus iudex curiæ * recurrente annua sancti Stephani protomartyros die * a devotissima sibi et pia Calliope Nitriensi * ipso natali die metricè salutatus.' *—I venture on the following translation of this somewhat intricate composition: *The palm of the quaternian age consecrated to the emperor, to the country, and to learning, beginning to blossom in Pannonia [Hungary]. In other words, The most excellent warlike general, the strenuous champion of eminent virtue and of true religion, the well-established support of pious faith, the devoted representative of fidelity to the emperor, to religion, and to his country, the most glorious opponent of the crescent-bearing nation [the Turks], hereditary Count Stephen Kohari, of Csabragh; by the joyful approbation of the country, by the wishes of those favourable to the common weal, chosen judge of the Court, on the recurring annual day of Saint Stephen, the proto-martyr, he is metrically saluted by the pious, and to him the most devoted Calliope of Neustra, on his own natal day.* The contents of the tract are Latin poems by the 'pious scholars' of the college of Neustra, in Hungary (of whose class he was the founder), and a long acrostic on his name and titles, consisting of 158 alliterative hexameter verses. A more extended notice of the contents of the tract here introduced may be seen in my volume *Chronograms Continued*, page 366.

¹ The word AC in the seventh line of the original is no doubt the author's error for ET, as corrected in this transcript, because the chronogram as it stands makes the date 1810; the word by itself in the fourth line should probably be SV, but that would bring the chronogram to 1715, still leaving an error in the sentence intended to make 1714.



PALMA ÆTATIS QVATERNÆ
 RELIGIONI, CÆSARI, PATRIÆ, AC LITERIS CONSECRATÆ,
 PANNONIÆ FLORESCENS*,
 EXCELLENTISSIMVS GENERALIS BELLICVS,
 PRÆCLARIS VIRTVTIS,
 AC STRENVVS VERÆ RELIGIONIS PROPVGNATOR*,
 STABILE PIÆ FIDEI FVLCRVM*,
 CÆSARI, RELIGIONI, PATRIÆ, DEVOTA
 FIDELITATIS IDEA*,
 LVNATÆ GLORIOSISSIMVS
 DEBELLATOR GENTIS*,
 COMES STEPHANVS KOHARI
 HÆREDITARIVS IN CSABRAGH*,
 LETO PATRIÆ PLAVSV
 VTILITATI PVBLICÆ
 VOTIS SECVNDIS ELECTVS
 IVDEX CVRIÆ*,
 RECVRRENTE ANNVSA SANCTI STEPHANI
 PROTO-MARTYROS DIE*,
 DEVOTISSIMA SIBI ET PLA
 CALLIOPE NITRIENSIS*,
 IPSO NATALI DIE
 METRICE SALVTATVS*

TITLE-PAGES, EXTRACTS FROM 'BACKER.'

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The following chronogram-dated title-pages were noticed by Rev. W. Begley when searching at foreign libraries, and unable to do more than take short notes of them :

- First, a book published in 1663: 'Demonstratio Conceptionis Deiparæ impossibilis in peccato originali.'
 SANCTA MARIA NEC POTVIT CONCIPi IN PECCATO ORIGINALI = 1663
 This book was translated into French with the following title:
 'Demonstrance de l'impossibilité de la Conception de la Vierge Mère de Dieu dans le péché original—
 GENERATION DE VIERGE MÈRE TOVTE IRREPROCHABLE.' = 1663
 Second, a little book published in 1854, the year of the edict of Pope Pius IX., making the Immaculate Conception a dogma of the Church, entitled: 'Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ glorificatio . . . Dogmate per S. S. Papam Pium IX., S. P. edicto.'
 MARIÆ SINE LABE EDICTA CONCEPTIO. = 1854



TITLE-PAGES, EXTRACTS FROM 'BACKER.'

HERE are placed on record the titles of some books containing chronograms by Jesuit writers, extracted from the earlier pages of the new edition (in progress) of 'Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jesus,' by Augustin and Aloys Backer, vol. i., issued 1890. As I cannot meet with any copy of them, I can do no more than extract the titles. At page 298 of *Chronograms*, I give a similar list, extracted from the first edition of the entire work of Backer. That author includes in his list many of the works noticed in my two volumes :

Antwerp, college of. — 'Pia monita AD SALVTEM SCRIPTA = 1656
 per anni MDCLVI. Chronica expressa sodalibus partheniis et studiosæ
 juventuti in strenam data. Antuerpiæ,' etc.

Paul Aler, author of many works.—Colonia Agrippina ob invictam
 in fide orthodoxa constantiam a Deo . . . inter varia bellorum peri-
 cula incolumis conservata, etc. ESTO PIA ET SVPERIS IN VITA, ET
 MORTE FIDELIS IVNGETVRQVE TRIBVS QVARTA CORONA TVIS = 1699

Nicolas Avancinus, author of many works.—Elogium D. Leopoldo
 . . . principi . . . in basilica D. Stephani . . . dictum anno quo
 LEOPOLDVS IGNATIVS AVSTRACVS I. VNGARIÆ REX PVBLICO
 TOTIVS REGNI ET ORBIS VOTO IN FESTO S. LADISLAI REGIS XXVII.
 IVNII POSONII CORONATVS EST. = 1655

Jean Beesten, professor of philosophy at Paderborn—
 Reliquiæ philosophiæ biennalis philosophiæ CHRISTO IESV } = 1682
 SALVATORI EI SQVE DIVÆ PARENTI MARIÆ

SANCTO IOSEPHO ET ANGELO CVSTODI SANCTIS IGNATIO ET } = 1677
XAVERIO DICATÆ CONSECRATÆ.

The latter part of this chronogram title is erroneous, but it is so in both editions of Backer, where the date is stated also in figures, 1682.

Bebius, Philip.—Trivium coeleste, sive tractatus IV spiritales. . . .
Coloniae Agrippinae . . . ANNO INCARNATI IESV VERI SERVATORIS
MVNDI. = 1626

Another work.—Schola affectuum, hoc est brevis et methodica
moderandorum et affectuum, etc. . . . Coloniae Agrippinae . . .
ANNO SANCTO SANCTÆ MATRI ECCLESIAE FAVENTIBVS, IVBILÆI
PRINCIPIIS. = 1625

Another work.—Thronus Justitiæ in quo docetur quomodo anima
viri just, etc. . . . Coloniae Agrippinae . . . A NATIVITATE DOMINI,
ET SERVATORIS NOSTRI IESV CHRISTI. = 1624

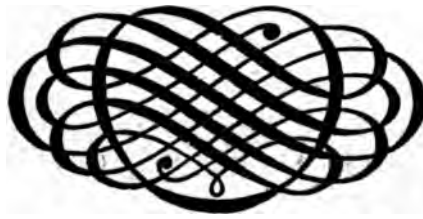
Another work.—Phoenix redivivus. . . . Coloniae Agrippinae . . .
VT XENIVM CÆTIV DEIPARÆ. = 1628

Bossanyi, Wolfgang.—Tripartitum Juris philosophici actibus logicis
principia tradens. . . . Anno quo paci propius ACCEDIMVS.
Tyrnaviæ . . . etc. = 1705

Bohemia, province of.—XVIII. Heroum Christianorum spectacula
in amphitheatrum honoris et gloriæ . . . regis Ferdinandi IV. dicata
consecrataque, anno quo

ROMA TIBI FERNANDE PARAT REGALIA SCEPTA = 1653
AST REGNA IN PLEBIS CORDE PARABIT AMOR. = 1653

In the next group, on Calendars, will be found other examples of
title-pages, composed in chronogram form. Also at other places in
this volume title-pages of a similar character are recorded, belonging
to books which are noticed more appropriately in other groups of
chronogrammatic literature.





VIII.

CHRONOGRAM CALENDARS.

SOME calendars in a singular chronogrammatic form, with title-pages entirely in chronogram, are worthy of a more extended notice than they can have in these pages, especially those from the pen of a parish priest in the Tyrol, and printed at Salzburg. I have reason to think that they are very rare, while it is manifest that they are curious, serious, humorous, and scholarly; they are worthy of being entirely reprinted. Each consists of from thirty to forty small folio pages, boldly printed. My friend the Rev. Walter Begley is the fortunate owner of them. The first is a calendar of 1726; the facsimile on the next page is that of the title-page on a somewhat reduced scale from the original; the stars at the end of some of the lines mark off the set which constitutes the chronograms of the date 1726 eight times repeated. It will admit of the following translation: *The great and ever to be venerated glory of the secular priesthood. Or, in other words, a calendar of this new and fleeting year, from the nativity of our Lord and gracious Saviour Jesus Christ, 1726, in which Michael Winepaher, priest and 'pastor Paludanus' in Passyria, has set forth as well the saints and blessed vicars of Christ at Rome, as also the simply secular priests who have been numbered among the saints, and has sketched them out in chronogram verse.—Printed at Salzburg by the Court printer, J. J. Mayr.*

The author proceeds to give a daily calendar of saints, with appropriate Latin hexameter and pentameter verses in chronogram for each month of the year, filling thirty-seven pages, and making upwards of 730 chronograms. This is followed by an 'Appendix,' with a title-page printed as in the copy in imitation of the original on page 72; the lines as divided off by stars are four chronograms of the year 1726. (Observe the abbreviation of the conjunction *quæ* in the second and third chronograms; the word if printed at length would give five years too much in each). This title, when arranged in plain print, becomes four hexameter verses, thus—

Appendix verè insignis seu practica major,
Ex qua cuncta vides: tempestatesque sonoræ
Clarius, exorto tandem quoque sole, notantur.
Ex fundamento hanc prefatus scripserat author.

MAGNA,
ET
VSQVE VENERANDA
PRESBITERII SÆCVLARIS
GLORIA.

SEV
CALENDARIVM NOVI ISTIVS
LABENTIS ANNI

A NATIVITATE DOMINI,
AC GRATIOSI SERVATORIS NOSTRI
IESV CHRISTI,
M. DCC. XXVI.

In quo,
præter DIVOS, atqve beatos ROMÆ
CHRISTI VICARIOS,

Meros prope presbiteros sÆCVLares, qVI
Inter DIVOS reLatI, proposVerat,

VersVqVe ChronographiCè aDVMbraVerat,

MICHAEL VVINEPAHER, presbiter, & pastor
paLVDanVs In paisyria.

SALISBURGI, Typis Joannis Josephi Mayr, Aulico-Academici Typogr. p.m. Harodum.

This is somewhat enigmatical, and seems to indicate the author's past troubles, with the prospect of more comfortable circumstances. It admits of this translation: *An appendix truly remarkable, or a superior method from which you see all things: and the loud-sounding tempests are more clearly marked, the sun at length having risen. Written on a sure basis by the afore-said author.* The rest of the contents are curious, and are evidently a humorous representation of the author's circumstances; it is to be inferred that he was a poor country curate or coadjutor to the parish priest, and after working hard for thirty years was still without promotion. When the parish priest died he expected the post to be given to him, and in his disappointment he describes what probably he witnessed, namely, the rapacious ransacking and plundering of the house by the relatives of the deceased; and this, he would have us to understand, was not an unusual proceeding on the death of a priest. This is told in upwards of 120 hexameter and pentameter chronogram verses, each making the year 1726, the whole of which I have reprinted, together with other copious extracts, in my volume *Chronograms Continued*, pages 410-426. The author was Michael Winepaher, the parish priest at Moos, in the Tyrol, formerly for many years the curate there. The enigmatical language of the title seems to imply that fortune 'at length' favoured him. The expression 'pastor Paludanus' at the conclusion of the first title-page may be taken as a sign that he had gained his promotion by becoming the priest of a parish deserving of that appellation, and indicating a marshy or moorland locality.

Some while after the foregoing calendar for 1726 was under notice, two other examples by the same author, Michael Winepaher, stitched together in one cover, arrived at the library of the Rev. W. Begley, from a German antiquarian bookseller. They are for the years 1724 and 1727, and as they are equally curious with that of 1726, it seems desirable that they should be equally described. I therefore reproduce what appeared in the *Antiquary* for May, 1889, concerning them. I may, however, observe that only a full transcript, or, better still, a facsimile of each calendar, would alone set forth their curious and peculiar character. These two calendars resemble the one already noticed; each day in the year has one or more Latin hexameter and pentameter couplets appropriate to the saints to whom the days have been assigned, and each single line is a chronogram of the year. A translation in German verse not chronogrammatic follows each couplet; here is a specimen for the beginning of January,—

Circumcisio Domini

ANNI PRINCIPVM CVI DEBEO FORTE FVTVRI? = 1726

PRINCIPIO NVMQVID QVI QVOQ: FINE CARET? = 1726

Dass neue Jahr von mir heut dem gewidmet wird,

Der keinen Anfang hat, und ohne End regiirt.

S. Concordius Martyr in Italia.

PER TE CONCORDI! FAVSTVS REDDATVR VT ANNVS, = 1726

AD CÆLVM SVBITO VOTA, QVOT ASTRA, VOLANT. = 1726

Dass ein beglücktes Jahr wir durch dein vorbitt kriegen,

CONCORDI! tausend Wunsch zu dir gen Himmel fliegen.

APPENDIX
VERÈ INSIGNIS ,
SEV
PRACTICA MAIOR,
*
EX QVA CVNCTA VIDES:
TEMPESTATESQ: SONORÆ
*
CLARIVS,
EXORTÔ tanDEM qVoq: soLe,
notantVr.

*
EX fVnDaMento hanC præfatVs sCrIpserat AVthor.

[See pages 69 and 71.]

CALENDARS.

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The first calendar now to be described is for the year 1724. The title-page, commencing with five chronograms of the year, separated by stars, with the date letters in red, is as follows :

AVRELII
FELIX DECENNIVM.

*

SEV
CALENDARIVM LABENTIS HVIVS ANNI

*

A NATIVITATE DOMINI, AC
SERVATORIS NOSTRI
IESV CHRISTI,

*

M.DCC.XXIV.

*

QVI BIS QVINTVS EST A CÆPTO GRANDIS
CÆNOBII PRÆSTANTI REGIMINE

*

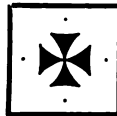
Reverendissimi, perillustres, ac amplissimi | Presu-
lis | Domini Domini | Augustini, | Sac. Ord.
Cisterc. Exempti, ac Celeberrimi | Monasterii ad
B. Virginem, & S. Joannem | Baptistam, in
Stams | Abbatis dignissimi : | Sac. Cæsareæ, &
Regiæ Cathol. Majestatis &c. &c. | Consilarii, &
Aulæ Sacellani Perpetui : necnon Statuum | Pro-
vincialium Tyrol. Actualis Deputati. |

CVIVS GRATIOSO HONORI DICATVM FVERAT

A

MICHAËLE VVINEPAHER, PRESBITERO, &
PASTORE PALVDIANO IN PASSIRIA.

IN
GAVDIVM
Thom . Kemp . l . 2 de



CRVCE
SPIRITVS.
Imit . Christ . cap . 12 . n . 2.

Cum permissu superiorum.

The title may be thus translated :

The happy decade of Aurelius. In other words, a Calendar of this new and passing year 1724, after the nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, which is the tenth from the beginning of the excellent government of the great convent, of the most reverend, illustrious, and distinguished Augustinus, the most worthy abbot of the holy order of Cistercians of the free and famous monastery of the Blessed Virgin and Saint John the Baptist at Stams,¹ and councillor and perpetual chaplain of the court of his Imperial and Royal Catholic Majesty, etc.,

¹ In the Ober-Inn-Thal, in Tyrol ; founded in 1273.

etc., also the acting Deputy of the provincial States of Tyrol. To whose gracious honour this has been dedicated by Michael Winepacher, priest and 'pastor paludanus' in the Passeir Valley. In the cross is joy of the spirit. (From Thomas à Kempis.) Printed by permission of the authorities.

An address to the Abbot next follows, couched in figurative language playing on the word 'felix' (in the second line of the title), in allusion to the ten years of his happy reign, and to Arabia Felix, so productive of delicious fruits, a name which the Monastery at Stamsb deserved to have, because there the presence of the Abbot was as the rays of the sun, etc.; ending by a wish that the same rays might fall on the author until the Abbot himself shall have his place among the Saints in the Calendar.

Here the author signs himself as PASTOR PALUDANUS.

In the calendar of 1726 there are some hexameter chronogram lines on the signs of the zodiac (see *Chronograms Continued*, page 414). In that now under notice, we find the following, but different lines, each making the date 1724:

γ. ♂. HIC ARIES PRIMVS POST HVNC EST ORDINE TAVRVS.	= 1724
II. POLLVX, ET CASTOR GEMINI SINT DENIQVE FRATRES.	= 1724
♄. GRANDIOR IN CANCRO RVRSVS PROMITTITVR ÆSTVS.	= 1724
♊. ♀. INSEQVITVR VIRGO PRÆCLARA SVBINDE LEONEM.	= 1724
♎. ♀. CVM LIBRA QVOQ: SOLIS ITER NEPA POSSIDET VSQVE.	= 1724
♐. ♀. TVNC PORRÒ ARCITENENS DEXTRÀ VIBRAT IPSE SAGITTAM.	= 1724
♏. ♀. DENIQ: PROVENIVNT; QVI? SVNT CAPER, AM- PHORA PISCES.	= 1724

The calendar fills thirty-eight pages. These votive verses are addressed to the Abbot of Stamsb:

PRO PRÆSVLE STAMBENSI VOTA NOVA ET SOLENNIA ASTROLOGI PALVDANI.	= 1724
*	
LVX SOLIS RADIANS CHARIS STAMBENSIBVS ORTA EST,	= 1724
AVGVSTINVS VBI CENOBII, ANTE DECem	= 1724
ANNOS, FIT PRÆSVL; NIMIS Ô DILECTVS AB AXE.	= 1724
DOCTRINA, ET VIRTVS QVAM SOCIATA FVIT!	= 1724
MATHVSALÆ HIC GRANDIS PRÆSVL BENE VIVAT IN ANNOS!	= 1724
ATQVE BONIS OVIBVS GAVDIA MILLE CREET!	= 1724
CORPORIS ET LANGVOR PARITER DEIN EXVLET OMNIS!	= 1724
ET MAGNVS CRESCAT VIRIBVS INDE VIGOR!	= 1724

CALENDARS.

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CÆNOBII, PATRIÆQVE DECVS VENERETVR, AMORIS = 1724
 IN TITVLO, FELIX SVBDITA AMATA COHORS! = 1724
 FLORESCAT! VIREAT! MAIAS QVOQVE VITIS AD ALPES! = 1724
 IMPLET VBI FELIX HORREA DIVA CERES. = 1724
 DENT SVPERI ET CVNCTIS PATRIBVS STAMBENSIBVS ANNOS, = 1724
 MENSES, QVEIS CVNCTI SVNT SINE NVBE DIES! = 1724
 NVMINA LATA VIRI SOLENNIA VOTA FECVNDENT! = 1724
 CÆNOBII GRANDIS SERVVS HIC VSQVE MANET. = 1724

A playful astrological appendix next follows, with this title-page:

CONSVETA,
 ET PLANÈ VTILISSIMA
 APPENDIX, } = 1724
 *
 IN QVA
 EX STELLA SPECTATÆ MAGNITVDINIS, } = 1724
 *
 INSIGNITER, ET LVCVLENTIVS DEMONSTRATVR = 1724
 *
 CERTA
 ET MERA VERITAS
 DE FVTVRIS CONTINGENTIBVS. } = 1724
 *
 AVCTORE
 EXPERTISSIMO ASTROLOGO
 PALVDANO, IN PASSYRIA. } = 1724

This 'customary and most useful appendix' contains verses in chronogram of a pretended prophetic character about the seasons, the eclipses, and a big war about to happen in Spain, with these several headings:

ECCE Προγνωσις
 DE QVATVOR ISTIVS ANNI TEMPORIBVS.
 *
 PRÆFATVM
 DE ECLIPsIBVS LABENTE ISTO ANNO
 FVTVRIS.
 *
 Προγνωσις
 DE INGENTI BELLO,
 CERTISSIMÈ, ISTO ANNO, IN HISPANIA
 EXORITVRO.

The last words in this calendar are:

NVMEN
 LAVDETVR ET GLORIFICETVR
 SINE FINE!

This curious calendar and appendix for the year 1724 contains fifty folio-size pages, and 959 chronograms, all making that one date.

The calendar for 1727 has a handsome title-page boldly printed in red and black, all in chronograms of that year, as follows :

EPISCOPVS	}	=	1727
QVEM			
PAVLVS HABERE INTENDIT, IRREPREHENSIBILIS,			
*			
SIVE	}	=	1727
CALENDARIVM LABENTIS			
NOVI ISTIVS ANNI			
*			
AB IPSA NATIVITATE DOMINI, AC GRATIOSI SERVATORIS NOSTRI	}	=	1727
IESV CHRISTI			
*			
M.DCC.XXVII.		=	1727
*			
IN QVO	}	=	1727
PRÆTER FESTA ORDINARIA,			
MEROS SANCTOS, BEATOSQVE			
EPISCOPOS VENERATIONI PROPOSUIT,			
*			
VERSQVE CHRONOGRAPHICO ADVMBRAVIT,		=	1727
*			
MICHAEL VVINEPAHER,	}	=	1727
PRESBIJTER, ET PASTOR PALVDANVS IN PASSIJRA.			
<i>SALISBURGI,</i>			
Typis Joannis Josephi Mayr, Aulaco-Academici Typo-			
graphi p.m. Hæredum. — Prostat Oenoponti apud			
Simonem Holzer, Bibliop.			

This title may be thus translated :

The Bishop whom Paul inclines to hold blameless, or, in other words, a Calendar of this new current year 1727, after the very nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. In which are set forth, in addition to the ordinary festivals, the holy and blessed bishops for veneration, and sketched in chronogrammatic verse by Michael Winepaher, presbyter and pastor 'paludanus' in the Passeir Valley. Printed, etc., at Salzburg. Published, etc., at Innsbruck.

Then follows an address to Antonius Dominicus, the Prince-Bishop of Trent, dated from Moos in the Passeir Valley, and signed by the author as 'curatus' there. The title which he gives himself, 'paludanus,' must be taken as monkish Latin for Moos, which word in German signifies 'moss,' and thus he alludes to himself as living in a marshy spot.

The zodiac is again the subject of some introductory verses in hexameter and pentameter metre, and different from the former ones in the calendar for 1724—

XII. SIGNA ZODIACI QVÆ MAGNIS	}	= 1727
PASSIBVS SOL PERAGRARE SOLET.		
γ. QVANDO ARIES FVRIT, ET FERRET, TVNC CORNVA	}	= 1727
MONSTRAT.		
♈. SEGNIOR AC CVRRVM TAVRVS AD ARVA TRAHIT.	=	1727
♊. CONCORDANT GEMINI: SVNT VERÈ FRATER VT VNVS.	=	1727
♋. IPSE MOVET CANCER VIX, VT ET ANTE, PEDES.	=	1727
♌. E SYLVA (HAC REX EST) AVDI RVGIRE LEONEM?	=	1727
♍. NON PETET; EXHORRET VIRGO PVDICA PROCVM.	=	1727
♎. EXHIBET VSQVE POLVS SAT RECTO PONDERE LIBRAM.	=	1727
♏. SCORPIVS, VT VIRVS, FIT MEDICINA TIBI.	=	1727
♐. EX ARTE ARCITENENS, VAH! FRVSTRA TENDIT ET ARCVM,	=	1727
♑. ABSCONDENT RVPES TOT QVIA IN AXE CAPRVM.	=	1727
♒. CERNIS, VT EFFVNDAT CONSTANTER AQVARIVS VRNAM:	=	1727
♓. EXTINGVIT RECREANS PISCIBVS INDE SITIM.	=	1727

Then follows a list of thirteen movable feasts (festa mobilia) and the daily calendar on the same plan as before, with chronograms of the year and German translations. A different set of Saints and circumstances is given in each of the three calendars. After the calendar the appendix follows, with a title-page, thus—

VTILES EQVIDEM,	}	= 1727
ATQVE INSIGNIORES		
OBSERVATIONES		
ASTROLOGICÆ,		
*		
TVBO OPTICO	}	= 1727
EX TVRRI PASSIJRIÆ		
NON ITA PRIDEM SPECTATÆ		
*		
IN QVIBVS	}	= 1727
FVNESTÆ ECLIPSES, MORBI,		
HORRIDA PRÆLIA, &c.		
SIGNATA SVNT.		
*		
EX MANVSCRIPTIS	}	= 1727
SENIORIS PASTORIS PALVDIANI		
PROLATÆ		
*		
DIE	}	= 1727
AVSZ HEVR REGIERENDEN, DOCH KALTEN		
PLANETEN SATVRNO,		
ERSEHENE VVETTER,		
*		
GRAVSAME FINSTERNVSSEN,	}	= 1727
GEFAHRLICH-HITZIGE		
KRANKHEITEN, VND ARTIGE KRIEGS-LAVFFE.		
*		

AM TAG GEGEBEN
VON ALTEN HIRTEN DER FRISCH-VERFAVLTEN
PASSEYRER VVASSERN. } = 1727

★

ANNO PRÆSENTE.

A set of Latin chronogram verses follows, in four stanzas; each describes one of the four seasons, with a German metrical version appended. It has this title—

SACRA, ET EXACTA
ΠΕΡΙΗΓΗΣΙΣ
DE
QVATVOR ANNI TEMPORIBVS. } = 1727

After this other sets of chronogram verses follow, bearing respectively these titles, in allusion to certain events, and somewhat jocular and satirical in character, but too long for these pages—

EN ECLIPSIN! EX ORTV SVO VERÈ
PALPANDAM! } = 1727

QVÆ ÆGIPTIACÀ ILLA,
VIX MINOR HABERI DEBET.
Ad Cosmophilum Atheum. } = 1727

DE MORBIS,
VT EX SATVRNO APPARET,
LABENTE HOC ANNO, FATALIBVS.
Ad duos germanos Fratres. Porphyrium, et
Gangarum, Chyragrà laborantes. } = 1727

DE BELLO,
QVOD LABENTE ISTO ANNO,
LYÆVS, ET NEPTVNVS GERERE INTENDVNT. } = 1727

ISTE ANNVS, VTI AB ASTRIS COLLIGO,
MERIS FVNGIS ABVNDABIT.
Ad Philibertum Astrologum. } = 1727

This calendar for the year 1727 contains 59 folio-size pages, and 1,077 chronograms, all making that one date. The three calendars by this author, Winepaher, give a total of 2,925 chronograms.

Some time after the foregoing notices of the calendars of Winepaher were written, I was enabled to gather some information about him through a friend who was sojourning at Meran, in the Tyrol, in 1890. This town of Meran is the only place of importance from which the village of Moos, the residence of Winepaher, can be reached; his time there was probably all his clerical life, but more precisely indicated by the chronograms of the calendars 1724 to 1727. Nothing concerning him or his writings could be learnt from antiquarian book-

sellers at Meran, or from other likely people there. My friend met with someone from the Passeir-thal,¹ where Moos is situated, and through such help the priest at Moos was induced to search the 'archives' there. The place is very lonely and troublesome to approach, so that even in the present day the priest living there must pass a solitary time among the local peasantry and mountaineers; the only congenial society for him is the priest of the next village, and those two are the only educated people for many miles around. Once a week, when the weather permits, these two priests are in the habit of visiting each other. The climate is very severe, the roads are almost impassable, being often damaged by the overflow of the river and the fall of avalanches; the food, too, is of the coarsest kind, and sometimes even that is scarce. Such is the present condition of the Passeir-thal, and it could have been no better two hundred years ago when Winepaher lived there. It is no wonder, then, that he amused himself by the making of chronograms in addition to his duties as curate, with but a remote chance of promotion. The parish archives at Moos having been searched, the neighbouring priest walked down to Meran, a journey of eight hours, and reported to my friend that he could find no copy of any calendar in chronogram, but he brought with him one month of another calendar written by Winepaher in poetry (every other month was there if wanted), but he would have to get permission to sell it (if such were proposed) from the Bishop of Trent, who would also fix a price for it. The manuscript calendar is written in old German with some Latin, but without chronograms, and is probably the author's rough copy, to judge from its appearance. Along with the manuscript was a fly-leaf with a chronogram and some verses to commemorate the completion of a road leading to some pilgrimage chapels at Moos, in Winepaher's time, still known as the 'Via Crucis' behind the Am; the latter word is said to mean the birch-wood in a swampy locality. It is as follows, and is signed 'Wienbeicher,' which seems to be a jocose form of his real name; it signifies a wine cup:

DANFF ALLE GOTT! IN DIESEN IAHR
EIN VVEEG HYER DVrCH VERFERTIGT VVAR.

} = 1734

In modern German it is—

Dank alle Gott!

In diesen Jahr

Ein Weg hier durch

Verfertigt war.

In English—

Thanks be to God

In this year

A road was finished

Through here.

Then follows some poetry—

Drei Hundert ein und sechzig schritt

Ein Thausend noch daneben

Von heir bis Moos (ich irre nicht)

Den Kreuzweg thun abgeben.

¹ Winepaher has put this name into the Latin form of 'Passyria' in his title-page. Moos is about 3,340 feet above the sea. The valley is rocky, with an impetuous river.

Den Christus zu Jerusalem
 Da Schmerzen voll ist gangen
 Zu gehen zum Gotteshaus dich begnem
 Den Abbas zu verlangen.

This narrative throws a good local colour on poor Winepaher's surroundings. He somewhere calls himself in 1729 'Presbyter Jubilæus,' which means that he was between seventy and eighty years old. What a life! Fifty years in orders and still at Moos, in the Passier-thal. His calendars alone testify to his classical attainments.



AN OLD GERMAN ALMANAC.

OLD MOORE'S 'ALMANAC,' so familiar in the first half of this century, and so full of absurd astrological symbols and prognostications, has its counterpart in a German almanac, bristling with similar signs in black and red print, in company with the names of saints for every day in the year. A copy of the almanac is in my possession. It is quarto size, printed at Bamberg, for the year 1762; it belonged, as appears from scribblings on interleaved pages, to a servant to Franz Conrad, Count of Stadion, Bishop of Bamberg. The title is, 'Bamberger Ordinari-Chronologischer Stadt und Land-Kalender,' etc. The author is Johann Georg Joseph Jager, doctor of philosophy and medicine, mathematician, etc.; printed with the Prince-Bishop's privilege. Bamberg was at the period an independent bishopric and principality, and the Bishop was a prince of the Holy Roman Empire. On pages opposite those of the monthly calendar there is a chronicle of Bamberg events from the year 900 down to 1757, when the Bishop began his reign, and it concludes with this Latin couplet—

Non pia nostra, DEUS melliflue! *Vota* negâsti;
 Adde, rogo, FIAT, cum modò *Quinta* fluunt.

Followed by an echo in German verse felicitating the fifth year of the Bishop's reign, and this chronogram—

SO RVFET FLEHEND DAS GANZE HOCHSTIFT DVRCHE. = 1761

After this several pages are filled with what bears the title, 'Prognosticon Astrologicum,' a sort of gossiping appendix for the year 1762, in which a few more chronograms appear. The first is—

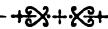
SACRO-SANCTÆ TRINITATI,
 DEO TRINO ET VNO,
 SIT SEMPER ÆTERNA GLORIA. } = 1762

Several chapters come next ; some relate to the seasons of the year, preceded by chronograms and introductory words,—

The raw, rough, and irksome winter.	
OBSTAT HYEMs, NVNC LIGNA FOCo DEPONITE VESTRO.	- 1762
The agreeable spring.	
ORA, LABORA BENè ! HÆC VERNI TEMPORA DICVNT.	- 1762
The heart-encouraging and gladsome summer.	
JAM SEGETES GRAVIDAS LEGE, COLLIGE ! PORRIGIT ÆSTAS } TIBI.	- 1762
The autumn.	
DEDECORATVR AGER, SIC DEFOLIATVR ET ARBOR.	- 1762
The plenteousness of this year.	
A DOMINO REPLEBVNTVR HORREA ET CELLARIA NOSTRA.	- 1762
A prayer for peace.	
DA PACEM POPVLO ! SAT REGNA BIBERE CRVORIS.	- 1762

Translations of the chronograms.

*It is imploringly called for throughout the archbishopric.
To the sacred-holy Trinity, the God three in one, be everlasting glory.
Winter prevails, now put wood on your fire.
Pray and work well ! they say this is spring time.
Now gather the heavy corn, collect it ! while the summer holds out
for thee.
The land has lost its ornament, and the trees have become leafless.
Our barns and cellars will be replenished by the Lord.
Give peace to the people ! the land has imbibed blood enough.*



While these pages are passing through the press, another almanac reaches me from Germany, emanating from Tyrnau in Hungary. It is very curious, and will require more space and time than is now available, to afford it an adequate description. It will appear later on in the present volume.





IX.

THE WORKS OF G. GRUMSEL AND D. BAUDIUS.



HE works of Gerard Grumsel, a Jesuit priest, are very remarkable. His 'Annus sexagesimus hujus sæculi ; sive res memorabiles inter regna et monarchias eo anno gestæ, et chronicis distichis evulgatæ : AVCTORE GERARDO GRVMSEL, S. J.' was printed at Antwerp, 1660 (as told by the chronogram), by the celebrated printer Plantin. It contains 2,064 hexameter and pentameter lines, which compose 1,035 chronograms, discoursing on events happening in 1660. It is described in *Chronograms*, page 462. Probably the portion of the work most interesting to English readers is 'Elegia septima' and 'Elegia octava,' on the vicissitudes suffered by King Charles II. of England in his exile, and his subsequent restoration and coronation, the two consisting of 440 chronograms. The entire work is printed in a peculiar fashion, the chronograms on left-hand pages, and the same in ordinary form (not as chronograms) on opposite pages, throughout the book.

Another work of the same author reached me some years after, recording the 'Annus,' etc., printed in the same manner, and containing hexameter and pentameter couplets, composing 839 chronograms. The title is,— 'MIRABILIS DEVS IN SANCTIS SVIS.—*Psalm* lxxvii. Mechlinia illustrata luce miraculorum S. Francisci Xaverii orbis utriusque solis ac thaumaturgi chronicis distichis evulgata anno MDCLXVI. Auctore Gerardo Grumsel societatis Jesu sacerdote.'—Printed at Malines. It contains 121 + 15 pages, 4to. The subject is descriptive of the miracles wrought at Mechelen (Malines) and elsewhere through the efficacy of the relics of St. Francis Xavier ; his right arm and hand are mentioned. The work is dedicated to Andrew Cruesen, Archbishop of Mechelen, in 150 chronogram couplets ; there is a page engraving of his armorial shield and cardinal's hat ; the rest of the book is descriptive of the miraculous cures of injuries and diseases, some of which would probably have baffled medical or surgical skill. The later pages contain certificates of the Archbishop, clergy, and others, declaring the truth of the narratives ; these documents are not chronogrammatic. The pages from 12 to 64 are occupied with narratives in chronogram verse, as to

the origin of the 'cultus' of the relics of St. Francis Xavier, and the miracles wrought generally. Then follows, at page 64, the miracles locally performed. By way of example, I transcribe what appears at page 64: 'Synopsis beneficiorum S. Francisci Xaverii Mechlinensium thaumaturgi ex approbatione illustrissimi Archiepiscopi, aliorumque ecclesiæ præsulum, eorumdemque Vicariorum generalium

Elegia prima.

Gloria S. Xaverii ex febribus depulsis.

HA CTENVS HÆC IVSSVS POPVLO MIRACVLA LVSI:	}	=	1666
ET TITVLO RETVLI SINGVLA QVÆQVE SVO.			
NVNC IVVAT OCEANVM VOLVCRI SVPERARE CARINÀ,	}	=	1666
ET NOVÀ XAVERII TOT BENE FACTA LOQVI.			
QVÆ LICET EXHIBITIS NON SVNT ITA PVBLICA BVLLIS;	}	=	1666
VISA TAMEN IVNCTIS SVNT QVOQVE CENSA NOTIS.			
ET VOLVIT PRÆSVL CVNCTO SVB SOLE REFERRI:	}	=	1666
OMNIBVS VT VIVAT FAVOR HIC VSQVE LOCIS.			
MVLTA CANO BREVIBVS; NE SINGVLA PLVRIBVS AVGENS	}	=	1666
CRESCAT, ET HOC IVSSIS LONGIVS EXTET OPVS.			
NEC QVOQVE SIC POLLENS CIVIVIS SVA VENA: SOLENTQVE	}	=	1666
TEMPORIBVS VATES CONSVLVISSE SVIS.			
ORDIAR A FEBRI; QVÆ QVOS DEPASCVT VR ARTVS,	}	=	1666
VIRIBVS IPSA DIV VIX SINIT ESSE SVIS.			
HANC FVGAT EXVVIIS, OLEOQVE, VNDAQVE SALVBRI	}	=	1666
DIVVS HIC, ET CVRANS ICONE SÆPE NECAT.			
ICONIS, AVT DEXTRE ROBVR CVPERIA ¹ SENSIT,	}	=	1666
SQVALLIDA SVNT SEXTO NVNC LOCA VISA GELV.			
VRITVR EX FEBRI, STOMACHVS QVOQVE NAVSEAT ILLI;	}	=	1666
SECTIO NEC VENÆ, CHARA NEC HAVSTA IVVANT.			
EXCIPIT HOC PIGNVS DVPLEX, AC BASIA NECTIT;	}	=	1666
ET SVBITO DVPLEX PLAGA LEVATA SVA EST.			
HVIVS VT EX OLEI DVLCI LINIT OSSA LIQVORE;	}	=	1666
VERSCORIVS ² DVPLICI LIBER AB HOSTE FVIT.			
FEBRIS, ET HVNC CRVCIANVS TVSSIS PROPE IVNXERAT VMBRIS;	}	=	1666
FVNVS, ET HOC SVCCO NI FORET VSVS, ERAT.			
CRVRA PEDESQVE TENAX ABRIS ³ PERVASERAT HVMOR:	}	=	1666
IS STATVS EX VARIIS FEBRIBVS ORTVS ERAT.			
XAVERIO PIA VOTA VOVET; LANGVORQVE RESEDIT:	}	=	1666
FEBRIS ET EX ISTO TEMPORE PVLSA FVIT.			
HAC LATOMVS ⁴ LECTO, CONIVX QVOQVE FIXA IACEBAT:	}	=	1666
PROVOCAT HORTATRIX IN PIA VOTA SOROR.			
TER QVINOS VOVET ISTE DIES DARE SVA VIA DEXTRE;	}	=	1666
PONERE TER QVINAS XAVERIOQVE FACES.			
MIRA LOQVAR! POSVIT, FAX VNA VEL ALTERA FVLST;	}	=	1666
AC PROCVL HI FEBRIBVS CONVALVERE SVIS.			

¹ Elisabetha Cuypers, 1659. 2 Decemb. Mechliniæ.

² Adrianus Verschoor, 1660. 6 Martii in Wauria D. Virginia.

³ Andreas Abri, 1659. 20 Octob. Mechliniæ.

⁴ Ambrosius Oliviers et Agnes Verbrecht, 1660. Octob. Mechliniæ.

ÆGRA VACILLABAT CEREBRO, NEQVE CAPTA PHRENESI	}	= 1666
ELISABETH ¹ PROPRIÆ CONSCIA MENTIS ERAT		
PENDET VT EX COLLO DIVI SACRA THECA; REVIXIT:	}	= 1666
ET SIC EXCVSSO SANA FVRORE FVIT.		
XAVERIO NIHIL ASTRA NEGANT: SVCCVRRIT AB AXE,	}	= 1666
CONSERVATQVE SVOS, INCOLVMESQVE FACIT.		
SIS IVVENIS, SIS FORTE SENEX, SIS FÆMINA, VIRQVE,	}	= 1666
HIC FAVET, HIC CVNCTAS EXCIPIIT AVRE PRECES.		
IVNXERAT ANNA ² SVIS LVSTRA OCTO BIS ACTA DIEBVS,	}	= 1666
NEC LEVIS EXSVCCIS ARTVBVS ARDOR ERAT.		
DONA VOVET DIVO; VIX VOTA NOVENDIA CESSANT,	}	= 1666
ET VIGET, ET SVBITO SANA RESVRGIT ANVS.		
HVIC QVOQVE FRANCISCI TERESA ³ IVVENCULA DEXTRÆ	}	= 1666
NACTA REFERT VITÆ LVSTRA DIESQVE SVÆ.		
FEBRIBVS ASSIDVIS FVERAT CRVCIATA: FLVEBANT	}	= 1666
VLCERIBVSQVE PEDES, VLCERIBVSQVE LATVS.		
NIL VNGVENTA IVVANT; OPOBALSAMATA VANA LINVNTVR:	}	= 1666
PVLLVLAT, AC CRESCENS VIRVS IN OSSA VENIT.		
NVLLA SALVS TERRIS, CÆLO SPERABIMVS, INQVIT	}	= 1666
XAVERIVS CVNCTA PLVS PIVS ARTE VALET.		
VOVIT, ET EXTREMIS VNGENDA REPENTE REVIXIT:	}	= 1666
SANAQVE SOPITO VVLNERE PLAGA FVIT.		
VNICA DVNTAXAT, LATERIQVE RELICTA CICATRIX	}	= 1666
DICITVR; OBSEQVII PIGNVS ET ARRHA SVI.		
VIXISSET PARITER, NISI VOTIS ELSTIA ⁴ NATI	}	= 1666
XAVERII DIVI VEL FORET VSA MANV.		
SACRA MALINATI PRÆSENS FACIT ISTE PATRONO,	}	= 1666
LONGIVS HÆC ABSENS HOC FACIENTE VALET.		
VIS FVIT IN VERBIS: FVIT IS QVOQVE SENSVS IN ILLIS,	}	= 1666
QVALIS ET HÆC CVNCTIS CVM LEGERENTVR, ERAT.		
NVLLA BLITERSWYQVI ⁵ VATES LOQVAR ACTA FAVORIS:	}	= 1666
VNVM PRO CVNCTIS ILLIVS EXTAT OPVS.		
HOC LEGE XAVERII QVI FORTE FAVORIBVS ILLIS	}	= 1666
DVCERIS: EX LETHI FAVCIBVS ILLE REDIT.		
HOC TE CLARVS AVIS, TITVLIS, FACTISQVE DOCEBIT:	}	= 1666
EXVLAT A TANTO FRAVSQVE DOLVSQVE VIRO.		
DENIQVE QVID POSSIT, IVVET HIC AVT GRATIA DIVI;	}	= 1666
EXPERTA EST SVBITA VIRGO ⁶ NOVENNIS OPE.		
HVIC CLAVSVRA OCVLLOS GENITRIX HEV! EBRIA FLETV,	}	= 1666
TYRO NI VOTVM CONSVLVISSET, ERAT.		
ILLA VOVET PVGILI CELEBRARE NOVENDIA DIVO:	}	= 1666
SANAQVE VIX ORTA LVCE PVELLA VALET.		

¹ Elisabeth van Espen, 1663. Decemb. Mechliniæ.

² Anna Nyts, 1660. Mechliniæ.

³ Catharina Teresa Smits, 1661. 21 Febr. Antverpiæ.

⁴ Joanna Vander Elst, 1661. 25 Octob. Antverpiæ.

⁵ Guilielmus de Blitterswyck regius magni concilii Mechliniæ senator, 1661. 31 Octob. mirabiliter sanatus sospitatori suo Eucharisticon scripsit.

⁶ Joanna Lemmens ad votum a novitio Societatis Jesu invitata, 1661.

TOTAQVE SVRGIT OVANS, INDVTAQVE VESTIBVS EXIT;	}	= 1666
PERQVE PLATEARES AMBVLAT IPSA VIAS.		
HO C QVOQVE CONVALVIT MONITO, CATHARINAQVE ¹ PLAVSIT	}	= 1666
EX FEBRIBVS PROLES CONVALVISSE SVAS.		
DIFFVGIVNT VETERES HO C VNO VINDICE LARVÆ:	}	= 1666
EXVL ET EX CVNCTO CORPORE FEBRIS ABIT.		

The remainder of the work can only be briefly noticed without quoting the chronograms. The subjects are as follows—

Elegia secunda.

Ex sublati fluxionibus et catarrhis. Many cures of these maladies are recorded, including one Hovellus societatis Jesus sacerdos.

Elegia tertia.

Ex puerperis partu et eò spectantibus liberatis. At least seven difficult cases are brought to a happy termination, according to the chronograms.

Elegia ultima.

Herein many miraculous effects are attributed to St. Francis Xavier. Lessus Funeris.

A lamentation on the death of D. Andreas Cruesen, Archbishop of Mechelen, at Brussels on November 8, 1666, aged seventy-five, in the fiftieth year of his priesthood, all in chronogram.



A third work by Grumsel, printed in the same fashion as the two preceding volumes, bears this title: 'Chronica gratulatio, pace inter utramque coronam conclusa anno MANIBVS DATE LILIA PLENIS.² Auctore Gerardo Grumsel Societatis Jesu.' Written on the cessation of the war between France and Spain, by the treaty of the Pyrenees, November 7, 1659, propitious also to the Netherlands. The subject is composed throughout in hexameter and pentameter Latin verse, each couplet being a chronogram of the year, 1659, to the number of 352, and formed into groups thus indicated—

Elegia prima, Ad benevolum lectorem.

Elegia secunda, Ad Belgicam pacatam.

Elegia tertia, Ad Belgicam florentem.

Elegia quarta, Ad ecclesiam, et clerum.

Elegia quinta, Ad reges confederatos.

Elegia sexta, Ad Alexandrum VII. Pontificem maximum.

The number of chronograms in these three works is—

Annus sexagesimus...	...	...	...	1,035
Mechlinia illustrata	...	...	...	839
Chronica congratulatio	...	...	...	352
Total				2,226

¹ Catharina vander Smise et liberi, 1660, in Parck.

² Virgil, 'Æneid,' vi. 883:

Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis,

Purpureos spargam flores.

—Ah, youth . . . thou shalt be Marcellus. Give me lilies in handfuls, etc.

It is evident from these remarkable works that Grumsel was an adept at chronogram writing, and a strong probability is thereby suggested that he wrote a great many more which may exist somewhere in manuscript or in print, but none have come under my notice besides those above enumerated. No other works by him are recorded in Backer's bibliography of Jesuit authors. The total number of hexameter and pentameter lines composing the chronograms is 4,452. One may well say, 'Hic labor hoc opus est.'



BAUDIUS.

DOMINIQUE BAUDIUS was a historian and poet at Leyden, in Holland; born 1561, died 1613. A thick 8vo. volume of his poetry bears this title, 'Dominici Baudii poematum nova editio, tertiâ parte nunc locupletata, et in concinniore ordinem redacta. Accedit Autoris vita, et Epitaphia.' Printed at Leyden, 1616. Chronograms are sprinkled about in the 830 pages to the number of sixty-nine, relating to a variety of historical and social matters, in hexameter and pentameter couplets. The first is at page 326, a poem on the death of Prince Henry Frederick, the eldest son of King James I. of England, at six o'clock in the morning of November 6, 1612, and concludes with the following chronograms, each couplet marking the year. The author follows the Dutch method by not counting the letter D = 500 as a numeral. He quaintly remarks in a footnote, 'Hallucinantur qui D computant inter litteras numerales.'

EXORIENTS PHŒBVS VIRIDI SVB FLORE IVVENTÆ	}	= 1612
OCCVBAT, ET SECVM GAVDIA CVNCTA RAPIT.		
SPES REGNI OCCVBVIT VIRIDANTI EXSPIRAT IN ÆVO	}	= 1612
DELICIVM POPVLI, PVBLICVS ORBIS HONOR.		
LVGET, APEX, CRVDO SQVALLESCIT REGIA LVCTV,	}	= 1612
FILIVS HEV REGIS FVNERE ADEMTVS OBIIT.		
OGCESSIT PATRIÆ TENEBRAS LVX SEXTA NOVEMBRIS,	}	= 1612
LVCIFER OCCVBVIT CVRA NITORQVE POLI.		
OCCIDIT EXORIENTS SOL SEXTA LVCE NOVEMBRIS,	}	= 1612
LVX FVIT HÆC ORBI FVNERE TÆTRA DIES.		
PROH FACINVS VIRIDI CADIT EXORIENTE IVVENTA	}	= 1612
PRINCEPS CVI NVLLVS PAR ERAT AVT SIMILIS.		
HENRYCVS PRINCEPS FVIT HEV! VIX VLLA DEINCEPS	}	= 1612
FERRE PAREM QVIBVNT, NON SINE AVREA SÆCLA REDIBVNT.		

At page 604, on the time when Henry IV., King of France, was wounded by the assassin, John Chastel—

PRO REGI INCOLVMI SOTERIE SOLVITE GALLI,
CVI PENÈ EXITIO FRAVS SCeleratE FVIT.¹ } = 1595

Another—

LETA FAVENSQVE DVCII GRATATA EST GALLIA SALVO,
CVI PENÈ ATTULERAT FRAVS FVRIOSA NECEM. } = 1594

The next mark the French saturnalia in December—

GALLE SACRO CELEBRA BONA SATVRNALIA CANTV,
REX TVVS E FATI LIMINE RAPTVS OVAT. } = 1594

CLAMAT VBIQVE FREQVENS SATVRNAL ET VSQVE CELEBRAT } = 1594
GALLVS OB HENRICI PROSPERA FATA SVI.

On the birth and death of Francis I., King of France—

PARCARVM AVXILIO REX FRANCIVS ECCE RESVRGIT. = 1494

FRANCISCVS PRINCEPS FVIT, HEV CVI NEMO DEINCEPS,
PAR FIERI QVIBIT, NON SI AVREVS ORDO REDIBIT. } = 1547

On the death of Henry II., King of France. He was wounded in
a tournament and died shortly after—

CVSPIS AB INFERNI QVÆ SEDE EXCESSIT AVERNI,
REGI DVM LVDIT FERA FATA AC VVLNERA CVDIT. } = 1558

On the assassination of the French admiral, Gaspar Coligny—

MARS ALTVS CVBAT HIC LACERVS CRVDELITER ORA. = 1572

On Louis Bourbon, Prince of Condé, treacherously killed when a
prisoner.

VIXIT IN HO C PAGO VIRTVTIS VIVA PROPAGO,
VIR QVATIT IMBELLIS CAPVT INVIOLABILE BELLIS. } = 1569

On the same prince killed by poison—

PRINCEPS CONDENSIS IACET HIC QVEM FERREVS ENSIS
HAVD VALVIT, SOLI SED SVPERARE DOLI. } = 1588

VINCERE QVEM HAVD VALVERE ACIES, FRAVS CÆCA TRVCIDAT. = 1588

On the assassination of William of Nassau, Stadtholder of Holland
(William the Silent), by an assassin hired by Philip II. of Spain—

ROBORIS INFRACTI, NEC MARTE SVBACTVS APERTO
OCCVPOR INSIDIIS FRAVDE PHILIPPE TVA. } = 1584

On the death of Sir Philip Sidney, the English statesman and
poet—

HIC IACET EXTINCTVS CRVDELI GLANDE PHILIPPVS
SYDNÆVS. NOMEN NÔSSE, SAT ESSE POTEST. } = 1586

On the treaties between the Kings of France and Spain—

TRISTIA COMPOSITIS RECREANT SE SÆCVLA BELLIS,
SVPPARE IVNGVNTVR GALLVS IBERQVE IVGO. } = 1594

¹ This chronogram is faulty; it should make 1594.

AVREA PAX CÆLO DELAPSA COËRCVIT IRAS,
TARTAREASQVE PETIT MARS TRVCVLENTVS AQVAS. } = 1598

The time when the Duke of Savoy came to France—
LILIGERO REGI CONIVNGITVR ALLOBROGVM DVX,
SANCIAT HOC FÆDVS NOBILE IVSTA FIDES, } = 1599
CONCORDES COËANT IN MVTV FÆDERA DEXTRÆ,
QVAS PRIVS EXACVIT BELLO FERALIS ENVO. } = 1599

On the Duke of Guise and the Cardinal, his brother, murdered in
the castle at Blois by order of Henry III., King of France—
AMBIVS INDOCILIS LEGES TOLERARE SECVNDAS } = 1588
FRATIBVS HIS CAPVT, ET CAUSA PERIRE FVIT.
NI LAVDI OFFICIAT DOMINANDI CRVDA LIBIDO, } = 1588
QVI CECIDERE FORENT NOBILITATIS APEX.

The next relate to the before-mentioned brothers Guise—
DISCITE AB HOCCE PARI FRATRV REGES VENERARI,
CÆDE LVET DIRA QVI DIVOS PROVOCAT IRA. } = 1588
SANIOR IN CAVLA DEGES QVAM REGIS IN AVLA.
GVISIVS ET FRATER DOCET ID, QVOS EXITVS ATER } = 1588
VERSANDOS CAVRIS VITALIBVS ABSTVLIT AVRIS.

On the death of the unfortunate Duke Biro, Marshal of France—
HVMANAS PERPENDE VICES, HVNC PARCA REFVLGENS } = 1602
CELSE SVSTVLERAT, SÆVIVS VT REVERET.
QVI CAPVT EXPLICVIT PER ATROCIA PRÆLIA VICTOR, } = 1602
NON ALIO IS POTERAT QVAM IOVIS IGNE PETI.
CVI TOTIES BELLO FORTVNA PEPERCERAT ANCEPS, } = 1602
HVNC DEDIT EXITIO LVXVS ET AMBITIO.
ECCE BYRO OCCVBVIT CRVDO MISERABILIS HOSTI, } = 1602
QVI PRIVS IPSE SVS INVIDIOSVS ERAT.
SVB IOVIS AVSPICIO MARS PRÆLIA VICTOR OBIBAT } = 1602
OCCIDIT AVSVS VT EST BELLIGERARE IOVI.
QVI TOTIES BELLO VICTRICIA SIGNA REDVXIT } = 1602
CEDITVR VLTORI VICTIMA DIRA DEO.
CRIMINE PERFIDIE DVX HEV PVDOR! OCCVBAT INGENS, } = 1602
QVØ NON ANTE FIDE CLARIOR VLLVS ERAT.
BIRO VIR HEROVM NVLLI VIRTUTE SECVNDVS } = 1602
COLLVTLAT TRISTI GESTA PRIORA NECE.
SVBRVIT HOCCE CAPVT NVLLO EXSVPERABILE BELLO } = 1602
AMBITIO FVRIIS ADDITA QVARTA SOROR.
CVI TOTIES VICTRIX FORS, ET VIS DIRA PEPERCIT, } = 1602
SVPPPLICIO INFAMI TRANSVGA FACTVS OBIT.
ILICET AMBITIO VIRTVTIBVS ADDITA CLARIS } = 1602
HVNC HEROA GRAVI PERCVLIT EXITIO.
VIVIDA CVI TANTOS VIRTVS INDVLSIT HONORES } = 1602
CARNIFICIS FERRO VICTIMA SÆVA CADIT.

HVIC LETHALÆ FAVENS BELLI VIS DIRA PEPERCIT,
VT SCELVS HEV TVRPĪ MORTE PIARET ATROX. } = 1602

Duo sequentia diem indicant quo est affectus supplicio.
VLTIMA QVÆ LVXIT SEXTILES ANTE CALENDAS,
ILLA DIES CLAVSIT FATA BIRONE TVA. } = 1602
QVINTILI PROPERANTE SVOS ABSOLVERE CVRSVS,
EXPLEVIT LVCIS STAMINA CLADE BIRO. } = 1602

The next relate to the birth of the Dauphin, Prince of France, at Fontainebleau—

EXVLTTET FELIX INGENTI GALLVS ALVMNO } = 1601
FRANCIADEN GENERAT PALLAS ETRVSCA IOVI.
CALLIRHOË¹ EXVLTES, HEROS SE TOLLIT AD AVRAS, } = 1601
VIX TIBI CONTENDET CRETA SVPERBA IOVEM.
IVPPITER ALCIDEN SI ATTOLLIT, ADVLTERA TVRPAT, } = 1601
HVIC GENITRIX IVNO EST, HERCVLE MAIOR ERIT.
HERCVLE MAIOR ERIT CVI SPLENDIDA IVNO CREATRIX, } = 1601
REX GENITOR PRISCO NIL IOVE DETERIOR.
AVSPICIO CLARO MAGNI PATRIS AVREA PROLES, } = 1601
EXERERE O GALLIS LVX NOVA FRANCE TVIS.
INGREDERE AVSPICIIS FELICIBVS ORDIA VITÆ } = 1601
MVNDI HONOR O DELPHIN, CVRA OCVLVSQVE PATRIS.
NASCERE CLARE PVER, DECVS ET LVX ARDVA REGNI, } = 1601
DELITÆ POPVLI, DEPOSITVMQVE POLI.
AVREVS IN TERRIS SECLORVM VOLVITVR ORDO, } = 1601
LVCIFER ILLVNI NOCTE SERENVS ADEST.
AVREA FELICI DECVRRVNT SECVLA FATO, } = 1601
NOCTIS ET IN MEDIO SOL NOVVS EXORITVR.
LVCIFER EXORITVR MEDIA SVB NOCTE RELVCENS, } = 1601
QVIS NON SATVRNI SECLA REDIRE PVTET.

The two following denote the birthday of SS. Cosmas and Damian—

COSME FAVE LVX FAVSTA SACRO CELEBRETVR HONORE, } = 1601
GLORIA QVIPPE INGENS NVNC TIBI PARTA VENIT.
COSME FAVENS ESTO, NVNC ADSINT GAVDIA PRÆSTO, } = 1601
LVX DEDIT HÆC TOTO CVPIIT QVOD GALLIA VOTO.

Epithalamium, on the marriage of the noble youth Albert a Scaghen, and the exquisite virgin Theodora a Duvenvord, occupies five pages of Latin verse, concluding with these chronograms—

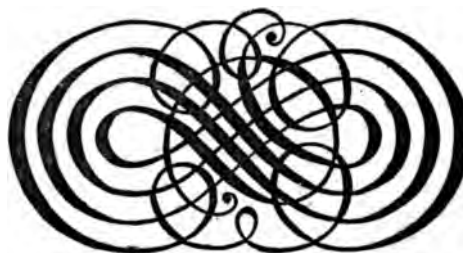
AVSPICIIS ALBERTE BONIS TIBI IVNGITVR VXOR, } = 1603
QVÆ FACIE VINCIT CYPRIDA, CORDE SAIM.
AGGREDERE AVSPICIO CONNVBIA SACRA SECVNDO. } = 1603
LVX IVVENVM PATRII GLORIA RARA SOLI

¹ Fontainebleau.

INCOLAT VSQVE TVAS FELIX CONCORDIA SEDES, MVLTA PROLE LARES VESTA VENVSQVE BEET.	} =	1603
CANDIDA LVX ORITVR NIVEO TESTANDA LAPILLO QVA IVVENI CLARO NVBIT AMENA CHARIS.	} =	1603
SCAGIVS AC BATAVAS INTERNVRVS INCLVTA NYMPHAS IVNGVNTVR SACRI FÆDERE CONIVGII.	} =	1603
IVNGITVR ALMA VENVS BATAVÆ TELLVRIS OCELLLO PAX ET SANCTVS HONOR PROVEHAT HOSCE THOROS.	} =	1603
SCAGIVS INSIGNIS BATAVÆ DECOR ILLE IVVENTÆ IVRA SACRVMQVE THORI CONIVGALIS INIT.	} =	1603
VENIT AMICA DIES VOTISQVE CVPIITA PVDICIS QVA IVVENI EGREGIO CONTIGIT ALTA CVPRIS.	} =	1603
HORA OPTATA VENIT SCAGHIO DVVORDIA CONIVNX CEDIT IN ILLVSTRI CLARA FVTVRA DOMO.	} =	1603
LIVOR ET VLTRICES EXCEDANT LIMINE RIXÆ, COPIA DE CORNV DIVITE FVNDAT OPES.	} =	1603
NVLLA DIES VNQVAM FELICIA VINCVLA SOLVAT QVÆ PATER IPSE GRAVI SANCIIT ORE DEVS.	} =	1603
AVCTOR CONIVGII DEVS HÆC SACRA FÆDERA SANXIT, HOS DIRIMET NVLLVS QVOS DEVS IPSE LIGAT.	} =	1603

On the marriage of the learned youth, John Kirchmann, and Emerentia Cœlia, daughter of the very renowned senator. The poetry concludes with these chronograms—

LAVRIGERO VATI CONIVNX SE CÆLIA IVNGIT KIRCHMANNO, VT FELIX SIT PRECOR ISTE DIES.	} =	1606
AVREA LVX ORTA EST VOTISQVE OPTATÆ PVDICIS, KIRCHMANNO VATI CÆLIA PVLCHRA DATVR.	} =	1606





X.

THE WORKS OF JOANNES REMPEN.



QF a different character are the poetical works of Joannes Rempen, to whom allusion has been made at page 20, where will be found some curious chronograms by himself, marking the date of the change of his religious opinions. He wrote his chronogrammatic poetry mostly in Sapphic metre and Leonine or rhyming lines, with as much classical elegance as the chronogrammatic fetters would permit. He wrote many other poems and odes, not all in chronogram, in honour of the emperors, princes, and distinguished persons of his country. A great variety of subjects and events are commemorated, and religious proclivities are treated with carefully expressed praise, bitter satire, or coarse invective, according to the tone and change of his own beliefs. The extracts which follow are from two collections of his writings. I extract first from his "Deliciæ Parnassi." At page 2 a nuptial ode to Joseph, King of Hungary, and his wife, bears this title: "Epithalamium sive ode nuptialis adornata in honorem invictissimi et potentissimi Romanorum et Hungariæ regis Josephi I. moderni augustissimi imperatoris nostri et serenissimæ principissæ Wilhelminæ Amaliæ e serenissimo stemmate.—Brunsvico-Lunæburgico, Anno 1699."

LVNA VILESCIT, FVG IANTQVE STELLÆ,	} = 1699
VILIS EST PALLAS, CHARITESQVE BELLÆ,	
INSTAR AVRORÆ RADIAT DIANA	
HANNOVERANA :	
AD JVBAR SPONSÆ VENVs ERVBESCIT,	} = 1699
SPRETA JVNONIS SPECIES HEBESCIT,	
ET STVPET VINCI NIVEO DECORA	
CORPORE FLORA :	
QVIS SATIS VVLTVs CELEBRABIT ILLOS?	} = 1699
FRONTE SPIRANTES HELENÆ CAPILLOS,	
ORE NATIVO RVBRA PVRPVRISso	
CANDIDA BYSSO?	

VINCITVR GRATI FACIES ROSETI, FLORIBVS STRATI SPECIES VIRETI, HESPERI FVLGOR, DECOR VNIONIS, PVLCHER ADONIS. VVLTVS EST PHOEBO FACIESQVE DIGNA, ET SERENATO IOVE FRONS BENIGNA, SE TVO VELLE DECORARE COLLO PVRVS APOLLO:	= 1699
HERCVLIS COR EST, VIGOR EST ACHILLIS, HECTORIS FLAGRANT OCULI FAVILLIS; FATA SIC INSTANT PROPRIORA SPVRCIS DENIQVE TVRCIS. ¹	= 1699
HOSTIVM JOSEPH PAVOR, HOS FVGABIT: ENSE VICTRICES AQVILAS LEVABIT TRANS FEROS THRACES SCYTHÆ SONORAS FLVCTIBVS ORAS.	= 1699
HVNGARÀ FVLGES LEOPOLDE LAVRO, SPLENDET ÆTERNO TVA LAVS IN AVRO, INQVE JOSEPHO TVA QVÆ SENESCET, GLORIA CRESCE.	= 1699
ILLA STIRPS PALMIS TITVLISQVE CLARA, FAVSTA TOT LAVRIS, SVPERISQVE CHARA FLOREAT, REGNET, SINE FINE VERNET, SCEPTRA GVBERNET.	= 1699
ASTRA VOS VOTIS POPVLI FAVETE, FATA NE SPONSIS NOCEANT CAVETE, POST NOVEM PVLCHRO RECREATE LVNAS PIGNORE CVNAS:	= 1699
CÆLITES PRÆSENT FACILES, POLVSQVE, VT TENER JOSEPH LEOPOLDVLVSQVE ² FASCIIS STRICTVS NITEAT TENELLIS PVLCHER OCELLIS:	= 1699
ROBVR A FORTI TRAHAT ILLE PATRE, FVLGVR A PVLCHRA FERAT ILLE MATRE, AC NITENS PROLIS FACIES VBIQVE PAR SIT VTRIQVE;	= 1699
SIC SVIS PLENÈ SATIATA VOTIS, BELLVLOS VVLTVS VIDEAT NEPOTIS, OSCVLIS STRINGENS TENERIS, DECORA ELEONORA. ³	= 1699

At page 9 of "Deliciæ Parnassi," there is a panegyric ode to Anton Ulrich, Duke of Brunswick in 1704, consisting of fifty-six Sapphic

¹ Alluding to his military success against the Turks in Hungary.

² The king, young Joseph Leopold, who became Emperor of Germany, in 1705, as Joseph I.

³ The grandmother of the Archduke Leopold Joseph.

rhyming stanzas, which I have transcribed at page 324-330 of my volume *Chronograms*. It commences—

IPSE SI PLECTRO CREPITANS EBVRNO	}	= 1704
PHCEBVS EXCELSO SALIAT COTHVRNO,		
NON ERIT CANTV, FIDIBVSQVE VISO		
PAR PARADISO.		

From such a profusion of chronogrammatic versification as the book presents, it is not easy to select the most appropriate for extract. For the sake of another example let the following one stand forth. A joyful gratulation to Frederic Augustus, Duke of Saxony and King of Poland, when in 1698 he changed from his evangelical to the Papist's faith. It bears this title, "Syncharisticum, sive applausus gratulatorius in honorem serenissimi ducis Saxoniae, et coronati regis Poloniae Friderici Augusti, dum a fide exangelica transit ad pontificiam, adornatum eidemque dicatum anno¹ 1689" (*sic*). A vein of flattery and satire runs here—

BARBITVM STRINGO TIBI FORTIS HECTOR;	}	= 1698
LAVRIGER SAXO, PATRIÆQVE RECTOR.		
REX ET ELECTOR, CVI STAT POLONA	}	= 1698
FRONTE CORONA.		
ÆTHRA QVOT FLAGRAT DECORATA STELLIS;	}	= 1698
ET SINVS PONTI QVATITVR PROCELLIS,		
TOT GERIS LAVDES, TITVLOSQVE VEROS	}	= 1698
BELLIGER HEROS.		
QVÒ ROTANS TITAN AGITAT QVADRIGAS,	}	= 1698
ET MOVET FESSAS VAGA LVNA BIGAS,		
SE LEVAT QVASSIS TVA SE PERENNIS	}	= 1698
GLORIA PENNIS.		
BELLICÀ LATÈ CELEBRÀRIS ARTE;	}	= 1698
SVRGIS INVICTO SVPER ASTRA MARTE;		
TANTA NON VLLO VITIATVR ÆVO	}	= 1698
GLORIA NÆVO.		
QVANDO CRISTATO VOLITAS CABALLO,	}	= 1698
ENSE PVGNACI, REBOANTE VALLO,		
FERRE TE CONSTAT GENVINA VIVI	}	= 1698
ORA GRADIVI.		
VISVS ES CREBRÒ LACERANTE FORTES	}	= 1698
ENSE DISCERPENS SCYTHICAS COHORTES,		
AVREÆ CONO GALEÆ CORVSCVS	}	= 1698
PVLVERE FVSCVS.		
ENSE SI PRÆSENS RADIANTE, SPISSAS	}	= 1698
PRÆVIVS DVCTOR RVIS IN SARISSAS,		
TE PAVET SQVALLENS LACERÀ LACVNÀ	}	= 1698
THRACIA LVNA.		

¹ This date is probably a misprint for 1698, by reversing the figures.

ISTA TE VIRTVS, VARLÆQVE DOTES, QVAS TVI SERÒ REFERANT NEPOTES, REGII POMPA SOLII BEÂRVNT, SCÉPTRA PARÂRVNT. SVBDITÆ PARENT TIBI NATIONES, POSTQVE DISPERSOS PATRIOS DVBLONES IVIT IN VENTOS, PETIITQVE CONTI ¹ ÆQVORA PONTI.	}	= 1698
EST HONOR RARVS, FATEOR, POLONÆ SI CAPVT FVLGVR TENEAT CORONÆ, SI QVATIT MVREX ² TRABEATA BELLO CRVRA FLAGELLI.		
SED SVPRA CVNCTOS HONOR EST HONORES, SI SVPRA CVNCTOS NITOR IS NITORES, STARE SVB CHRISTO, FIDEIQVE VERÆ LVCE NITERE.	}	= 1698
EST HONOS INGENS, HONOR EST HONORIS, INQVE LONGINQVIS REFERENDVS ORIS, REGNA QVOD VERÆ FIDEI SVBISTI, SIGNAQVE CHRISTI.		
GRATVLOR LETVS TIBI DE POLONA ET NOVA PVLCHRÆ FIDEI CORONA: QVÆ NITESCENTI SPECIOSA LAVRO VIBRAT ET AVRO:	}	= 1698
PVLCHER ES TITAN, RADIANSQVE PHŒBVS, CLARA CONFVSIS CYNOSVRA REBVS, QVÆ SACRO PVRE FIDEI BENIGNÆ FLAGRAT IN IGNE.		
SAXONES FLAGRANS JVBAR HOC TENETE; HÆRESIS CŒCÆ TENEBRAS CAVETE; ET DVCIS VESTRI RADIOS SECVTI PERGITE TVTI.	}	= 1698
QVANDO DE NOBIS ABIENS LVTHERVS SÆVIIT DIRÂ RABIE SEVERVS, IN FEROS CASSES PROPERI RVISTIS, ET PERIISTIS.		
BERTA LVTHERO PLACVIT SALACI, GRATA LIBERTAS PLACVIT FVGACI, QVANDO NOLEBAT TOLERARE PVLLI SIGNA CVCVLLI.	}	= 1698
LEGIFER TALIS POTVIT PLACERE, EJVS VT FRAVDES LIBEAT TENERE, VOSQVE SVB TALI DVCE CONGREGASTIS, BELLA PÆRASTIS:		

¹ The Prince of the Bourbon family, a co-rival for the crown of Poland; but being disappointed, he returned to France. The monarchy of Poland was elective.

² The regal purple, the throne.

hVNC SEQVI qVARE LIBVIT PROBOSE?	}	= 1698
SVB CORONATO DVCE GLORIOSE		
CASTRa PRÆCLARÆ FIDEI SVBITE,	}	= 1698
ORO VENITE.		
ERGO FELICES DVCE CLARIORI,	}	= 1698
ITE FESTINI: FORET HOC HONORI,		
DVX ITER PLANTÀ PRÆVNTE TRIVIT,	}	= 1698
ILLE PRÆIVIT.		
ITE FESTINI: PROPERI REDITE:	}	= 1698
VOS CITANT GRANDES ATAVI VENITE:		
PER VIAS PERGENT POPLITES AVITAS,	}	= 1698
VNDIQVE TRITAS.		
VOS VOCAT NOSTRÆ FIDEI VETVSTAS,	}	= 1698
ET NITENS SACRÆ FIDEI VENVSTAS,		
ORBE qVÆ TOTO CELEBRATA CRESCIT	}	= 1698
ATQVE NITESCIT.		
HÆC FIDES FVLGET, VIGET, EST ADVLTA,	}	= 1698
PER PATRES VESTROS ATAVOSQVE CVLTA,		
HANC TOT ILLVSTRES TENVERE FORTES	}	= 1698
ANTE COHORTES.		
SVNT VIÆ NOSTRÆ FIDEI SACRATÆ,	}	= 1698
CÆLICÆ, DIVÆ, PROAVIS PROBATÆ,		
SVNT VIÆ TVTÆ, SVPERIS PLACENTES,	}	= 1698
LABE CARENTES.		
GRESSIBVS TVTIS PROPERI VENITE,	}	= 1698
HOC SACER CHRISTI CRVOR OPTAT: ITE,		
IN VIAM PACIS, SCATEBRASQVE VITÆ	}	= 1698
ITE, SALITE.		

Immediately following is a second gratulation to the same King of Poland, in a different metre—

FRIDERICE TE POLONA.	}	= 1698
STITIT ÆTHER IN CORONA:		
TVA VIRTVS LVCE PLENA,	}	= 1698
FIDEIQVE FAX SERENA		
ALTIORI, RARIORI	}	= 1698
TE CORONANT GLORIA.		
HONOR ISTE NON SENESCIT,	}	= 1698
ISTA FAMA NON NIGRESCIT:		
IN PERENNI SCVLPTA SAXO,	}	= 1698
SINE TRISTI LÆTA TAXO		
SPECIOSA, GLORIOSA	}	= 1698
TVA SVNT PRÆCONIA.		
IO CLANGO, PLECTRA TANGO:	}	= 1698
NON RAPINA, NON RVINA,		
NON TERE DO, NON PVTRE DO,	}	= 1698
NON FVLIGO, NON RVBIGO,		
NVLLA TABES, NVLLA LABES,	}	= 1698
ERIT HVJVS GLORIA.		

This Frederic Augustus succeeded his father as Elector of Saxony in 1694. He was elected King of Poland in 1698. He was very ambitious, and aimed in every respect at being the Louis XIV. of the North. His intrigues failed, his wars were disastrous, and he was forced to abdicate in 1705. He regained the crown in 1709, when the Pope released him from his oath of abdication. He died in 1733. See *Chronograms Continued*, page 563. The change of religion by Frederic Augustus was made the subject of a scholastic exercise at a Jesuits' college, preserved in a volume entitled "Flores poetico-Rhetorici, tum sacri, tum scholastici. Pars prima. . . . Authore P. Ferdinando Hueber, societatis Jesu sacerdote." Printed at Munich, 1747. The exercise (at page 303) bears this title, "Ita vel Non. sive Fridericus Augustus, Saxoniae princeps de religione deliberans. Exercitium oratorio-polemicum in genere deliberativo." It is in the form of a supposed discussion in Latin by Frederic and eleven notables of his country; it is curious, but without chronograms. I shall again notice the volume subsequently.

My first acquaintance, many years ago, with the writings of Joannes Rempen was derived from a periodical published at Hamburg, "Nova Literaria Germaniae," volumes for 1706 and 1709. Several years later I obtained from a bookseller in Germany a copy of the rare work, "Deliciae Parnassi," a collection of some of Rempen's poems. Quite recently (early in 1894) a tract of sixty-six pages, small 4to., printed in 1702, reached me from a bookseller at Berlin, to which no author's name is attached; it is the unmistakable work of Joannes Rempen before he renounced his monastic life and the tenets of the Roman Church. A considerable portion of the contents appear (with some alterations) in his later book, "Deliciae Parnassi;" the verses in the tract, his earlier publication, I have adopted as being more fresh from his pen than what he put forth several years later. Both, however, are so remarkable that I deemed them worthy of extensive transcript, rather than represent him in what now follows, merely by selected passages. The tract, I believe, is a very rare one; the title-page is curious; it is in full as follows: "Lutherus Immortalis. Sive æternum vivens, in stagno ignis ardentis sulphure. Decantatus ac deploratus nova poësis methodo, et incomparabili triplicis artis carmine simul junctæ, nempe Metri, Rhythmi, et Chronologiæ. Cui accessit Obitus Lutheri, qui cæli ingressum tentans, sed a cælicolis repulsam ferens, magna ad inferos Dæmonum pompa deducitur et a Lucifero festivè excipitur. Item miracula Lutheri exorcizantis, et Catharinæ de Born, ejusdem concubinæ; aliaque ejusmodi multo lepore descripta. Tandem arte supradictâ, quædam in laudem Christi, B. V. Mariæ, et sanctorum: Cum ode syncharistica, in honorem Ignatianæ Fabricæ, &c. Quæ omnia ex occasione ejusdem scripti hæretici, in Sanctos, in ecclesiam Romanam, et in auctorem injuriosi, pro necessaria defensione

non pridem præter alia in lucem data sunt, ex quibus hæc excerpta, erudito et curioso lectori communicantur.

HOc ANNO TYPIS DATA AC IMPRESSA."

= 1702

This is a specimen of an ordinary title-page of the period; the chronogram is the only date. The subject commences with an effusion against Luther, the verses above referred to in Latin Leonine hexameters; the author's satire is bitter, his expressions are scurrilous, and his words are sometimes the reverse of decent. It has this title—

Lutherus Immortalis.

VIVIT, ET NVLLIS SPATIIS SENESCIT, FATA LVTHERVS NIGRA NON TIMESCIT, IVBILET PALLAS, RESONANSQVE CLIO	}	= 1699
INSONET IO.		
SPIRAT, ET NVLLO MORIETVR ÆVO, FLAGRAT ACCENSÆ PICIS IGNE SÆVO, IN FEROS IGNES ACHERONTIS IVIT,	}	= 1699
IN PICE VIVIT.		
ILLE QVI SPVRCÀ FACE NVPER ARSIT, QVI FACEM BELLI FVRIASQVE SPARSIT, ÆSTVAT TOSTÀ PICEAQVE FRONTE	}	= 1699
IN PHLEGETONTE.		
PLECTITVR NIGRÀ STYGE PATRIARCHA, IN LVTHERANO GREGE CHILIARCHA: EST DEVS VINDEX, REPETITQVE PLENAS	}	= 1699
VLTIÒ PËNAS.		
QVI CALENS GESTRO, FVRIAQVE NOTÀ, SACRA TENTAVIT VIOLARE VOTA, COGITVR TRISTI SCELVS HOc AMARÈ	}	= 1699
IGNE PIARE.		
QVI DEI SACRÀ SINE LEGE VIXIT, IGNE SACRATO CVI COR REFRIXIT ARDET, ET PERGET TOLERARE PLENAS	}	= 1699
ANGVE CATENAS.		
ISTA PERVERSI POPVLI RVINA ÆSTVAT SÆVÀ STYGIS IN FODINÀ ET NIMIS SERÒ SVA GESTA PLORAT,	}	= 1699
SVLPHVRE RORAT.		
QVI FIDÈ SOLÀ PETIIT BEARI AC LEVI SCORTO PETIIT LIGARI, PELLICI IVNCTVS SEDET ÆVITERNO	}	= 1699
TOSTVS AVERNO.		
CARNE LVTHERVS PETVLANS SALACI, HÆRET IN DITIS BARATHRO VORACI, ET COR OBSCËNO QVoD IN IGNE PVRI, TARTARVS VRIT.	}	= 1699

ORE QVI SANCTOS PVPGIT DICACE, VoCE sCVrILLI, JACVLO proCACE, ET FERIT CæLI proCERES freqVENTER	= 1699
IRREVERENTER: ISTE CæLESTI PATRIÀ REVVLsVs, EST AD æTERNÆ STYGIs ANTRA PVLsVs, LINGVA LVThERI sCelerATA DIGNè	= 1699
PLEctITVr IGNE: QVI VAGâ PLANTâ PROPERANS ABIVIT, ATQVE PER FLORES VENERIs SALIVIT, SALTAT IN Lætâ STYGE, CONCVBINâ	= 1699
CVM CATHARINâ. JAM LVThERANI PROHIBETE PLANCTVs, VIVIT IN STAGNO STYGIs ISTE SANCTVs, VESTER HIC TANTVs PATRIARCHA CLARIs	= 1699
STABIT IN ARIs. VVLtIBVs CVLTæ SALIANT SERENæ, PELLICES, sCVRRæ, PVTRIDæQVE LENæ, SANCTVs EST LVThER, CELEBRATE FESTA	= 1699
SCORTA sCæLESTA. FERTE LVThERO MERITOS HONORES, SERTA, VEL LAVROS, VARIOSQVE FLORES, VOS VIRO SANCTO SACRA FERTE THVRA,	= 1699
FLEctITE CrVRA. SæPE CORNVTO FVIT ARA BACCHO, CæsVs EST sVs AVT ARIs IACCHO, EXIGIT FERRI SIBI NON MINORES	= 1699
LVThER HONORES. TVRBA sYLVANI, CAPRIPES CATERVA, CORNIGER FAVNVs, GNIDIAS PROTERVA, INCOLVNT ARAS, RADIANTQVE FOSSIs	= 1699
SæPE COLossIs: IVRE LVThERVs POTIORE, CLARIs CORNIGER DIVVs RENITEBIT ARIs, SERTA PLEctANTVr CELEBRI DEASTRO,	= 1699
EX OLEASTRO. VIVIT HIC SANCTVs, CANE TVRBA LETA, REGNAT, ET TANTVs RADIAT PROPHETA, VSQVE QVð SPARSAS GERET æTHRA STELLAS,	= 1699
VNDa PROCELLAS. FLOREAT, VIVAT, REGAT ATQVE DVRET, VSQVE QVð SONTES STYGIs æSTVs VRET, ET FACES STRINGENT RABIOSA MAGNO	= 1699
TARTARA STAGNO. EMORI NESCIt, RESONABIT ILLE, VSQVE QVð FLAGRANT STYGLæ FAVILLæ, ET FEROX PLEctET sCæLVs æSTVANTIs	= 1699
IRA TONANTIs.	

NVNC IO LÆTO PEDE sALTET ORCVS, IVIT IN NIGRÆ STYGIS ANTRA PORCVS, FACTVS EST ORCI CELEBRRIS VASA LLVS,	}	=	1699
ILLE CABALLVS.			
VOLVERAT SCORTO PARIENTE CVNAS, NVNC AD INFERNAS SEDET ISTE PRVNAS, GVRGITIS NITRO STYGI REPLETVS,	}	=	1699
PELLICE LÆTVS.			
ERGO LVTHERI COMITES VENITE, VOS LVTHERANÆ VETVLÆ SALITE, ET SACRO CANTV REBOATE, VERÈ,	}	=	1699
SANCTE LV THERE!			

Then follows, at page 10, an effusion in Leonine hexameters of coarse obloquy against Luther, extending to 718 lines, not in chronogram, bearing this title, 'Obitus Lutheri, sive Triumphalis ejusdem ad Inferos descensio.' The opening lines are—

Nox erat, et nigras agitabat Luna quadrigas
Per tenebris atrum furvo temone theatrum,
Cum ruit e cælis volitantibus æmula telis,
Pennigeris plantis, jussu festina Tonantis
Ultio cælestis, scelerum quæ conscia testis
Est infensa malis, Eurique citatior alis
Constitit ante torum, putridumque lupanar amorum,
In quo procerus distento ventre Lutherus
Spirabat longos sociâ cum pellice ronchos,
Namque stupeficientem tumulârât crapula mentem, etc., etc.

Then follows, at page 32 of the tract, another satire against Luther, bearing this title, 'Miracula Lutheri exorcizantis. Preludium Comœdiæ, et Præmonitio ad Lectores'—

CLARE TOT GESTIS CELEBRISQVE VERÈ, AD TVAS LAVDES PROPERO LV THERE, ET TVAS LAVROS CVPIO SERENÀ, PSALLERE VENÀ.	}	= 1698
HAS VBI LAVROS TITVLOSQVE PSALLO, ATQVE PHCEBEO VEHOR IN CABALLO, PEGASI CRISTAS PHALERIS PROFVSÆ CINGITE MVsÆ.		
ERGO LECTORES, ROGO VOS, FAVETE, NE PVTRIS FLATVS NOCEAT, CAVE TE, QVANDO LV THERI CALIGÆ PV TRENTES, SVNT REDOLENTES.	}	= 1698
ITE VOS MVsÆ PER ONVSTA RVRA, FERTE SVFFITVS ET EOA THVRA, ATQVE NE PV TRES NOCEANT ODORES, SPARGITE FLORES.		

The 'Comœdia' continues on in Leonine hexameters—commencing, 'Arma virumque cano, qui quondam Marte profano'—to the extent of 158 lines, and is followed, at page 37, by an unsparing satire

on Luther's wife, entitled, 'Extractus vitæ et miraculorum Catharinæ de Born,' in similar metre, commencing—

'Martia sinceri, cecini qui gesta Lutheri,

Nunc nova metra dabo, quoque Catharina sonabo,'

extending to 312 lines. Then follows, at page 47, a bitter satire in Leonine hexameters against a 'certain' preacher, who had anonymously attacked Rempen while still belonging to the Roman Church, in paltry, 'clownish' verse, and who is here derisively called 'Baurnbengel.' This effusion extends to 167 lines, not chronogrammatic; it bears this title, 'In quendam prædicantem, (ob insignem in poësi ruditatem hic Baurnbengel cognominatum) qui auctorem scabioso et miserabili carmine injuriæ aggressus, ad certamen poëticum provocârat, atque ad suas nuptias derisorie invitârat, carmen pronubium.' Rempen follows up, at page 53, with some wretchedly bad chronograms, made, as he says, by his opponent; but they are very like Rempen's own work in derision of his opponent. They are as follows—

Specimen artis Poëticæ, quâ supradictus prædicans auctoris ignominiam intendebat sed propriam hoc ipso stupiditatem et inscitiam patefecit per sequens infelix chronologicum carmen.

PRODIT E CVPA PATER ATQVE STVPA;
NEMPE MVSCERDAS OLET ATQVE MERDAS
SCRIPTOR INSANVS NEQVE CHRISTIANVS
HILDESIANVS.

Summa summarum 5552

SCRAPTIAS BLANDAS CVPIT HAVID AMANDAS
SED FAVET METÆ MODO MARGARETHÆ
E PVELLARVM GREGE SED GRETVRM
CREDE BONARVM.

Summa summarum 10987

ARTE NON FINXIT SVA VERBA: TINXIT
NEC TIBVLLÆIS NVMEROS LYCÆIS
SCRIPSIT VT STVLTVS STOLIDISQVE FVLTVS.
EST NIHIL VLTVS.

Summa summarum 2293

SCRIBAT HIC TRVNCVS MANET ISTE RVNCVS,
SCRIPTA SVNT PATRIS MODO SCHNAVBEKATHRIS
ECCE TANTILLVM NIHIL ET PAPILLVM
CVRO SVILLVM.

Summa summarum 6816

HANC LEVEM PLVMAM CVLICEMQVE SVMAM
ORE DIFFLABO RELIQVVM INTONABO
QVAS CANAM LAVDES PATRIS VLLVS AVDES
DICERE FRAVDES?

Summa summarum 11471

VNCET HIC VRSVS CANAT ISTE RVRSVS
CANTVS EST PLANGOR, SINE MENTE CLANGOR
PSALMVS AIACIS STOLIDIQVE THRASIS
NEMPE BIBACIS.

Summa summarum 4550

MVGIAT TA VRVS LEVIS ILLE CA VRVS
 PERSONET BRVM BRVM¹ PATER IPSE SVM SVM¹
 SÆPE PVLSATVS, FVRIS CITATVS
 INDE BOATVS.

Summa summarum = 5983

MVLVS IS SVDAT BENÈ SCRIPTA CVDAT
 SIC IAPHTONGO RVDAT ATQVE LONGO,
 AST ASELLINO TAMEN ET FERINO
 NEMPE BOVINO.

Summa summarum = 5042

TANDEM EGO PATREM, STYGIAMQVE MATREM
 MITTO SED PIGRO MO DO SCRIPTA MIGRO
 VITO SIC PATREM STYGIAMQVE MATREM
 AC SCNVVVEKATREM.

Summa summarum = 14938

These chronograms (if they may be so called) were probably intended to ridicule the "certain" preacher by imitating his method. At first sight they might be taken as a puzzle; they have, however, no meaning as regards the numbers evolved by them; no such date as 1698 or 1699 can be extracted from them on the supposition that they are the multiples of an actual date; nor is the total of the "sums," 67632, the multiple of any such date. They are merely stanzas with all the letters which are really numerals treated as if to be used as such. If that were the means and end of the chronogrammatic art, any clown might use any set of words in like manner. Real multiple chronograms are not uncommon among the old writers.

Then immediately follows, at page 55, another effusion by Rempen, in rhyming Sapphic metre, and bitter obloquy aimed at the same preacher for his edification in the matter of chronogrammatic poetry; it commences thus—

"In prædictum prædicantem, pro meliori ejusdem instructione in Carmine chronologico-Rhythmico."

EST TIBI DVPLEX FERICIDE ² PELLIS, BRVTVS ES TOTVS, ³ SVPERIS REBELLIS, EST TIBI CERTÈ FACIES CANINA, FRONS ASININA :	} = 1698
HINC EGO COGOR SCVTICA SONARE, AVT TVAS AVRES BACVLO FRICARE; MORIS EST BRVTOS ASINOS PROTERVIS, STRINGERE NERVIS.	
TOTVS APPARES FERICIDE ⁴ BRVTVS, NEC TIBI SENSVS SATIS EST ACVTVS, NOS VBI TENTAS, SCCELERATE, FICTO PVNGERE DICTO :	

} = 1698

} = 1698

¹ Conventional words of obscure meaning.³ The other version has ES CVTIS DVRE.² The other version has FVRIOSE.⁴ The other version has SINE CORDE.

BILIS EBVLLEIT TIBI BELLVINA, ESTQVE SVB VENIS RABIES CANINA, NOS VBI VELLIS, SCABIOSE, FÆDE, CORNIGER HÆDE :	}	= 1698
TOTVS ES FRATER ¹ STVPIDI CHORÆBI, NON SAPIs DOCTO, NISI FORTE PLEBI : TE PROBAT NVLLVS, NISI SINT HIVLCI FORTE SVBVLCI :		
COLLIGIS NVGAS NIHIL ERVDITAS, FABVLAS FICTAS, TOTIESQVE TRITAS, QVAS CANANT BERTÆ, VETVLÆQVE NENTES, DENTE CARENTES.	}	= 1698
ERGO CVR FRVSTRA TVA TELA STRINGIS? MIRA CVR STVLTA TIBI FRONTE FINGIS? SI TVO COLLO CAPERATA LOBBA TVRGET VT OBBA.		
PROBA CVR VLTRO TIBI TV FACCESSIS? NOS TVO STVLTO CALAMO LACCESSIS? NOSQVE PRORITAS RABIE LVPINÆ, FRONTE BOVINÆ?	}	= 1698
SPONTE TE CREBRÆ MACVLÆ NOTASTI, LORA PRO TERGO PROPRIO PARASTI, ORE SCVRILLI QVIA SIC COAXAS NOS VBI TAXAS.		
ERGO TV STERNAX ASINVS, MOLARES IN TVO COGAS STABVLO SCHOLARES; REX CAPVT, PRÆSES POTES ESSE BELLOS INTER ASELLoS :	}	= 1698
ERGO FELICES ASINI VOLATE, ET TVBIS LÆTI RESONIS BOATE, BVBALI GRANDES, ASINIQVE JVNCTI PLAVDITE CVNCTI.		
The foregoing verses appear, with some differences, in Rempen's "Deliciæ Parnassi," under this heading: "Ode satyrica in quendam anonymum qui, me adhuc in papatu degente, contra fidem papisticam calamum strinxerat anno 1698." The fourth and seventh stanzas are not repeated in these, and then follows Rempen's votive offering for the enlightenment of Lutherans, bearing this title: "Votum authoris. Pro illuminatione Lutheranorum," expressed in more becoming words than he previously used—		
CHRISTE SOL CORDIS SVPER ASTRA CLARE, QVI SOLES ATRAS TENEBRAS FVGARE IGNE SI SPARSO FACIBVSQVE PVRIS PECTVS ADVRIS.	}	= 1698

¹ The other version has FRATERES VERÆ.

ASTRA SI FVLGENT RVBRA PVRPVRISSE; LVNA SI PROSTET TRABEATA BYSSO, CHRISTE TV VINCIS SPECIOSE BELLAS, LVMINE STELLAS.	= 1698
CLARA LVX IESV TENEBRAS REPELLE PLEBIS INSANÆ NEBVLAS REVELLE, INQVE LVTHERI TENEBRIS IACENTES, ERIGE MENTES.	= 1698
QVAS REPLET TANTO RABIES FVRORE, VT TVO PASCI RENVANT CRVORE, ET MEROS RORES SITANT IACCHI, VINAQVE BACCHI.	= 1698
PLEBIS ISTIVS FVROR EST INANIS NIL CAPIT FISSI NISI FRVSTA PANIS, QVALITER PANIS CAPIVNT MISELLI FRVSTA CATELLI.	= 1698
CHRISTE TV VERÆ RADIOS SALVTIS AFFER HAS TVRPES NEBVLAS SECVTIS; OBSECRO CASVS STOLIDE RVENTIS ASPICE GENTIS.	= 1698
Then immediately follows, at page 58, "Ad Christum, B. Virginem Mariam, et alios sanctos." It appears also, ten years later, in the "Deliciæ Parnassi" with this different title: "Affectus ad Sanctos ex superstitione papisticâ. Ad invidiam D. Lutheri ejusque conjugis Catharinæ."	
TVRBA CÆLESTIS, PROCERESQVE FORTES, REGIS ÆTERNI FAMVLÆ COHORTES, PRINCIPES AVLÆ, SVPERI JVVANTES, SCEPTRA VIBRANTES:	= 1698
VOS SVIS HOSTES FVRIS LACESSVNT, TELA RINGENTES RABIE CAPESSVNT, ET FERIS PVNGVNT JACVLIS MOLESTA ORA SCELESTA	= 1698
ÆQVE SI VINDEX ITA CHRISTE VELLIS, ASPERO TELO QVATERES REBELLES; AST DEVS NOSTI PATIENTER ILLA FERRE CAVILLA;	= 1698
DONEC VLTVRVS SCVLVS IN STREPENTES ET PERENNANTI PICE BVLLIENTES DETRAHES IGNES, EREBIQVE LATVS HISCET HIATVS.	= 1698
AST FVRANT ETSI RABIE PROCACES, ET CAVILLANTI FVRÎA DICACES, VOS EGO, DIVI, VENEROR VEL ORO, PRONVS HONORO.	= 1698
CHRISTE, QVI CÆLIS SVPEROS BEASTI, INQVE SPLENDENTI SOLIO LOCASTI, TE SVpra SANCTOS VENERANS HONORO, FLEXVS ADORO.	= 1698

CHRISTE, TE REGEM SVPERI TVENTVR,	}	= 1698
ANGELI PRONÀ FACIE VERENTVR,		
SÌ JVBS PLECTI, VOLAT IN REBELLES,	}	= 1698
TVRBA SATELLES.		
QVOS TVI REGNI FAMVLOS RECENSES,	}	= 1698
QVI GERVNT STRICTOS REVERENTER ENSES,		
HOS HONORARI JVVAT A COLENTE	}	= 1698
CHRISTE CLIENTE.		
TV PARENS VIRGO CLYPEATA STELLIS,	}	= 1698
SÌ COR IN SPÏSSIS QVATITVR PROCELLIS,		
IN NIGRÆ MORTIS TENEBRIS FVTVRA	}	= 1698
SIS CYNOSVRA.		
ÆTHERIS PRÆSES, GENITRIXQVE CHRISTI,	}	= 1698
SCEPTRA FERS CÆLI, SOLIVM SVBSISTI,		
ET FLAGRAS CELSOS SVPER INQVILINOS	}	= 1698
ET SERAPHINOS.		
TE COLO SVPPLEX FACIEQVE PRONÀ	}	= 1698
O HONOS CÆLI DECOR ET CORONA!		
CLARIOR PHÆBO, RELIQVISQVE CVNCTIS,	}	= 1698
ÆTHERE JVNCTIS.		
TV SVPRA TVRBAS SVPERAS NITESCIS,	}	= 1698
INQVE SPLENDENTI RADIO NIVESCIS,		
VT SOLET LONGÈ SVPERARE BELLAS	}	= 1698
CYNTHIA STELLAS.		
SÌ SERENATÀ FACIE CORVSCAS,	}	= 1698
FVLGVR AVRORÆ RADIOSQVE FVSCAS,		
PVRA PRÆ LVNÀ, ROSEÂQVE FLORÀ	}	= 1698
FRONTE DECORÀ.		
MARTYRES, CÆLI PROCERES, AVETE,	}	= 1698
SVPPlici SERVO PARITER FAVETE,		
PVRPVRA CLARI ROSEI RVBORIS,	}	= 1698
RORE CRVORIS:		
IN ROSAS PVRAS ABIÈRE SPINÆ,	}	= 1698
ET TYRANNORVM FVRiÆ FERINÆ,		
DONA CONTEXTÆ PEPERÈRE LAVRI,	}	= 1698
ET JVBAR AVRI.		
NOS SERENATO RECREATE VVLTV	}	= 1698
LILIIS PLENÆ, NIVEOQVE CVLTV		
VIRGINES, AGNI COMITES CANENTES	}	= 1698
PRATA TERENTES.		
TELA SPREVISTIS, VENERISQVE LVSTRA,	}	= 1698
ALBA MONSTRATIS FACIE LIGVSTRA,		
VINCITIS LENI NIVE LILIETA	}	= 1698
FLORE REPLETA:		
STATIS IN CLIVO SVPERÆ SLONIS	}	= 1698
FRONTE SVCCINCTÆ NIVEIS CORONIS,		
ATQVE POST AGNVN CITHARIS SONANTES	}	= 1698
ITIS OVANTES.		

ILLA QVIs POSSET CELEBRARE DIGNÈ TECTA, QVÆ GRATO FLVITANT IN IGNE, ÆRIS AC AVRI RVTILO VENVSTAS PONDERE CRVSTAS.	= 1699
AVREO LVXV NITIDOS HONORES, DIVITIS PILÆ CROCEOS LEPORES, LVCE SAPPHIRI SPECIOSA TERGA, FLAVA PARERGA?	= 1699
FLVCTVANS LVCIS MARE FVLGVRANTIS IGNIS INSPERSA SPECIE JOcantis, QVÆQVE TESSELLIS GENEROSA TOTA SVNT ASAROTA?	= 1699
PVGNA NATVRÆ PATET HIC ET ARTIS, LAVRVS EST ANCEPS VTRIVSQVE PARTIS, ET FLAGRANT PVLCHRÀ FACE GRATA MITIS PRÆLIA LITIS.	= 1699
OSSA LOIOLÆ, ¹ CINERISQVE PIGNVS CLAVDIT ORNATVS, RADII BENIGNVS, FVLGOR EST INGENS: NITOR ISTE TALIS INCOLA QVALIS.	= 1699
ISTA, NON AVRI PRETIQVE PARCA, QVÆ SACRVM PIGNVS SACRA GESTAT ARCA, STELLAT, ET TANTO FLAGRAT INQVILINO FVLGVRE BINO.	= 1699
ILLE, QVI MAJOR FVIT ORBE TOTO, BVLLIENS ZELO SVPER ASTRA NOTO, PARVA CONTRAXIT RECVBANS IN ISTA CORPORA CISTA.	= 1699
AVREAS QVANDO PRETIQVE CLARAS REX PALESTINVS ² FABRICARAT ARAS ET VENVSTARAT TABVLATA SECTO CEDRINA TECTO,	= 1699
TVRBA CONFINIS, FABRICÀ PERACTÀ, AVREA TEMPLI NOVITATE TRACTA IVIT EXVLTANS, LITVI SONABANT, ÆRA CREPABANT.	= 1699
CONVOLAVERVNT VARIE PHALANGES, QVÀ PROCELLOSO SPVIT ORE GANGES, ATQVE QVÀ FVSCAT FACIE NIGRANTES SOL. GARAMANTES.	= 1699
PRODIGVS STRAGIS, CHALYBISQVE STRICTVS HOSTIAS OSTRO RVBEFECIT ICTVS, AC ODORATIS PIA THVRA LIGNIS ABSTVLIT IGNIS.	= 1699

¹ The bones of Ignatius Loyola are preserved in the church.² King Solomon offered a sacrifice at the dedication of the Temple.

SI TVOS LINGVÆ TITVLOS SILERENT THYRSE, ¹ NON IPSI LAPIDES TACERENT, LÆTA, QVÆ CLARÂ SPECIE VIDENTVR, ÆRA LOQVENTVR.	}	= 1699
THYRSE, ¹ NE FATVM VALEAT NOCERE, SCVLPIŦVR SACRO TVA LAVS IN ÆRE, ET PERENNANTI SPECIOSA LAVRO FVLGET ET AVRO.		
PROQVE TRANSACTO PREŦIO LABORIS TE DEVS FAVSTIS RECREABIT HORIS, ES POLVS, PACIS, DECORISQVE VIVAS NECTET OLIVAS.	}	= 1699
VIVE: SORS ASTRO TIBI NON SIT ATRA, ÆTHERIS SERO SVBEAS THEATRA, HIC THRONVS STABIT TIBI FVLGVRANTE EX ADAMANTE.		

This ode consists of thirty stanzas. A similar ode, minus several omissions, appears in the collected work "Deliciæ Parnassi," and an extra stanza is there added; the stanzas omitted may be numbered 3 to 8, 23 to 26, 28 and 29. Stanza 19 is much altered.

Less than ten years after writing the violent invectives against Luther and the ode flattering to the Jesuits, Rempen changed his mind, and wrote a panegyric on the death of Luther in 515 Leonine hexameters, and, as he declares in its title, written with a more truthful pen as a full recantation of the foregoing satires; he indulges, however, in invective against popes, monks, and the Papacy. It appears thus at the end of the "Deliciæ Parnassi": "Panegyricon in beatam mortem Doctoris Martini Lutheri gloriosæ memoriæ et felicem illius transitum ex hac mortalitate, cum plena prioris satyræ palinodia veriori calamo adornatum, Anno 1710." Then follow, at page 374, the 515 hexameters, and this "Epiphonema in beatam mortem D. Lutheri"—

ASTRA LVThERVS VoLVcER sVBIVIT, AC ThRONO fVLtVS rVtILANTE VIVIT, TARTARO, PAPÂ, PHLEGETONTE FRACtO, MARTE PERACtO:	}	= 1710
PAPA CONtVSsVS pEdE GLORIOSO, TARTARI FRETVS GREGE BELLICOSO, CONCIDIT, pVLSV sVPERANTE qVASSVS, VVLNERA PASSVS.		
PAcE CœLESTI FRVITVR LVThERVS, MARTIVS LAVRO TEGITVR GALERVS: IRRITO NISV CREPAT hELLVONIS IRA LEONIS. ²	}	= 1710

¹ Thyrsos, or Tirso Gonzalez, before mentioned.

² Pope Leo X., the persecutor of Luther.

PLAVSVs HEROI RESONABIT ISTI, SCEPTRA QVI VICIT TRVCIS ANTICHRISTI TVRBINEM PAPÆ RABIENTIS VLTÆ VI CATAPVLTÆ.	}	= 1710
REGNA QVI VICTOR SATANÆ SVBEGIT, ET STYGIS VIRES ACIESQVE FREGIT, LÆTVS IN CÆLO REGIT INQVILINIS CVM CHERVBINIS		
INTER EXCELSOS HABITAT PENATES, ET THRONVM FVLCIT RVTILANS ACHATES, FRONTE SE STERNVNT FACIEQVE CVRVA TARTARA FVRVA.	}	= 1710
ISTE QVI CHRISTO POPVLOS REDVXIT, ATQVE DOCTRINÆ CELEBER RELVXIT ENTHÆ FLAGRANS FACIBVS SOPHIÆ INSTAR ELIÆ,		
CERBERO STRATO, SVPER ASTRA VECTVS, GAVDIO PASCIT IOVIALE PECTVS, COR DEO TVRGET: NATAT ORE FAVSTVS NECTARIS HAVSTVS.	}	= 1710
QVI FIDE CHRISTI POPVLOS BEAVIT, ET VELVT CLANGENS TVBA PRÆDICAVIT, QVÆ SOLET TVRBAS RESONO CIERE FVSILIS ÆRE,		
HVNC SVÆ PASCIT POLVS HARMONIA, ET SONO SVAVIS CITHARÆ THALIA, CORQVE STELLATO SATVRAT PROFVSVS ÆTHERE LVSVS.	}	= 1710
JAM GVLÆ FRVSTRA RABIENTE LATRAT, ET SCELVS LINGVÆ FERIENTE PATRAT TVRBA PAPATVS, ACVITQVE VILIS SPICVLA BILIS:		
PACE LVTHERVS PLACITÆ QVIESCENS HÆRET IN PORTV, NIHIL EXPAVESCENS: IN POLI SPERNIT STATIONE TVTÆ FVLMINA BRVTA.	}	= 1710
VIVE PACATÆ REQVIE POTITVS, PASCITVR CHRISTO TVVS APPETITVS, nescit IN TERRIS TVÆ CONTICERE FAMA LVTHERE.		
QVI DVCE LVTH- CHRISTI SACRA CA- SEQV- ERO STRA VNTVR.	}	= 1710
HI DVCTV V- VECTI SVPER A- FER-		

And so ends the volume.

The change in Rempen's religious beliefs is again marked by an ode in Sapphic metre consisting of twelve stanzas in chronograms of the year 1709. It does not appear in the "Deliciæ Parnassi," but it is

in the periodical before mentioned, "Nova Literaria Germaniæ" for 1709, as a declaration of his views concerning the Pope and the Papacy. I have given a transcript of it in *Chronograms*, pages 330, 331. It is preceded by the chronogram at page 21 *ante*, which I have translated : *In the year when the river Styx vainly hurls an empty thunderbolt, and the Papacy barks and perpetrates folly.*

It has been said that the classic poets of Rome did not use rhyming verse. That is true only to a limited extent, if we keep in view and compare the quantity of Latin rhyme of various sorts that has been produced since, and long after the classic period, especially the verses by Rempen as set forth in the foregoing pages. So little was it used by the old Latin poets, that, adopting the paradoxical saying, it is conspicuous chiefly by its absence, and where it has been detected it seems to have come by chance rather than by deliberate choice, as a casual ornament rather than an intentional adornment, tolerated rather than generally approved of and desired. Some of the early Christian writers began freely to use Latin rhyme, monks and other writers followed in the succeeding centuries. There are numerous authorities on this subject. The following notes from such of them as were at hand while preparing these pages may serve as a guide to further investigation.

"An essay on the origin, progress and decline of rhyming Latin verse, with many specimens. By Sir Alexander Croke, D.C.L., and F.R.S." Oxford, 1828.

"Tractatus Incerti Autoris de metre. Ex Cod. MS., in Biblioth. Coll. Corp. Christi Camb. No. 386." Copied in "Itineraria Symonis Simeonis et Willelmi De Worcestre. Quibus accedit Tractatus de metro. By Jacobus Nasmith." Cambridge, 1778.

Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," under "Fescennina."

Imitations of monkish verse, in the works of John Hall Stevenson, 1793-1795.

"Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys to the North of England." "Barnabees Journal, etc. By Corymbæus." London, 1716.

"Poësis Artificiosa." By Paschasius. Wurzburg, 1668. Mentioned at another part of this volume.

Quarterly Review for July, 1828, vol. xxxviii., and July, 1882, vol. cliv., contain articles connected with the subject.





XI.

CURIOUS BOOKS.



CURIOUS volume, 8vo. size, pp. 262, vividly depicts the political state of Cologne in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and the sedition which extended over a period of five years, ending in rebellion against the constituted rulers of that state and city in 1686. The story is told in Latin verse. The title-page is chronogrammatic, as follows—

“QVINQVENNALIS SEDITIO ATQVE	}	= 1686
REBELLIS VBIORVM STATVS, etc.		
ABSQVE OMNI PASSIONE PROV'T VERÈ	}	= 1686
EXTITIT POETICÈ DELINEATVS.		
VRBI VBIÆ AGRIPPINÆ ET ORBI	}	= 1686
VNIVERSO AD CAVTELAM REPRESENTATVS.		
AVTHORE FRAN. XAVERIO TRIPS	}	= 1690
SACELLANO AVLICO COLONIENSI		
BIBLIOTHECARIO ATQVE PASTORE		
SEPTIMONTANO IN HONNEFF.		

Etc., etc.

(Printed at Leipzig) Anno 1704.”

The leading circumstances in the rebellion and its suppression, as told in the poetry, are in sections marked off by chronograms, which announce the events, and give their date; these are of considerable assistance in the perusal of the work. The author explains that the title “Quinquennalis Seditio” applies to the year 1686, although the series of events began earlier. It is narrated that great damage was done to the city, and that eventually two of the leaders were beheaded, and many other turbulent citizens were punished by flogging, proscription, banishment, etc. There are in all 158 chronograms of the years 1685 the sedition, 1686 the rebellion, and 1687 the punishments. The poetry of the first half of the volume relates to the rebellion, and that of the latter half, entitled “elegies,” describes the punishments. The following chronograms are characteristic, and convey a good moral for all communities inclined to redress by violence their

grievances. The author (Franciscus Xaverius Trips) concludes his introduction with wholesome advice, 'Ad Lectorem,' thus—

VALE ATQVE SI VIS VIVERE SEDITIONOSO NE TE MISCEAS. = 1681
IVSTVS ET ACER SEDITIONIS VINDEXT GLADIVS. = 1686
QVOD BINI REBELLIVM ANTESIGNANI SVNT LVGENTES EXPERTI = 1686
QVORVM CAPITA INFIXA PALIS DANT PÆNAS SVI FVRRORIS. = 1686
O VBIACE QVISQVIS ES AB EXEMPLO ISTO FLAS PRVDENTIOR = 1686

At page 183, Nicolas Gulich, the leader of the sedition, is beheaded under judgment of the holy assembly—

NICOLAVS GVLICH SVMPTA SACRA SYNAXI CAPITIS PCENA } = 1686
PLECTITVR.

At page 185, Abraham Sax, a Scotchman and a leader, meets a similar fate—

ABRAHAM SAX BRITANNVS ENSE QVOQVE SED SATIS INFELICI } = 1686
FERITVR.

It is related that the first cut of the executioner's sword penetrated only half through his neck—

'Dimidium colli tantum penetraverat ensis,
Cætera pars humeris fixa gemebat humi.
Horrida res visu, spectaculum lugubre, dignum
Fletibus, exanimis sed sine morte reus.'

At page 232, the proscribed citizens are thus indicated—

VIGINTI DVORVM SOLENNIS ATQVE PERPETVA AB VRBE PROS- } = 1686
CRIPTIO.

At page 242, the citizens are warned to take example—

EPILOGUS AÜTHORIS BREVISQUE ADMONITIO VRBI VBIÆ AB } = 1688
IPSO FACTA.

At page 247, the author looks forward to peaceful times—

COLONIA AGRIPPINA IN PERPETUA QUIETE PERENNET, ET } = 1688
NUNQUAM A SEDITIONIS TURBETUR.

QUOD INTIME ET FERVENTER OPTAT } = 1688
FRAN-XAVERIUS TRIPS COLONIENSIS AGRIPPINAS.

In prospect of a monument to be erected on the site of a destroyed house, as a perpetual witness against the aforesaid Nicolas Gulich, the author composed an inscription, which is thus recorded—

COLVMNA NICOLAI GVLICH REBELLIS, ET EIVS EPIGRAPHE } = 1686
SIVE GENVINA INSCRIPTIO.

Hic stetit illa domus, cujus fuit incola Gulich,
Ille rebellantum ductor, origo, caput.

Perfidus, impostor, legum corruptor, honoris
Mancipium, intrusus Syndicus, ore canis.

And so on, concluding thus:

Quisquis ad infamem legis hæc malefecta columnam,
Minge recessurus, si lacrymare nequis.

No wonder that the authorities declined to adopt the inscription.

At page 256 there is a short narrative of a civic rebellion at Cologne in 1481, in consequence of the issue of a debased metal currency, and the enforced payment by the citizens of a pension to Charles, Duke of Burgundy; also of another rebellion in 1513. A copy of this curious work is in the British Museum library.



ALCHEMY.

A WORK on alchemy, with a verbose title-page beginning thus, 'Lucerna Salis Philosophorum,' etc., small 8vo., printed at Amsterdam, 1658. The author conceals his name by anagrams. Neither his name nor his alchemy need trouble us. He alludes to three noted alchemists—Paracelsus, Sendivogius, and a certain Elias. Their prophetic utterances are embodied in these chronograms of the date of his book at the conclusion of the title-page—

ELIAS ARTIVM ARTES DOCEBIT.	= 1658
MONARCHIA BOREALIS ADVENT.	= 1658
LILIVM EDET FLORES A SEPTENTRIONE.	= 1658

At page 16, the dedication concludes thus—
O PRVDENTES VIRI VBI VIVITIS
OBNIXE PETO VT CONVERSEMVR.

} = 1657

At page 34, a chapter begins thus—
INSTANTE NOBIS FRIGIDA MONARCHIA SEPTENTRIONALI.

= 1657

At page 154, the author draws his subject to a conclusion, quoting Revelation xiv. 7, and praising God on finishing his work in the year thus indicated—

LABORES PERACTI DANT REQVIEM.	= 1657
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A book on alchemy by William Cooper, 'A philosophicall epitaph in Hieroglyphicall figures,' etc., etc., dedicated to Robert Boyle, contains six indifferent chronograms, of dates 1606 to 1673. So seldom do chronograms occur in English-printed books, that it is well to record this one.



CONTROVERSY.—DUTCH DECEPTIONS.

A N English controversial tract, 4to., pp. 44, in my possession, 'The downfall of the pretended divine authoritie of the hierarchy into the Sea of Rome,' etc., by 'v.N.v.' is thus dated at the foot of the title-page:

REX CHRISTVS, VT VERVS, REGNVM PAPÆ DESTRVET, <i>i.e. Christ as the true King shall overthrow the dominion of the Pope.</i>	= 1641
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A controversial tract in German, in my possession, written against the Reformation promoted by Luther, printed in 1717, pp. 64, 'Cum permissu superiorum,' is thus dated at the foot of the title-page—

ECCLESIA CATHOLICA, SVpra PETRAM POSITA, INVICTA } — 3434
 CONSTITIT : LVtherANISMVS, VERO DELABESCIT.
*i.e. The Catholic Church founded on a rock stands invincible ; but
 Lutheranism assuredly sinks down.*

The chronogram makes twice 1717 the date of the tract.



A work in the Flemish language has recently come to me from an antiquarian bookseller at Amsterdam ; it is evidently of a moral character, exposing, in a series of prose and poetry narratives, the evil ways of worldly people, and the tricks and deceptions practised by them. It is in two parts, with title-pages beginning thus : First (printed in black and red), 'De Listige onstantvastigheyt des Weirelts, voerende voor iaer-schrift

WAT WONDER DEEL, IS'T AERTSCH THOONEEL, } = 1745
 WAER DAT GEWIS, NOYT STANT EN IS.

WAER SWERELTS PRACT EN DIGNITEYT } = 1745
 VERGAET IN WINDT EN EYDELHEYT.

door schoone historien ende geschiedenissen,' etc. Door Michael F. Vermeren (here is an emblematic device). Printed at Brussels (according to the chronograms) 1745. Second, Den theater des Bedroghs ofte de listige onstantvastigheyt des Werelts, voerende voor iaer-schrift

WAT WONDER DEEL, IS'T AERSCH THOONEEL, } = 1743
 WAER DAT GEWIS, GEEN STANT EN IS.

(here is a small emblematical engraving), etc. Door M. F. Vermeren. Printed at Brussels (according to the chronogram) 1743. The whole work is large folio size, pp. 126, illustrated with eighteen full-page engravings and twenty-four smaller ones printed in the letter-press. It contains also sixty-eight chronograms of the dates of the title-pages, all in the Flemish language. It is enough to put this curious work on record here.



FLORILEGIUM ETEOSTICHUM.

A ROUGHLY printed pamphlet, pp. 32, size six by four inches, bears this title—

'Florilegium Eteostichorum,
 in annum
 post partum Christi salutiferum
 MDCLIX,
 DIVINâ ASSISTENTE CLEMENTIâ } = 1659
 elaborando continuatum
 et continuando divulgatum
 A CASPARO HOFMANO, RAVITII } = 1659
 POL. DEGENTE NOTARIO, etc.
 (Printed at Oels in Silesia) anno
 MISERICORDIÆ SALVATORIS.' = 1659

The dedication is to three clerical friends, concluding with these words, 'chronologicas hasce chartas submissè dat, dicat, dedicat—

CASPAR HOFMAN, P. L. P. T.

RAVITII DEGENS ET HABITANS.

} = 1659

What follows in the next twenty-nine pages consists of six 'centuries' of chronograms, *i.e.*, six groups of one hundred each, in single lines, the last page being in German. They are all in prose; a religious and moral sentiment, not intended to commemorate any event or person, runs through them, all making the date 1659. The work, when regarded in this manner, may impart some good thoughts, though in form it may be discouraging even to a willing reader of moral instruction. There are altogether 604 chronograms. The work is probably rare; the only copy I know of is in Rev. W. Begley's library.



POEMATÆ ÆGIDII DE VRESE.

A VERY rare octavo volume, pp. 373, in my possession, has an engraved title-page, with twelve heraldic shields in an emblematic frame, a representation of the author dressed as a Canon Regular of the Holy Cross kneeling on one side in front, and this title in a small compartment beneath: 'Ægis Ægidio-Vresana, sive Poemata R. P. Ægidii de Vrese Can. Reg. S. ✠' (Printed at Cologne, 1665.) The poems commence with one entitled 'Via Regia Sanctæ Crucis,' and they continue on as addresses to distinguished persons and others on auspicious occasions. A variety of subjects become the poet's theme, such as war and peace in Westphalia, public events, the fortification of the town of Venloo, marriages, births, and deaths; anagrams, logogryphs, acrostics, echo and retrograde verses are abundant. The last, but not the least, of the author's ingenious compositions are the chronograms, of which there are at least 170 scattered throughout the pages. The following examples are well adapted to their purpose: the conclusion of peace between Spain and Holland by the Treaty of Westphalia on October 26, 1648, is marked by this couplet—

VT BELLA EX BELLIS, SIC PAX EX PACE REDIBIT,
HISPANI AC BATAVI FœDERA PACIS HABENT.

} = 1648

On the marriage of Philip William Count Palatine and Princess Anna Catharine Constantia of Poland, on June 9, 1642—

IVNIVS VT NONA VADEBAT LVCE, POLONA

IVNCTA PALATINO, CONSTANTIA DVCTA PHILIPPO.

PHILIPPVS WILHELMVS PRINCEPS NEOBVRGVs

ET

ANNA CATHARINA CONSTANTIA POLONA CONIVGES.

QVOS DEVs (TANTO NEXV) CONIVNXIT,

HOMO NON SEPARET.

Votum Patriæ.

LÆTA DET OMNIPOTENS: PRO VOTIS VIVITE SPONSI:

STAT PATRIÆ EX VESTRÀ PROSPERITATE SALVS.

} = 1642

} = 1642

} = 1642

} = 1642

The walls of the town of Venloo were built by Reinold, Duke of Gelders—

REINOLT EXCELLENS EXSTRVXIT MÆNIA VENLO. = 1343

The 300th anniversary of the same—

VRBIS CONSTRVCTÆ VENLO TRIA SÆCLA RECENSET
ÆGIDII SOLENNIS VBI LVX GRATA REDIBAT. } = 1643

VIVAT VENLONA VRBS FAMOSA, DVXQVE GELRIENSIS. = 1643

DIV VALEAT MAGISTRATVS VENLONENSIS. = 1622

SIT TIBI PROSPERITAS; MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO
RESTANS DET VOTIS TVRBA BEATA TVIS. } = 1622

The last two chronograms were intended as compliments to certain magistrates at Venloo in 1622. Nearly all the chronograms in this book of 'poems' are so mixed with those compositions that they lose much of their meaning when extracted; thus any further examples would be uninteresting. Nevertheless, every page is a curious example of ingenuity and learning. I do not find a copy of the work in the British Museum Library.



JESUITS' COLLEGE EXERCISES.

'FLORES poetico-rhetorici, tum sacri, tum scholastici.—Authore P. Ferdinando Hueber, Societatis Jesu sacerdote. Published at Ingolstadt and Augsburg. Printed at Munich, 1747; 4to., pp. 320.' It is a collection of college exercises of varied character, some of which contain chronograms more or less interwoven with the subjects treated of. It looks as if in two of the sections—the 'Inscriptiones sacræ' at pp. 224-235, and the 'Elogia sacra' at pp. 236-247—chronograms had been a *sine quâ non* as part of the curriculum of students in certain of the Jesuits' colleges and schools. They are, however, uninteresting; a single example will suffice. At p. 224 a supposed picture is mentioned of the ravages of the plague at Ratisbon being allayed by singing the 'Laudes eucharisticæ eucharistico Deo,' the commencement of the epidemic and its cessation being dated thus—

QVOD CÆPIT LABENTE MENSE JVLIO, = 1713

AC CONSEQVENTE MENSE JANVARIO DESIIT. = 1714

And the following was associated with another supposed picture—

SINT NVMINI LAVDES, AC GLORIA! = 1714

Quæ tot in nos spicula victrix jecit,

IPSA DENIQVE MORS VICTA JACET. = 1714

Mors victa jacet? summi cui reges subjacent?

Quis ergo vicit? vincere qui solus potuit.

SCIS? VITÆ, AC MORTIS ARBITER DEVS. = 1714

Hic Ratisbonâ mortem cedere jubet;

OCIVS MORS IVSSA CEDIT, ABIT. = 1714

Merito igitur

Nos, a morte quos servâsti, *Te Deum laudamus*:

Mors, cui imperâsti, suum *Te Dominum confitetur*.

There are altogether about 45 chronograms in like manner interwoven with the lines of other compositions in Latin verse, which, although ingenious, are but of little importance apart from the context.



GERMAN BOOKS OF TRAVEL.—MEDICAL.

A GERMAN work of travel in Italy by Von Haupt, published at Darmstadt in 1808, is in the French language thus dedicated to the Grand Duke Ludewig of Hesse (Louis) and his wife Louisa—

A L'AVGVSTE SOVVERAIN	} = 1808
SACRÉ PAR SES SVJETS.	
LOVIS, VOTRE REGNE A VOS SVJETS	
ASSVRE LE BONHEVR,	
IL N'Y A QVE LA BELLE LOVISE,	
QVI VOVS EN RAVIT LE COEVR	
ET PARTAGEANT, VOVS EN OFFRE LA	
MoltIÉ.	

In a German book of travel by R. Walsh, published at Dresden, 1828, the road between the towns of Deva and Braniska, in the Siebenbergen of Transylvania is described, leading through a rocky, mountainous country contiguous to the river Muros. At a certain spot at the roadside the following chronogram was carved on a marble slab attached to the rock—

COMITI LADISLAO BETHLEN VIRO REGI PATRIÆQVE SER-	} = 1800
VITIIS INTENTO VIÆ OPERISQVE ISTIVS AVTHORI.	

i.e. To Count Ladislas Bethlen, a man intent on the services to his king and country, the originator of this road and work.



A very rare medical work, 8vo. in size, said to be the earliest on its particular subject in the English language, bears this title: 'Speculum Matricis, or the Expert Midwives Handmaid Catechistically composed. By James Wolveridge, M.D. With a copious alphabetical index. Written IVXTA MAGNALIA DEI SCRIPTOR. Anno Domini, 1669. Chronogramma, 1669. London: printed by E. Okes . . . 1671.' Only two or three copies are known. One is in the Bodleian Library, and one in that of the College of Surgeons, London. English books dated by a chronogram are of rare occurrence.

An inaugural academical dissertation on a juridical subject, by John Bernhard Muller, printed at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and dated October 14, 1741, concludes with some complimentary verses to the author, and this chronogram date—

SCRIPTI HÆC FRANCOFVRTI ANNO QVO	} = 1741
CAROLVS ALBERTVS ELECTOR	
BAVARIÆ SALVTABITVR IMPERATOR.	

HANS SACHS.—RAPTUS ECSTATICUS.

A CURIOUS little book is noticed by C. Baring Gould in his 'Strange Survivals' at p. 220, where he observes that the contents are said to have been collected by Hans Sachs, the Nuremberg cobbler and master-singer, in 1517. It consists mostly of riddles. The title-page, turned into English, runs thus: 'Useful table-talk, or something for all; that is, the happy thoughts, good and bad, expelling melancholy and cheering spirits, of Hilarius Wish-Wash, master tiler at Kielenhausen.' Among the riddles is one which gives the date of the book by a chronogram in answer to the question, 'When was this book of table-talk drawn up?' Answer:

IN IETZIG TAVSEND FIIFFF HVNDERT SIBENZEHEN DEN IAHR = 1517



A curious little book on the subject of noses illtreated by tobacco and snuff: 'Raptus ecstasticus in Montem Parnassum, in eoque visus Satyrorum lusus cum nasis tabacoprophetis. Sive satyricon novum Physico-Medico-Morale in modernum tabaci sternutatorii abusum.' By J. H. Cohausen. Printed at Amsterdam, 1726; pp. 128. A copy is in the British Museum. An engraved frontispiece is inscribed:

NASICIDIVM IN PARNASSO ABSQVE GVTTA CRVORIS. = 1725

It is related in vol. ii. of 'Der Nürnbergischen Muntz-Belustigung,' by G. A. Will, that the Franciscan monastery at Nuremberg was burnt more than once, and on one occasion (in 1671) the fire was caused by some carelessness in the use of tobacco. The event is marked by this couplet:

AN FVIT IN FATIS, ADES ANTIQVA, TABACI
VT TE FETENTIS STERNERET HERBA MALA? } = 1671
i.e. Was it a fatality, O ancient house, that the evil herb of stinking tobacco should overthrow thee?



AN EARLY CHRONOGRAM.

A BOOK printed at Franeker, in Holland, concerning Friesland, bears this title, 'M. Hamconii Frisia, seu de viris rebusque Frisiae illustribus, libri duo. Franekeræ, 1620. 4to.' The author, Martin Hamconius, was a German biographer and poet, his date being 1550-1620 approximately. At page 44 is mentioned Martena, a man of whom little is known but his name. He was killed in battle on September 26, 1345, on the day of Saints Cosmas and Damian; the battle lasted until night. He was decently buried 'in cœnobio Floridi-Campi prope Bolsvardiam.' Subsequently his bones were removed thence to Holland. The chronicle then proceeds, 'Annus autem et dies pugnæ, antiquo hoc numerali carmine designantur,

NOX COSMÆ HOLLANDOS LVXIT QVOS FRISIA FLIXIT.' = 1345

Here the letter D is not counted, according to Flemish custom. As the narrative, written prior to 1620, declares this to be an ancient chronogram, it may be assumed that it was composed soon after the date of the battle, and, therefore, a very early example. It may be translated, *The night of Cosmas was light for the Hollanders whom Friesland struck down.* Bolsverda above mentioned is Bolsward in Friesland.



ANTWERP.—RECENT CHRONOGRAMS.

It is pleasant to find in the latter half of this nineteenth century such a modern display of chronograms as appeared at a public festival held at Antwerp, and described in a pamphlet of sixty-three pages, bearing this title: 'Notice historique et descriptive de la mémorable fête célébrée à Anvers le 4 Mars 1855, à l'occasion de la proclamation du dogme de l'Immaculée Conception de la très-sainte Vierge; par Ch. J. Van Den Neste prêtre.' Printed at Antwerp, 1855. The frontispiece shows a banner inscribed—

HICCE DIES GLORIOSÆ MARIÆ SACER ERIT. = 1855

The cathedral and public buildings were variously decorated, and numerous chronogram inscriptions in Latin and Flemish were displayed. Processions, illuminations, and other tokens of rejoicing added importance to the occasion, and gave (as the author intimates) great satisfaction to every citizen of Antwerp. There are ninety chronograms; I select the following:

ECCE MARIA CORDIS NOSTRI LÆTITIA. = 1855

QVAMDIU ANTVERPIÆ STABIT INCLYTA PIETAS CULTUS } = 1855

TUUS IN URBE VIGEBIT.

MATER CHRISTI, SINE LABE CONCEPTA, PIE NOBIS ADESTO! = 1855

VIRGO GENITRIX JESU, LABIS ORIGINALIS NESCIA, EXTOL- } = 1855

LITUR.—GAUDEAMUS!

The next was put over a transparent picture of the Virgin on the front of the asylum for aged people; it gives the date when the Pope Pius IX. promulgated a Bull declaring the doctrine of 'The Immaculate Conception':

MARIA SINE LABE CONCEPTA SIS DECOR SENI, = 1854

SIS LUX, TUTELA, QUIES, PAX, VERA SIS ILLI MEDICINA, } = 1854

EGREGIA VIRGO.

The next indicates the same circumstance:

PIUS NONUS PONTIFEX, STATUIT; DIVÆ VIRGINIS MARIÆ } = 1854

CONCEPTIO FUIT SINE LABE ORIGINALI.

This pamphlet is out of print, and has become very scarce. I have tried, without success, to obtain for myself a copy from the Antwerp booksellers. Chronograms used on such occasions are apt to disappear along with the accompanying decorations; the author of the pamphlet has done well to preserve them.



LOUVAIN.

THE public display of chronograms in the latter half of the nineteenth century is of rare occurrence. The religious festivals on the European Continent, the rejoicings on royal coronations, the lamentations on royal funerals, and jubilee anniversaries, are among the events publicly emphasized by chronogram inscriptions. Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Flanders, and the Netherlands, have been conspicuous in this respect in the past centuries; in these latter days of the nineteenth century but few have appeared, and those few have come from the two last named, or, to use the modern geographical expression, Belgium and West Flanders. Elsewhere in the present volume the public festival at Antwerp in 1854 is noticed as a modern example. Another and still later example is preserved in a scarce pamphlet now out of print, describing the three days' fête at Louvain in 1871, in honour of Pope Pius IX. having reached the twenty-fifth year of his 'glorious pontificate,' and with reference to his having proclaimed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. The title-page begins, 'Souvenir de Jubilé de sa Sainteté Pie IX. Relation des fêtes qui ont eu a Louvain le 16, 17, 18 Juin, 1871.' 8vo., pp. 102. The streets of the town were illuminated and decorated; the public buildings also, and many private houses, displayed pictorial ornament and appropriate inscriptions. Many of the latter were composed as chronograms in eight different languages—in the following proportion, reckoning them from the pamphlet: Flemish 30, French 26, Latin 68, English 1, Italian 1, Bohemian 1, German 3, Greek 1; total, 131. The following selection will pretty well show the characters of the whole; the French translations are taken from the pamphlet.

At the Church of St. Peter, beneath a window—

ECCE JUBILAREM SPLENDENTIBUS BEATI PETRI LUSTRIS. = 1871
Voici que les lustres de Pierre rayonnent sur le jubilaire.

On the rood-loft—

LE PREMIER DEPUIS PIERRE, PIE NEUF CÉLÈBRE LE JUBILÉ } = 1871
 PAPAL.

At the college 'du Saint-Esprit'—

SO LUS OBTINET DIES SANCTI PETRI INTER OMNES SUCCESSORES } = 1871
 E JUS.

Entre tous les successeurs de Pierre, seul il en voit les années.

PATRI SANCTISSIMO CHRISTI VICARIO HODIE JUBILANTI. = 1871

Au très-Saint-Père, au vicaire du Christ, jubilaire en ce jour.

INFALLIBILI DOMINI JESU CHRISTI VICARIO. = 1871

OMNIA CADUNT; SUPERSTAT PIUS INFALLIBILIS RECTOR. = 1871

Tout tombe; seul Pie, l'infailible pontife reste.

The two first words of this chronogram form the celebrated chronogram which the learned Juste Lipse improvised on his death-bed when he was told that the tower of St. Peter's Church had fallen. See *Chronograms*, page 56.

At the principal door of the church, beneath a statue of 'the Immaculate Conception'—

VIRGO SINE LABE CONCEPTA DIU SERVABIT PONTIFICEM. = 1871
La vierge conçue sans tache conservera longtemps le pontife.

At page 60 there is a Greek chronogram inscription, which is placed in a 'Greek' group later on (see Index).

An Italian chronogram is of extremely rare occurrence. This one was at the Trinity College—

VIVA PIO! TU ROMA GLI DAI CATENE CORONE IL BELGIO. = 1871
Vive Pie IX. ! Toi Rome, tu lui donnes des chaînes et toi Belgique tu lui donnes des couronnes.

English chronograms are comparatively rare, especially so in a foreign land. This one was at the same college :

WITH OUR SOULS WE HAIL SWEET PIUS TRUE KING AND } = 1871
 CHRIST'S UNDAUNTED VICAR.

The following were exhibited, among many others, on various buildings—

PIVS NONUS ET ECCLESIA LÆTE JUBILENT IN DOMINO! = 1871

Que Pie neuf et l'église soient transportés de joie dans le Seigneur.

DIGNO PONTIFICI ACCLAMAT ORBIS UNIVERSVS. = 1871

INSIGNIA QVINQUE LUSTRA PONTIFICEM CONDECORANT. = 1871

CHANTONS LE VINGT-CINQUIÈME ANNIVERSAIRE DE CE } = 1871
 PONTIFE.

CONGRATULEMUR HODIE PIO VICARIO CHRISTI. = 1871

French translations of the chronograms in all the other languages are mercifully given in the pamphlet. The religious ceremonies were conducted in the Church of St. Peter at Louvain during the three days' festival. The Pope was elected in 1846 ; the twenty-five years of his reign added thereto make the date of the festival, 1871.

Several chronograms relate to the self-imposed captivity of the Pope in his own Vatican palace, as in the following examples :

PATRI AMANTI, ET REGI CAPTIVO ET DEI VICARIO INFAL- } = 1871
 LIBILI.

Au tendre père, au roi captif et à l'infailible vicaire de Dieu.

AIMONS, LOUONS, GLORIFIONS LE SAINT CAPTIF DU VATICAN. = 1871

PIO PONTIFICI MAGNO LUGENTI ECCE ECCLESIA VOTA SUA } = 1871
 LÆTE CONSECRAT.

Voici que l'église en joye adresse ses vœux à Pie IX. le grand pontife en tristesse.

UTINAM PONTIFICIS CATENÆ CITO DISSOLVANTUR. = 1871

Que les chaînes du pontife se brisent bientôt !





XII.

VARIOUS BOOKS.



It is necessary to occasionally refer to the rule already laid down, viz., that every letter which is a Roman numeral *must* be counted. Such letters must not be passed over or rejected to suit the intended date. A process of selection of this kind could be carried on with any page of printed or written matter, and a date-sentence might be so constructed with the greatest facility, but it would be no chronogram after all. A misprint in a properly-constructed chronogram is easy of detection, and can be rectified with confidence if the rule has been observed; but the process of correction may be less easy with chronograms printed throughout in small letters, as not infrequently happens, if the rule has been neglected. Take a chronogram so printed, and restore all the numeral letters into tall capitals and count them up; the date should then come forth correctly. This will be made clear by what follows, extracted from among examples composed and printed more than 320 years ago, and contained in two tracts which have recently come under my notice in the library of the Rev. Walter Begley. No other copies are known to me.

BAVARIAN HISTORY.

TITLE-PAGE: 'Chronographia particularis, in gratiam illustrissimi principis Alberti, Boiaræ ducis, congesta, authore MKD.' A second title is as follows: 'Arithmologia, seu Memorale chronographicum, per quædam disticha,' etc., etc. By Martinus Clostromarius, otherwise Martin Klostermair, medical doctor at Munich. Printed at Munich, 1567; pp. 64, size 8 × 5½. The tract seems to have been printed under the patronage of the Duke Albert of Bavaria. After eleven pages containing a flattering address to the Duke, and complimentary verses to the author, we find an explanation of the use of the numeral letters; then immediately following are sixteen pages of chronograms relating to Bavarian history and illustrious men, printed without in any way distinguishing the numeral letters, as if in studied

violation of what had just been explained. The dates in ordinary figures are appended to each. The following may be taken as examples of all, as they appear in the print :

The date of the founding of the city of Munich, Anno 1175—

‘Vrbs fundata viret Monacensis, Laus tibi trino.’

A certain church was built there, Anno 1468—

‘Virginis insignitæ Ecclesia structa Monaci.’

Charles of Spain was elected Emperor, Anno 1519—

‘Carolus eligitur Cæsarque propagine sancta,

Hesperia magnæ, prospera sceptrâ gerens.’

The marriage of the Duke Albert at Ratisbon, Anno 1546—

‘Connubia et Boius Dux Albrechtus celebravit,

Cui Rattisponæ Regia sponsa data.’

The death of the heretical Martin Luther, Anno 1546—

‘Occubuit Martinus ut hæresiarcha Lutherus

Hæresiarcha furens, ipse prophana tulit.’

The death of the author's parents ; his father, Anno 1540 ; and his mother, Anno 1527—

‘Hic genitor Klostermair fatali jacet hora,

Exuvias linquens, Spiritus astra colit.’

‘Anna Patris coniunx præcessit tot morientes

Annos, quot graphice lecta sapit.’

I now render the same lines into chronograms, with every numeral letter distinguished by superior size—

VRBS FVNDATA VIRET MONACENSIS, LAVS TIBI TRINO	=	1175
VIRGINIS INSIGNITÆ ECCLESIA STRVCTA MONACI	=	1468
CAROLVS ELIGITVR CÆSARQVE PROPAGINE SANCTA	}	1519
HESPERIÆ MAGNÆ, PROSPERA SCEPTRA GERENS.		
CONNVBIA ET BOIVS DVX ALBRECHTVS CELEBRAVIT,	}	1546
CVI RATTISPONÆ REGIA SPONSA DATA.		
OCCVBVIT MARTINVS VT HÆRESIARCHA LVTHERVVS,	}	1546
HÆRESIARCHA FVRENS, IPSE PROPHANA TVLIT.		
HIC GENITOR KLOSTERMAIR FATALI IACET HORA,	}	1540
EXVVIAS LINQVENS, SPIRITVS ASTRA COLIT.		
ANNA PATRIS CONIVNX, PRÆCESSIT TOT MORIENTES	}	1527
ANNOS, QVOT GRAPHICE LITTERA LECTA SAPIT.		

The tract contains more than 200 numeral lines, or couplets, thus capable of being rendered into chronograms ; some, however, are not composed with due attention to the letter D=500, the author having remarked at the outset that the letter may sometimes be so counted. Such, we have seen, is almost the rule with the early Flemish writers, though later on admitted to be wrong.

BOHEMIAN HISTORY.

THE other tract is composed in a manner similar to the foregoing one. It relates to Bohemian history, and bears this title : ‘Disticha certis literarum notis annos a Christo nato exprimentia,

quibus omnium Regum Bohemorum inaugurationes, obitus, quorundam etiam natales, & dignitatum accessiones contigerunt, adjunctis iconibus eorundem ad vivum effigiatis,' etc., etc. 'Autore Davide Crinito Nepomuceno Reip : Rakownicenæ Notario.' Printed at Prague. No date, but probably about 1566, pp. 31, size $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. The work is dedicated to the Emperor Maximilian II., who reigned from 1564 to 1576. The subject consists of hexameter and pentameter couplets appropriate to the Kings of Bohemia, from Wratisslaus I., in 1086, to Maximilian I., in 1564, when the country was united to Austria. A woodcut representation of each—we can hardly venture to say portrait—within a circular border precedes the couplets, which really are intended for chronograms, although, as in the tract last described, the numeral letters have no distinguishing mark to indicate that meaning. I select a few by way of illustration :

Wladislaus II. is crowned, Anno 1169—

'Regali excipitur princeps Wladslauus honore,
Hunc tribuit Virtus, Cæsar at ipse tulit.'

He died, Anno 1184—

'Frena ut septenis Wladslaus Regalia lustris
Gesserat, hunc Clotho tetrica sponte necat.'

Primislaus Ottagarus began to reign, Anno 1254—

'Nomen avi, Ottagarus, qui Rex sortitur, et hæres,
Suscipit extincti Regia frena patris.'

He died, fighting against the Emperor Rodolph, Anno 1278—

'Pacta ubi connubii infringit confecta Rodolpho
Ottagarus, tractans acria bella ruit.'

The same lines rendered into chronograms—

REGALI EXCIPITVR PRINCEPS VVLADSLAVVS HONORE,	}	= 1169
HVNC TRIBVIT VIRTVS, CÆSAR AT IPSE TVLIT.		
FRENA VT SEPTENIS VVLADSLAVS REGALIA LVSTRIS	}	= 1184
GESSERAT, HVNC CLOTHO TETRICA SPONTE NECAT.		
NOMEN AVI, OTTAGARVS, QVI REX SORTITVR, ET HÆRES,	}	= 1254
SVSCIPIT EXTINCTI REGIA FRENA PATRIS.		
PACTA VBI CONNVBII INFRINGIT CONFECTA RODOLPHO	}	= 1278
OTTAGARVS, TRACTANS ACRIA BELLA RVIT.		

There are altogether seventy-five chronograms made on the same plan, and though occupying twenty-three pages, are somewhat uninteresting. Both tracts are very rare. A book-hunter may wait for years before another copy may turn up.

Among other examples of the printing of chronograms without distinguishing the date letters, is a book described in my published volume, *Chronograms Continued*, pp. 134-152; it bears this title: 'Rerum Bohemicarum Ephemeris, sive Kalendarium historicum: ex reconditis veterum annalium monumentis erutum. Authore M. Propicio Lupacio. Pragæ 1574.' Another is by Nicholas Reusner: 'Icones sive imagines virorum literis illustrium.' Printed at Augsburg, 1590. Both works are in the British Museum library.

In the notice of Joseph à Pinu at a later page (refer to the index) a collection of his chronograms is mentioned as appearing in the 'Delitiæ Poetarum Germanorum' printed without any indication of the date letters. Another example is the book, 'Certamen Catholicum cum Calvinistis,' described at page 129.

BERNARDUS PRÆTORIUS.

SOME chronograms by Bernardus Prætorius Nessus afford another example of the omission of any distinguishing mark of the date-letters; all are printed small in the manner above alluded to. They will be found in the volume in the British Museum library of 'Delitiæ Poetarum Germanorum,' 1612, containing Part V. of the series (catalogued under G., A. F. G., pressmark 238, i. 21, 22, 2 vols.). These chronograms relate to the death of Duke William, Landgrave of Hesse; they are nine in number, of which the following is an example. It gives the place, year, month, and day of his death in hexameter verse—

CASSELLIS OBIIIT PATRIÆ SOL HEI! GVLIELMVS;
SEXILI VT BIS TRES TESTABANT LVCIFERI IGNES.

i.e. Alas! William the sun of his country died at Cassel; as the third day of August did bear witness, 1592.

JOSEPH, ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA.

A RARE tract in the library of the Rev. W. Begley, size $7\frac{1}{4} \times 6$ inches, pp. 36, with a frontispiece and six emblematical engravings and 'explanations' in Latin, designed to glorify the infantile Archduke Joseph of Austria, who became Emperor of Germany in 1705. It bears this title: 'Allusio votiva ad auspiciatissima nomina serenissimi archiducis Josephii Jacobi Joannis Ignatii Antonii Eustachii, Pragæ regni Boëmiae metropolin primevè visitantis QVO LIBVSSA DIE PRAGENSES ELEVAT ARCES:

(23 Septembris, Anno 717.)

HOÇ ETIAM VOLVIT REX REVENIRE DIE.

(23 Septembris, Anno 1679.)'

The chronograms show two anniversary dates—the latter one applicable to the occasion celebrated by the tract. It is dedicated to the Emperor Leopold I., the father of the Archduke, by the author Ludovicus Carolus Wit. The approbation and the license to print issues from the Clementine (Jesuits') College at Prague. Each emblem is a representation of some Scriptural or beatified character bearing one of the names of the Archduke. The chronogrammatic features are confined to the title-page, and to a subsequent title with an anagram on the names, thus dated:

Nascitur ad Pacem Princeps : Componitur Orbis
EIVS AD ARBITRIUM : NOSCITVR VNGVE LEO.

This gives the date 1679, and has allusion to the Lion in the armorial device of Bohemia. On the reverse of this title-page is an 'echo' verse, and curious examples of 'retrograde' composition as follows. One commences with the word 'Saltat,' and the other with the word 'Ades'; the words of each line are to be read the same forwards as backwards:

Alludat et refracta Laudat
Principi Pacis Echo :
Echo per imperii portas portusque Naonis
Læta sonat, Mavors non tonat, Auster ovat.
Et
SALTAT AD ARTEM ANIMO, NON OMINA METRA DAT ATLAS :
In germine enim Regni
Te rege non egeret
Sic apertè et re pacis
Messesem.
ADES MATURE, ORO, ERUTAM SEDA
TE NAM SOLEM TE SEGES ET MELOS MANET.

The allusions here are difficult of explanation; 'atlas' means the Christian world, and 'solem' seems to signify the influence of Sol (the sun), typical of the Emperor and the Archduke. The author concludes by humbly offering the 'allusions' to the most august Emperor, finishing with the hexameter verses—

Quæ olim plena (non est) heu Luna Boëma
Passa tot eclipses orto SOLE LEONIS :
SOLE SED AVGVSTO PROPRIORE NITEBIT ET IPSAS,
ABSTERGET TENEBRAS PROVT OLIM PLENA FVTVRA. } = 1680

'Carmelus Triumphans, seu sacra Panegyres sanctorum Carmelitarum ordine alphabetico compositæ, cum novâ et extraordinariâ methodo.' By Hermannus à S. Barbara. Liège, 1688. It consists of a series of alliterative panegyrics on saints and renowned persons of the Carmelite Order, one for each letter of the alphabet, in which every word begins with the particular letter. All in Latin, and filling upwards of 370 pages. That of the letter Q, however, fills only half a page, with this marginal note: 'Hæc litera non habet verba sufficientia, ad orationem formandam.' It is dedicated to J. L. Eldern, Prince-Bishop of Liège, to whom nine chronograms of the year 1688 are addressed. The volume is a rare one; it has been already noticed in my book *Chronograms Continued*, page 95. It contains only seven dedicatory chronograms of the year 1688. At page 230 is a panegyric on Ioannes à Cruce, the 'protoparens' of the order of discalceate Carmelites, occupying thirty pages, wherein every word begins with the letter I, and of whom more is said in the book which next claims our notice.

JOANNES A CRUCE.

JOANNES A CRUCE.

A FESTIVAL held at Cologne on July 27, 1727, in honour of Joannes à Cruce, is described in a rare tract of forty pages, in my possession, having this title—

THEATRVM
ORTHODOXI CVLTVS
ET GLORIÆ,
In Colle Quirinali conditum,
In Monte Carmelo exaltatum,
quando
Magno DEIPARÆ Delicio,
Divi ELIÆ Filio,
S. Theresiæ à JESU Primigenio,
Sacri Ordinis Excalceatorum Protoplasto,
DIVO JOANNI
A CRUCE
per ss. D.N. Benedictum XIII.
Publicâ Apotheosis celebritate
Sanctorum Fastis adscripto
Coloniæ Agrippinæ VI. Kalen. Augusti,
Die, quæ Divi Eliæ Octava, et novæ Octavæ prima,
Solennes Triumpho
Oculis, animisque Urbis lætum acclamantis exhibebantur
a Devotissimo Excalceatorum Asceterio.

Printed at Cologne, no date except the chronogram, which makes 1727. His portrait is opposite the title, and this chronogram is on the back of it in bold print—

CARMELVs
ANTIqVVs
NOVÆ GLORIÆ
THEATRO
ADORNATVS. } = 1727

The portrait is inscribed "S. IOANNES à Cruce Prima Carmelita Discalceatus," with these chronograms above and beneath—

IOANNES PROPOSITO SIBI GAUDIO SVSTINVIT CRVCEM. = 1727
Heb. xii. 2
A CRVCE IOANNES FERVENS IN IMAGINE PENDET;
EIVS PROTOTYPON PAR ET IN ORBE FVIT. } = 1727

The following is printed on the back of the title-page to explain the work, which does not take the form of dramatic dialogue—

PROLOQUIUM.
THEATRVM HONORIS,
VT TOTA VRBS SPECTET,
DEVOTO PATET ASPECTVI. } = 1727
EX CARMELI VETVSTATE ADORNATVR GLORIA; = 1727

NAM		
DECOR HOC APPARET VENUSTIOR,	}	= 1727
QVO VETUSTIOR.	}	
ET COLLE QVIRINI TAMEN PRODIENS NOVO	}	= 1727
ORIGO FIT AVGVSTIOR.	}	
QVOD VETVS AC PROFANA CONFINXIT ROMA,	}	= 1727
SACER THERESIANVS ASPERNATVR ZELVS,	}	
EXPLODIT AMOR.	}	= 1727
NIHIL EI CVM VANIS	}	
NERONIS FASTVOSI LVDIS.	}	= 1727
NIHIL CVM SVPERBENTIBVS	}	
ADRIANI FABVLIS.	}	= 1727
BENEDICTVS ¹ EST,	}	
CVJVS SVRGENS E FONTE THEATRVM,	}	= 1727
ET SVRGENS THEATRVM EST,	}	
DIVVS IOANNES A CRUCE.	}	= 1727
QVOT VIRTVTES, TOT SCENAS SPECTA,	}	
TOTQVE ADORNATOS AB HONORE TRIVMPHOS.	}	= 1727

The book contains 183 chronograms extensively displayed, giving the appearance of a greater number; they were attached to the street decorations at Cologne, or were otherwise used, on the occasion of the festival. They are ingeniously composed, but would lose their significance apart from the pages of the book where 'Joannes' has a conspicuous place as the chief person to be praised through them. The actual display and the imagined theatrical performance come to a conclusion at page 40, which terminates with these words—

SATIS EST!		
CLAVDATVR THEATRVM, PERPETVETVR GLORIA.	}	= 1727

All the chronograms make the same date.

CERTAMEN CATHOLICORUM.

ANOTHER tract, still more remarkable and more difficult to deal with than the preceding one, bears this title—

Certamen
Catholicorum
Cum Calvinistis,
Continuo Characterē
C.

Conscriptum :
Concordiæque Coelitus
Concessæ,

Christiana Congratulatio, &c.,

which seems to mean, A contest of Catholics with Calvinists composed entirely of words commencing with the letter C., a Christian con-

¹ Allusion to Pope Benedict XIII., then reigning.

gratulation of concord vouchsafed from heaven. Anagrams, chronograms, acrostics, and some other things are added about various matters. By Martinus Hamconius of Friesland. Corrected and augmented. Printed at Louvain by Philippus Dormalius, 1612 (pp. 99, small 4to). The 'Certamen' consists of at least 1300 Latin hexameter and pentameter lines, all composed of words commencing with the letter C, and so, likewise, is the dedicatory preface addressed to Philip de Croy, Count de Solre. This brings the reader, if there be one, down to page 49. Abundance of marginal notes serve in some degree to explain the history, disputes, and religious wars from about the year 1566, relating mostly to the Low Countries and Northern Germany. We, however, have to do with the chronograms; these, almost the only alliterative ones, occur at page 45 (the letters D are not counted)—

CANDIDA CHRISTIADVM CONCORDIA CHÆRE CORONA ;	=	1609
CONSVLTI CYRI CLEMENTIA CANDIDA CHÆRE ;	=	1609
CHÆREQVE CÆSARIDÆ CELSI CLEMENTIA CODRI ;	=	1609
CONSILII COLVMEN CATE CONFESSARIE CHÆRE :	=	1609
CHÆRE CVI CESSIT CONCORDIA CONFIRMATA ;	=	1609
CANDIDA CHRISTIADVM CONCORDIA CHÆRE CORONA.	=	1609

All this, and several other passages where the word, or name 'Chære' is used, is somewhat puzzling: a marginal note explains it, that peace is concluded. 'Chronographiæ anni 1609 in quo induciæ conclusæ sunt.'

From page 54 to the end, chronograms are profusely scattered, though at first sight but few of them are recognised; they constantly occur printed without any indication of the date letters (obscurely printed, as I have remarked at page 123, *ante*). For instance, there is a set of ten chronograms on the peace declared between the 'Catholic' King of Spain and the 'most Christian' King of France in the year 1598, printed thus (Apollo and the nine Muses, each in succession reciting a couplet, to which a marginal note is appended)—

Apollo.	
PAX CRVCIS ¹ ANTE VENIT FESTVM, SEQVITVRQVE PHILIPPI	} = 1598
ET GENERO ALBERTO SOCERO EST SACRATA PHILIPPO.	
Calliope.	
Psalle Pater patriæ, ² princeps pie psalle Philippe,	} = 1598
Publica Pax plausus phasque piumque parit.	
Clio.	
Auget amicitias Alberti ³ Antistitis altrix	} = 1598
Astræa, atque actis Aquilonibus allicit Austros.	
Erato.	
Causa fuit quondam genitrix ⁴ pia pacis Elisa,	} = 1598
Connubio nata est nunc Isabella suo.	

¹ 2 Maii pax conclusa est. Albert Cardinalis S. Crucis.

² Albert Austriacus iustitiæ alumnus.

³ Phillipus rex pater patriæ.

⁴ Mater et filia sponsæ pacificæ.

Thalia.	
TRES VTRINQVE PATRES TRINO ¹ CÆV NVMINE IVNCTI FRANCIS ET BELGIS NOVA CVDVNT FÆDERA PACIS.	} = 1598
Melpomene.	
Verreychen. Richardot. Taxis.	
Ver datur, et patriæ Dives Dos, Taxus oliva est ² Catholicis vernant tempora Christicolis.	} = 1598
Terpsichore	
Gallia plaude parens, et filia Belgica ³ plaude, Oscula pax reddit mutua Justitiæ.	} = 1598
Euterpe.	
Plaudite præclari proceres, populique penates Pontificum priscos Pax ⁴ pudibunda petit.	
Polymnia.	
Pax curis subit, et concordi pectore Taurum ⁵ Austriaci Phœbo, Borbonique litant.	} = 1598
Urania.	
PAX (VTI SOL ⁶ GEMINIS) ASTRÆ INCLVDITVR VLNIS AC LÆTOS BELGAS, FRANCIGENASQVE VIDET.	} = 1598
And so it is with a great many other chronograms; the author does not explain why he has so printed them, but at page 71 he remarks that the letter D is not counted, and at page 72, where the chronograms are properly printed, he needlessly places against them this marginal note: 'Singula versus sunt chronologici'; and at other places similar notes are provided for the reader!	
At page 83 the three <i>Fates</i> recite chronograms on the death of Rudolph II., Emperor of Germany, on January 20, 1612—	
Clotho.	
TRISTIOR ECCE LABANS IANI BIS DENA RECEDIT: ET PRAGÆ O CÆSAR MAGNE RVDO LPHE CADIS.	} = 1612
Lachesis.	
TE LEO PRECEDIT, FORTIS LEO, MORTE, RVDO LPHE; TECTA FERA EST CENO, CÆSAR AD ASTRA VOLAS.	} = 1612
Atropos.	
TEVTO, HVNNVS, LATIVS, CÆSAR, REX, INDVPERATOR, LAVTA, CHOROS, CÆLVM, SVSCIPIT, AVDIT, INIT.	} = 1612
At page 75 a Genius, the King, the Queen, and the Fates recite chronograms on the death of Henry IV. of France, assassinated by Francis Ravaillac on May 14, 1610—	
Genius.	
SISTE HENRICE ROTAS, LÆSO STAT PECTORE SICA FATA RAVAILACO TE PERIMENTE NECANT.	} = 1610
Rex.	
DIRÆ ATRÆ EN NOSTRI PERSTANT AH NOMINIS HOSTES: LANCEA, NEC CVLTER, NEC FERA SICA DEEST. ⁷	} = 1610

¹ Numerus legatorum.² Allusio ad nomina legatorum Belgii. Reycken dare seu porrigere sonat.³ Belgica Galliae filia.⁴ Pax religionis nutrix.⁵ Sole in Tauro pax concluditur.⁶ Sole in Geminis promulgatur.⁷ Tres Henrici ferro sublatis sunt.

Regina.	
LÆTA ORNABAR HERI, FRANCO ACCLAMANTE, CORONA; TRISTI PROH HODIE EST RAPTA CORONA VIRO.	} = 1610
Clotho.	
LILIA MARCESCVNT, EXVSTA EST SANGVINE RADIX, FLOSQVE CRVENTATO SAVCIVS ARET AGRO.	} = 1610
Lachesis.	
AVSONIA, BELLAX, AQVILÆ, FERA PRÆLIA GALLVS DVM PARAT, ABSCONSO VVLTVRIS VNGVE CADIT.	} = 1610
Atropos.	
HAVD EQVVS, HAVD DOMVS EST, HAVD TVTVS DENIQVE CVRRVS:	} = 1610
TRES ECCE HENRICI TOT PERIERE LOCIS.	
Ad Parcas.	
PARCITE FRANCIACÆ GENS O INIMICA CORONÆ, TRES FERRO HENRICOS SIT FERILISSE SATIS.	} = 1610

The pages down to the end of the book present a maze of verbal conceits—allegory, chronogram, anagram, acrostic, and labyrinth-square—all adapted to war, peace, epitaphs, epithalamium, strena, prognostic, calendar in verse, etc., until it would be pardonable for the reader to cry out, 'Enough! enough!' and so close the book. There are in all 178 chronograms of dates, 1583 to 1612, of which 54 are not printed as such.

A very rare alliterative tract, printed at Cracow, has this title: 'Tomus Tollendis tenebris traditus Thomas theologus thaumaturgus, templo tremendæ trinitatis, transcurrente triumpho tanti tulularis, tenore tulliano tractatus.' The date 1724 is given thus:
TVNCQVE TOMVS TRISTIS, TOLLEBAT TVRBIDA TERRIS.

LE COMTE DE LANNOY.

A SMALL tract of sixteen pages in my possession bears this title: 'Emblemes présentées à son Excellence Le Comte de Lannoy administrateur de la ville et du Comté de Namur, au jour de l'inauguration de sa Majesté impériale et catholique en son Comté de Namur.' Printed at Namur; no date.¹ On the back of the title-page is—
DAMVS CÆSARI QVÆ SVNT CÆSARIS. = 1717

On the next page is the dedication by the people of Namur to the Emperor, Charles VI., as Sovereign of the Netherlands, in the following words:

AUSTRIACO, HISPANICO, HUNGARICO, ITALICO, BELGICO, MONARCHÆ.	} = 1717

¹ This tract and the next one are probably very rare from their small size, and being issued with no other protection than flimsy paper covers.

HEROI GLORIOSO INFIDELIUM VICTORI.	=	1717
FIDEI CHRISTIANÆ PROTECTORI EXIMIO.	=	1717
CAROLO SEXTO BENIGNO FLANDRORVM PATRI.	=	1717
SANCTITATE EVROPÆ DVCVM PROTOTIPO.	=	1717

Continued on the next page—

COMITI SVO ARDENTER EXPECTATO.	=	1717
DICTO JVRAMENTO RECENS AVGVrato.	=	1717
HILARES DABANT NAMURCI PLAVSvs.	=	1717

Then follow twelve pages, each containing the description of an 'emblem,' probably something pictorial relating to the Emperor, to whom Lannoy had sworn allegiance, together with a motto and a few verses, all in French, and concluding with a chronogram in Latin or French at the foot of each page, as here follow. The first alludes to Lannoy's oath of allegiance—

1. PERCUSSI NAMURCI FÆDUS.	=	1717
CAROLO SEXTO ÆTERNUM FIDELIS.	=	1717
2. IN PONDERE ET MENSURÂ CAROLUS POPULOS REGIT.	=	1717
CHERISSEZ TOUS L'ÉQUITÉ DE L'EMPEREUR.	=	1717
3. CÆSAR BELLANDO POTENTIAM AUXIT.	=	1717
4. NAMURANOS RECREANS, AUGUSTE PERFIDOS POTERIS } = 1717		
THRACES.		
5. FORTUNATO OMNIA CEDUNT AUSTRIACO.	=	1717
6. OVANTI AUSTRIACO BOSPHORUS MARE CEDET.	=	1717
7. OMNES AUSTRIACO REGI CORDA VOVENTES.	=	1717
8. SOUS TOI, GRAND CASAR, NAMVR VIT CONTENTE	=	1717
9. TU FAIS, CHER LANNOI, LE BONHEUR DE NAMUR.	=	1717
10. LANNOI DONNERA LA VIE POUR SA CHERE NAMUR.	=	1717
11. POUR CHARLES VOLONTIERS ADRIEN MOURRA.	=	1717

This emblem alludes to the armorial shield of Lannoy, the lion of Namur supported by three other lions—

12. LE SECOURS DES LIONS SOUtiENT NAMUR.	=	1717
--	---	------

This votive chronogram of the Jesuits ends the tract—

SOcIETAS JESU PIssIMO CÆSARI PIÈ DEVOTA.	=	1717
--	---	------

MUSA PACIFICA.

A SMALL volume in my possession, size 6 × 3½ inches, emanated from students at the Benedictine college of St. Adrian at Grammont, in Flanders. It bears this title: 'MVSA PACIFICA ANNI CHRONOGRAPHICIS, VERSIBVSQVE POLITE CONCINNATA. RR. PP. Benedictinorum collegii S. Adriani, oppidi Gerardimontensis in Flandria studiosæ Juventutis operâ.' Brussels, 1678, pp. 48.—The work consists of short poems concerning peace, to which are annexed 173 chronograms of the date 1678. The exact peace is not mentioned; this was a time of war, and history records that peace was established between France and Holland by the treaty of Nymegen, in 1678.

The chronograms are mostly interwoven with the poems which

follow them, and consequently they will be of but little interest apart from them. The following extracts may be taken as fair examples of their character. Verses addressed to the reader are associated with—

PAX IN EXALTATIONE DE BELLO TRIVMPHANS. = 1678
EX DIVINO AMORE QVÆ PACIS SVNT, LEGE. = 1678

The hills of Grammont are supposed to 'skip like rams' at the prospect of peace—

GERARDIMONTES EXVLTABVNT SICVT ARIETES. = 1678

The poems are preceded by this title—

MVSA PACIFICA ANNI CHRONOGRAPHICIS, VERSIBVSQVE } = 1678
POLITÈ CONCINNATA.
EXIT PAX A DOMINO ALLELVIA. = 1678
PAX AMANDA, FELIX VICTORIA. = 1678

Vel,

PAX PLVRIS HABENDA QVAM VICTORIA. = 1678
IO TRIVMPHE! PAX VERA CAVSA LETANDI. = 1678
IO TRIVMPHE! EXVLTANDO VISÀ PACE. = 1678
IO TRIVMPHE! LAVRO CORONANDA PAX VENIT. = 1678
MVLTOTIES EXOPTATA PAX FACTA DEI GRATIÀ. = 1678

Vel,

PACE DIV EXOPTATÀ LETI FRVIMVR. = 1678
PAX EXORTA ADTVLIT FINEM BELLI. = 1678
PACIS ADVENTV NOSTRIS TERRIS MARS EXVLAT. = 1678
EXPVLSo METV ADEST NOBIS TRANQVILLITAS. = 1678
PAX IN TERRIS DE CÆLO MVNVs VENIT. = 1678
PAX VENIT SPECIALE MVNVs DEI. = 1678
MIRABILIS EXISTIT DEVS IN OPERIBVS PACIS. = 1678
IVSTITIÀ, ET PAX MODò OSCVLATÆ SVNT. = 1678
VERVS SALVATOR IESVS AD PACEM PROPITIVS. = 1678
EX IESV ET MARIA PAX CONSOLATIO DATA. = 1678
A VIRGINE DEIPARA EX CÆLO PAX AMATA. = 1678
PAX HABITA SANCTORVM POSTVLATIONE ASSIDVÀ. = 1678
PAX GANDAVVM¹ REGI CAROLO² RESTITVIT. = 1678
GANDA¹ REDDITVR CAROLO,² REX ISTE VIVAT. = 1678
REX CAROLVS PACIS BENEFICIO CONTRACVM³ RECVPERAT. = 1678
LAVS DEO, REX HISPANVS² RECIPIT ATHVM.⁴ = 1678
PAX FVTVRA ORBIS DELICIVM. = 1678
PAX VERI PVLCHRITVDO AMORIS. = 1678
REX ET LEX IN PACE SVNT DOMINI. = 1678
PAX PRODEST MERCATORIBVS VERÈ VTILIS. = 1678
EST PAX; GLADII CONVERTANTVR IN VOMERES. = 1678

On the last page this chronogram concludes the volume—

LAVS DIVINÆ,
AC
INDIVIDVÆ TRINITATI. } = 1678

¹ The town of Ghent.

² Charles III., King of Spain, the then Sovereign of the Netherlands.

³ The town of Courtray.

⁴ The town of Ath.



XIII.

RARE BOOKS.



AM indebted to my friend the Rev. W. Begley for the following communication in March, 1887, respecting a very rare book in the Royal Library at Stuttgart, the only copy he had ever seen or heard of: 'I send the title-page and a few extracts from a curious chronographical work I came upon at Stuttgart while turning over a very large collection of pamphlets. I wish there had been time to copy more.'

Sexta | mundi ætas | ab | anno gratiæ | sive | Incarnati verbi primo |
usque | ad currens sæculum xvii | et | ejusdem anni xxv | tam | Ecclesiæ
Catholicæ | quam | ipsius Chronologi | in | Sacerdotio | jubilarem | per
selectiores sacræ Scripturæ, | Sanctorum patrum aliorumque | asceticas et
ethicas sententias | piæ et quotidianæ | meditationi tesseræ loco utiliter
servientes, | serie chronographicâ breviter recensita | a | F. B. A. S. Sen. &
Jub. | Cum permissu superiorum. | Herbipoli. Typis marci Antonii Eng-
mann, Univ. Typ. | The book is a folio, containing sixty-two pages and
one of errata; it is wholly chronographic except the title-page, which, con-
trary to the general custom in these books, does not contain a single chrono-
gram. The number of chronograms is about 1800, several of the years
having more than one chronogram allotted to them. The chronograms are
generally longer than those copied; sometimes two or three lines are quoted;
by far the greatest portion are from St. Bernard's sermons.

The book begins thus (the years being given at the left side)—

- | | |
|----|-------------------------|
| 0. | OSANNA |
| 1. | GRATIA |
| 2. | ET BENIGNITAS |
| 3. | ÆTERNI PATRIS PROGENIES |
| 4. | IESVS |
| 5. | PVER |
| 6. | NATVS EST NOBIS |
| 7. | E VIRGINE |
| 8. | APPARVIT IN TERRIS |
| 9. | ORBIS REX, |

10. PAX NOSTRA
11. RESPEXIT
12. QVÆSIVIT
13. VISITAVIT,
14. ET ERIPVIT NOS A PHARAONIS IVGO.
15. O TER FAVSTA NOX ET HORA
16. A PATRIBVS EXOPTATA: etc., etc.

And so on up to the year 1625. With the exception of the first thirty or forty chronograms all are quotations from St. Bernard's sermons and early ascetical treatises; the Old and New Testaments are often quoted; also the 'Imitatio Christi,' Augustine's 'Meditations,' 'Hymni ecclesiæ,' St. Gregory, St. Ambrose; proverbs and sayings.

The following examples are from Sæculum XVII.—

1600. CREDO, SPERO, AMO.
1601. ASCENDIT MORS PER FENESTRAS NOSTRAS. *Jer. ix. 21.*
1601. SEMPER ORARE OPORTET ET NON DEFICERE. *Marc. xiii.*
1602. ESTOTE MISERICORDES. *Luc. vi.*
1603. BEATI MISERICORDES.
1603. CRASTINA DIES NON EST NOSTRA SED HODIerna.
Drexel, 'De Ætern.'
1604. CONFITEBOR TIBI DOMINE. *Ecc. — Ps. ix. 2, lxxxv. 52, etc.*
1605. HODIE MIHI CRAS TIBI.

1606. NE TRADAS BESTIIS ANIMAS CONFITENTES TIBI. *Ps. lxx. 19,*
And so on. Several errata on the last page are headed by this hexameter and pentameter couplet—

QVI LEGIS: EMENDA QVÆ SVNT VITIOSA LIBELLO, = 1725
AVT PRONO VVLTV, LECTOR AMANDE, FAVE. = 1725

Andrea de Solre in the 'Sancta Familia' (see *Chronograms*, page 439) did something similar from the year 1 B.C. to 1690 A.D. But his chronograms are all biblical and many are divided. Another work, printed at Frankfort, 1594, is in one respect similar (see *Chronograms*, page 449), 'Chronographica Sacra,' by Jacobus Zückwolf; it marks, with Latin chronogram couplets, biblical events from the Creation down to the year 4028 (Anno Mundi); copies are in the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries. I possess an edition printed at Spire, 1607.



FREIBERG CHRONICLE.

THE chronicle of Freiberg, in Saxony. A thick small quarto volume in my possession, in two parts, 1,336 pages, with an engraved frontispiece indicating the famous silver mines: 'Theatrum Freibergense Chronicum,' etc., by Andrew Moller, 1653. The narra-

tive is in German, a history and record of events of considerable interest, mingled with chronograms, mostly in hexameter and pentameter couplets, such as the new cathedral organ built, repaired, and renovated; various public buildings erected; many persons of distinction noticed; conflagrations, droughts, inundations, alarming comets, false coiners branded, poisonings, scarcities, pestilence, immoral clergy, religious matters and disturbances, to the number of sixty-eight chronograms, most of which are from the pen of Valentine Apelles, rector of the university, where he died in 1582, aged 67 years.

The following is a selection of events recorded with chronogram dates:

The birth of the Elector Augustus of Saxony at Freiberg—	
AVGVSTVS PRINCEPS FREIBERGA NASCITVR ARCE, NASCENTEM PATRIÆ CHRISTE BENIGNE REGE.	} = 1527
The citadel of Freiberg is rebuilt by the Prince Elector Augustus—	
DEJICITVR VETVLA ARX FREIBERGÆ VT PVLCHRIOR EXTET; AVGVSTI ENSIFERI PRINCIPIS ILLVD OPVS.	} = 1577
A new organ was put up in the Schloss-kirche on July 21—	
APTA NOVO TEMPLO ET PRESTANS SONAT AVSPICE CHRISTO TER SENO IVLI CONCIO ELEVERTIO. ¹	} = 1576
The organ was finished—	
Organa quæ fixit Pelmanus, quæque refixit Scheiberus, tandem perficit Antonius	
CHRISTE FAVE CÆPTIS, TVA LAVS JAM QVÆRITVR VNA HIC SOLI PSALLVNT ORGANA CHRISTE TIBI.	} = 1644
The organ at St. Nicholas' Church was put up—	
CONTRIBVERE PATRES PATRIÆ CIVESQVE BENIGNI, VT SACRI HÆC FIERET FORMA PROBATA LOCI.	} = 1578
The same organ was improved with reed-pipes and colour—	
IVBILA VT HIC REVOCAT SOLEMNI ECCLESIA PLAVSV, Hæc primum cannis organa chroma sonat.	} = 1630
A priest, Siffridus, is punished for 'black art and immorality'—	
CLERICVS VRBE PROCAX PVNCTVSQVE LIBIDINE VT CESTRO FREIBERGÆ SATANÆ VERBERE CONCVTITVR.	} = 1261
A landslip exposed the contents of a burial-ground—	
PLENA CADAVERIBVS QVASSIS FVNESTA FODINA VVLGO IN FREIBERGO SÆVA VOCATVR AGRO.	} = 1350
A conflagration at Freiberg, on March 17—	
IGNEA VIS PRIMO PATRIOS CREPITANTE FAVILLÆ FREIBERGÆ INCENSÆ SPARSIT IN VRBE LARES.	} = 1375
A second conflagration at Freiberg, on May 4—	
FREIBERGÆ ASSVRGVNT INCENDIA IN VRBE SECVNDO, ET TOLLVNT PATRIOS IGNE FVRENTE LARES.	} = 1386
A third conflagration at Freiberg, on July 24—	
LVCE QVATER SEXTA QVINTILIS ELEVERTIO ² FAX CREVIT ET EXVSTIS VNA PLATEA MANET.	} = 1471

¹ The state or province of Freiberg, in Silesia.

² The ancient name of Freiberg.

A fourth conflagration at Freiberg, on November 9—	
QVARTO INCENSA IACENS FREIBERGA CALESCIT IN IGNE VRBS, ET NOX ITA TER TERNA NOVEMBRIS ABIT.	} = 1484
A conflagration at Dresden destroyed half the city—	
IGNE CITO RVIT EXVSTÆ PARS ALTERA DRESDÆ, IGNE RVVNT SANCTÆ PHANA PETITA CRVCIS.	} = 1491
Scarcity of water at the water-mills—	
EXICCATA LEVIS CVR FLVMINA CERVE REQVIRIS?	= 1540
Damage done by lightning at midnight on December 29—	
FVLGVRA PERSTRINGVNT OCVLOS, NOX TVRBINE TVRRES DEJICIT, ET VASTO PHANA CADVNT CINERE.	} = 1556
People are deluded by the ecstasies and prophecies of a foolish rustic girl—	
RVSTICA FREIBERGÆ EXORITVR BENÈ STVLTA PVELLA VATICINANS, VVLGÒ HANC NVMEN HABERE PVTANT.	} = 1560
Organ music performed at St. Peter's Church, Freiberg—	
MVSICA FREIBERGÆ CONCINNA PER ORGANA AB ALTÀ TVRRÌ PETRINA FACTA SONORA CANIT.	} = 1566
Scarcity of corn, food, and bread—	
ANNONÆ EXCRESCVNT, PAVPER VIX OSSIBVS HÆRET, SIC PRECIVM PRÆCOX AVGET AVARITIA.	} = 1571
VIX FVIT AVTVMNO PRÆSENTE FERACIOR VILLVS, ARBORE NOS FRVCTV FRVCTIFICANTE JVVANS.	} = 1571
Two coiners of false money are branded—	
IVRE DVO TOSTI FALSATOR VTERQVE MONETÆ.	= 1572
A horrible comet seen on November 12 and 29—	
HORRIBILIS STRINGIT RADIOS FAX VISA NOVEMBRI.	= 1578
A time of siege, war, and trouble having come to an end, Freiberg is felicitated—	
STANT CIVES, FREIBERGA VIRET NVNC NVMINE TECTA CÆLESTI, FORTES FVLGIT JOVA VIROS.	} = 1643



'OTIA PARERGA.'

A CURIOUS quarto volume in my possession, consisting of about 700 pages, with a long title-page, 'Otia parerga jucunda severiorum laborum condimenta,' etc. The author's name is Wilhelmus Neuhusius, and his book was printed, as he states, 'Impensis auctoris, Hammonæ Westphalorum,' 1725 (*i.e.*, Hamm, in Westphalia). It is full of poetry, nearly all in Latin—composed and collected for his own recreation when he was a professor at the university there—touching on a great variety of subjects fanciful, amusing, complimentary, and otherwise. Acrostics, anagrams, and chronograms are

scattered throughout the volume; of the latter there are at least 180, nearly all in Latin. At page 50 is the following chonogrammatic poem addressed to 'a venerated parent' on January 1, 1697, who is not mentioned by name:

QVI NOVVS ANNVS ADEST, RENOVANS NOVA GAVDIA TERRIS,	}	= 1697
ASSOCIET FATIS SIDERA LÆTA TVIS:		
HO C VIGEAS ANNO, LONGISQVE SEQVENTIBVS ANNIS;	}	= 1697
SERIVS AD SVPEROS VIR REVERENDE REDI!		
VIR PIÆ, VIVE, VIGE, RENOVATO SÆPIVS ANNO,	}	= 1697
DONEC ARET FRONTEM RVGA SENILIS; AVE.		
Piæ preces ad eundem annum.		
IVPITER ASTRITENENS, RENOVATI CONDITOR ANNI,	}	= 1697
VSQVE SALVTARES FVN DAT AB AXE DIES.		
LVX EXORTA RECENS FAVEAT FELICITER ORBI,	}	= 1697
VIVIFICET LENI PECTORA MESTA FACE.		
AVREA PAX, INTEGRASALVS, PIA GRATIA CHRISTI,	}	= 1697
EXORNENT NOSTROS, NVMINE DANTE, SINVS!		

At page 60 there is a nuptial poem addressed to a friend, preceded by this chronogram-logogryph—

A	SPI	PRÆ	CON	MI	
EX	STRIS	RANS	SIT	CORDIA	RA!
CA	GY	NE	DIS	DI	

These disjointed words are to be read thus:

Ex astris spirans præsit concordia mira!
Ex castris gyrans ne sit discordia dira!

The following verses at page 64 are addressed to the author's uncle, Hermann Titz, a judge, on January 1, 1697—

SOL REDIT IGNE NOVO, NOSTERQVE RENASCITVR ANNVS;	}	= 1697
VOTIVOS IGITVR SPARGIMVS ORE SONOS.		
VIVE, VIGEQVE DIV, VESTIGIA NESTORIS IMPLÈ,	}	= 1697
ATQVE SATVR TERRÆ TECTA BEATA PETE.		
CARQVE COSTA TVIS LONGVM REQVIESCAT IN VLNIS,	}	= 1697
VT SCRIBAS ROSEIS OSCVLA PVRA GENIS		
SVAVITER OPTATIS TVA TITZIA LVDAT IN ANNIS,	}	= 1697
MOX TIBI TITZIOLOS TITZIOLASQVE FERAT!		
ET CVM CLANGIT AVIS, VIOLEQVE LEGVNTVR IN HORTIS,	}	= 1697
TVNC TE FILIOLO, FLORE LOQVENTE BEET.		
HO C FAXIT LVCINA PARENS! FÆCVNDA VOCETVR,	}	= 1697
VT BENE TE LARGA PROLE SECVNDET; AVE!		

At page 170 is a long address to the King of Prussia on his accession, in which his name gives the date—

FRIDERICO VVILHELMO. = 1713

At page 225 an ode on the marriage of Diederick de Reck to Agnes Henrietta de Ledebur concludes with these lines—

‘OTIA PARERGA.’

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VIVAT DIEDERICVS DE RECK, SATRAPA REGIVS! = 1724
VIVAT DILECTA EIVS, AGNES HENRIETTA DE LEDEVIR! = 1724

In 1724 a new canal between Münster and Zwolle was commenced by Clement Augustus, Archbishop-Elector of Cologne, with a silver mattock and his own hand. The occasion was enlivened by the noise of trumpets, drums, and guns. Some verses and the following chronograms, at page 220, were composed for the event—

NOVA FOSSA, ARGENTEO CLEMENTIS AVGVSTI BIPLIO } = 1724
NVPER ADAPERTA:
VTILITATI PVBLICÆ TANDEM PROFVTVRA: = 1724
ET SERVITVRA VECTITANDIS MERCVBVS. = 1724

Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, King of the Romans, and King of Hungary, is addressed at page 216 in some acrostic verses, coupled with these chronograms, marking the date of his election as Emperor and the then current year—

DATE ROMANO CÆSARI, QVÆ SVNT CÆSARIS! = 1712
DIV IMPERET ET FLOREAT CAROLVS! = 1712
VNGARIÆ REGI CAROLO DEBETE SALVTEM! = 1712
IO, FLOREAT CAROLVS SEXTVS, DEI GRATIA IMPERATOR! = 1724

Cardinal Vincentius Maria Orsini, on May 29, 1724, at the age of seventy-five, was elected as Pope. Page 260 contains some verses in honour of him, preceded by a chronogram of the date, his new name, and honour—

BENEDICTVS XIII. RECENS PAPA ROMANVS. = 1714

Two sovereigns of England are recorded by these chronograms at page 279. Queen Anne died on August 12—

ANNA
MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REGINA, APOPLEXIÆ TELO CADEBAT = 1714
AB ANGLIS SVIS AD ANGELOS BEATISSIME EVECTA. = 1714

Her successor, George I., is applauded—

GEORGIO
ELECTORI HANOVERANO } = 1714
DELATA SVNT MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REGNA;
IVRE SANGVINIS AD CORONAM CITATO!
Vota publica.
DEBITA SCEPTRA TIBI REX MAGNE CAPESSSE GEORGI: = 1714
REGNORVM ET FIDEI SIS ANCHORA CERTA! VENITO! = 1714
Acclamatio.
IO! PRÆSIT DEVS GEORGIO, CÆSARI BRITANNICO, } = 1714
DEFENSORI FIDEI!
HVSA! HVSA! VIVAT AD NESTORIS ANNOS FELIX GEORGIVS, } = 1714
NOVVS MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIE ET HIBERNIÆ REX.
QVANTVM DELPHINIS BALÆNA BRITANNICA PRÆSTAT! = 1714
PRÆTENDENTIS AVTEM IRRITA AC NVLLA EST PRETENSIO. = 1714

The two concluding lines probably allude to the 'Pretender,' who gave some trouble to the Hanoverian successor to the Stuart dynasty, and derisively contrast the French Dauphin (the Delphin or Dolphin) with the whale, as typical of the maritime power of Britain.

At page 298 there are some verses addressed to the free-baron De Wylich, with this motto—

FLORÉAT VIR GENEROSISSIMVS DE VVYLICH! = 1724

At page 456 the verses about Peter the Great of Russia thus mark the year of his death—

PETRVS, RVSSIÆ IMPERATOR, OCTAVO FEBRVARII DECCESSIT! = 1725

At page 573 the verses about the destruction by fire of the town of Plettenberg are thus dated—

VRBS PLETTENBERGA DEVSTA CADEBAT XII. DIE APRILIS! = 1725

At page 576 is the following gratulation and poem from the author to Rev. Dr. Christopher Gerhard Forstmann on his marriage with Anne Gertrude Margaret Nicolai, of Luneburg. The poem is in hexameter and pentameter verse; the pentameter lines only are chronogrammatic—

NEVHVSI DOCTORIS ET PROFESSORIS CARMEN:	=	1714
QVO OB AMICITIÆ LEGES GRATVLARI DEBEBAT:	=	1714
REVERENDO, DOCTO, AC DISERTI ORIS VIRO:	=	1714
CHRISTOPHORO GERHARDO FORSTMANN,	}	= 1714
OSTONNÆ AVGVSTANÆ CONFESSIOIS PASTORI:		
NAM	}	= 1714
ANNVENTE SACRO CONIVGII PRÆSIDE;		
HIC AVSPICATVS MENSIS DIES (6 Feb.)	=	1714
POST EXPEDITA PROCLAMATIONIS SOLENNIA:	=	1714
ET DECENTES INAVGVRATIONIS CÆREMONIAS	=	1714
IPSI NVNC SPONSO STABILES INDVLGET AMORES SPONSÆ	=	1714
ANNÆ GERTRVDIS MARGARETÆ NICOLAI, LVNENSIS:	=	1714
CASTITATE FORMAQVE DECORÆ VIRGINIS.	=	1714
MVSA GRATVLATORIA AD SPONSOS,	}	= 1714
IO! FELICITER.		
INTEGRA IVRATOS CONCORDIA IVNGAT AMORES!	=	1714
Quam tibi Luna dedit sociam, Forstmanne, jugalem		
HÆC NITEAT SOLIS LVMINE FOTA DIV.	=	1714
Lunæ crescentis, non decrescentis imago,		
DICATVR THALAMI GRATIA SOLA TVI.	=	1714
Oscula nunc liciti comitentur gaudia lecti:		
ATQVE AVIDE PATRIOS AMPLIFICATE LARES.	=	1714
Nubila nulla dies placidos disturbet amores,		
PAX EADEM STABILIS PECTORA BINA LIGET.	=	1714
Corripiat nunquam penuria dura penates:		
CONDITA SÛT VESTRO COPIA MAGNA SINV.	=	1714
Vestra nec inficiant violenti limina morbi,		
ASSIDVO LÆTIS SÛT COMES IPSA SALVS.	=	1714

Vivite Nestoreos annis felicibus annos :
 MENSQVE SIT IN CANA VERTICIS ÆDE POTENS. = 1714
 Angelicis donec pia mens evecta quadrigis
 DIVINO FERIAT SIDERA CVNCTA PEDE ! = 1714
 Hæc precor : hæc animi sunt vota perennia nostri :
 ET MITIS IESVS AVDIAT HASCE PRECES ! = 1714
 In the memorial, at page 665, on the death of his mother, the author marks the date and place by this chronogram—
 HÆC OBIIIT, VICESIMA QVINTA DIE IANVARII, = 1724
 VVERDENÆ, PROPE RÏPAS CLARI FLVMINIS RHVRÆ. = 1724
i.e. She died on January 25, 1724, at Werden, near the banks of the bright river Rhur.
 The more playful and amusing of the poems and epigrams are mostly devoid of chronograms.



ULRICH HUTTEN.

ULRICH VON HUTTEN was a very singular character, born at Steckelburg, in Franconia, 1488, died in 1523, 'a celebrated promoter of Protestantism,' 'a German theologian, orator and Latin poet.' He was made Poet Laureate by the Emperor Maximilian I. in 1516. His career was a very chequered one; possessed of great military disposition, he engaged in many warlike adventures, and always displayed great courage, as well in the wars as in private encounters; but disgusted at last with military life, he retired to pursue quiet studies in comparative seclusion. He joined Luther's cause with great warmth, and published Leo X.'s Bull against Luther in 1520 with interlineary and marginal glosses, in which that Pope was made an object of the strongest ridicule. He wrote with great freedom on the irregularities and disorders of the Court of Rome. At this Leo was greatly exasperated, and commanded the Elector to send him bound to Rome. The Elector, however, let him depart in peace. He had considerable share in the celebrated work 'Epistolæ virorum obscurorum,'¹ which is stated to be the joint work of Ulrich Hutten and Crotus Rubianus. Peculiar style, obscene jests, unclerical humour, comical representations of saints, reliques, etc., prevail in the so-called epistles. He died on an island called Ufnau, in Lake Zurich, where he had hidden himself when pursued by the Inquisition, but died only fifteen

¹ This work is valuable, as exhibiting a lively impression of the state of society and opinions at a time when Europe was rapidly approaching one of its most important convulsions. It was condemned to the flames by Pope Leo X. Notices of the work will be found in the 'Retrospective Review,' v. 56-70, and Beloe's 'Anecdotes,' i. 93-95, Lowndes's Bibliog., Hutten, and Epistolarum obscurorum virorum.

days after his arrival there in 1523 at the early age of thirty-six. He wrote many works, including one 'De morbo Gallico.' The fact that he died of that disease is stated in Zedler's 'Universal Lexicon,' and the same is alleged in sarcastic language and in chronograms in a rare and curious work, the title of which begins 'Huttenus delarvatus,' (or, as it may be translated, 'Hutten disenchanted or exposed'). The book abounds with exposure, obloquy, satire, and ridicule against him; at page 150 a tirade (among many others) ends thus: 'Unus Ulricus de Hutten est valde bestialis.' The chronograms alluded to are at pages 487 and 502. A concluding tirade bears this title—

TROPHÆVM VLRICI DE HVTTEN
EQVITIS ET POETÆ LAVREATI,

} = 1730

AB

ANTONIO STEINHÄVER

VERSVM JOCO SERIOQVE DESCRIPTVM.

} = 1730

The other chronograms are under the title of 'Epiphonema chronico-leoninum in dominum Ulricum ab Hutten'—

VIXERAT HVTTENVS VENERI TIBI NATVS AMENVS,
EXLEX LENO FVIT, DITIS IN IGNE LVIT.

} = 1730

Aliud in Dominum Jacobum Burckhardum

Hutteni encomiasten,

INCLYTA BVRCKHARDO SIT LAVS ET GLORIA BARDO
SANCTOS IPSE CREAT NEQVICVLOSQVE BEAT.

} = 1730

These four make the date of the book, which was published at Constanz and Augsburg in 1730. These are the only chronograms in the book, which abounds with bitterness against Hutten and others who favoured the German Reformation. A copy is in my possession. The author's name is Joannes Nicolaus Weislinger.



A FRENCH WORK ON CHRONOGRAMS.

A MODERN French work in two volumes and about 750 pages is a copious cyclopædia of all sorts of literary singularities and fancies, 'Recherches sur les jeux d'esprit, les singularités et les bizarreries littéraires principalement en France, par A. Canel, Membre de la société des bibliophiles normands, auteur du Blason populaire de la Normandie.' Evreux, 1867, 8vo. It is a work rarely to be met with; it is understood that only a limited number of copies were printed. The table of contents shows that nearly one hundred varieties of strange prose and verse are named, arranged, and described with a vast number of selected and curious examples. So far as it relates to our particular subject, chapters are devoted to acrostics, anagrams, and chronograms; the latter are noticed in vol. i., page 268. I propose to select some of the author's examples and remarks.

In the first place, he says that the word 'chronogram' was brought into use about 1574; this, however, does not mean that the method of so forming dates then commenced, for he gives examples which mark much earlier dates, even five centuries earlier, although he does not say that such chronograms are coeval with the dates they indicate. I may add my own opinion that his few examples, as well as many others I have met with, were composed long after the dates they represent. As early examples the author quotes one at the church of St. Peter at Aire inscribed on glass (a window?) recording the benefactions of Baldwin, a Duke of Burgundy, which may have been put up centuries after the date it marks (observe, the letters D are not counted)—

BIS SEPTEM PRÆBENDAS, VBALDVINE DEDISTI. = 1064

The example next given is open to similar remarks, although it is not strictly a chronogram—

L, bIs X, mille, C ter, octo congerat ille } = 1378
Qui castrum mire subversum vult reperire.

Here the date 1378 is represented, when the fortress of Mortain, in Normandy, was destroyed by Sir Bertrand du Guesclin.

The next examples are from epitaphs, and of a period that need not be questioned; and first that of Philippe the 'Hardy' (meaning Philip the Bold of Burgundy); the letters D are not counted.

AVDACES MORS CÆCA NECAT. = 1405

Also that of Philip the Fearless of Burgundy—

TO LLE, TO LLE, CRVCIFIGE EVM SI VIS. = 1419

Also that of Philip the Good of Burgundy, the most powerful of the dukes—

CECIDIT IBI LVCERNA PRINCIPVM. = 1466

ECCE OBSCVRATVS EST SOL PRINCIPVM. = 1467

Also that of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy—

NOCTE REGVM SVCCVBVIT CAROLVS. = 1476

In 1504 the navigator Binot-Paulmier de Gonneville, in a voyage of discovery, came to an 'unknown land' where he set up a cross inscribed with this verse—

HIC SACRA PALMARIVS POSVIT GONIVILLA BINOTVS, } = 1504
GREX SOCIVS PARITER NEVSTRAQVE PROGENIES.

The battle of Pavia, which Francis I. (of France) lost, together with his liberty, on February 24, 1524, if reckoned as the ecclesiastical year beginning at Easter, otherwise in 1525, if reckoned from January 1. The first word of the chronogram is the eagle, the emblem of Germany. The letters D are not counted.

AQVILA CONCVLCAVIT LILIVM. = 1524

CECIDIT CORONA NOSTRA, VAH! QVIA PECCAVIMUS. = 1524

OCCVBVERE AQVILA TRIA LILIA LVCE MARTIA. = 1525

REGIA SVCCVMBVNT PVGNACIS LILIA GALLI. = 1525

Jodelle, the French dramatic and comic writer, is the author of the following distich, in which the first line only is numeral; it was com-

posed for a 'masquerade' given by the city of Paris to Henry II. of France after the capture of Calais by the Duke of Guise from the English, on January 7th, 1558—

MAGNA TIBI CAPTO CONCESSIT CVRA CALETO; = 1558
Cinge comas, similes Janus et annus erunt.

Two lines from the epitaph of Madeleine de Nassau, Countess of Namur; the letters D are not counted—

HIC VBI MAGDALENA IACET NASSOVIA, CANDOR, } = 1568
CANA FIDES, ET HONOS, INTEGRITASQ: IACENT.

The birth of Louis XIV. of France was greeted with this chronogram, presaging his greatness—

EXORIENTS DELPHINVS, AQVILÆ CORDISQ: LEONIS } = 1638
CONGRESSV, GALLOS SPE LÆTITIAQVE REFEKIT.

This apparently obscure chronogram alludes to the relative position of certain of the stars to each other on a certain day in the year¹—in fact, on the birthday in question. The author thus comments on it: 'The conjunction of the eagle and the heart of the lion happened on the 5th September, 1638, the day when the son of Louis XIII. was born.' All that, with an expression of hope and joy, is happily united in the two verses. (Louis XIV. was born September 5, 1638, came to the throne on September 1, 1643, when barely five years old.) The author remarks that this is the first chronogram in which he finds the letter D is counted as a numeral.

In a work, 'Triomphe de l'église cathédrale de Coutances,' 1647, 4to., Hilaire de Morel has given three chronograms of the date of consecration of the Bishop Claude Auvry—

CLAVDIVS AVVRI CÆLO DICTVS VIVET CONSTANTIENTIS } = 1647
EPISCOPVS.

OMNIA SVBIECTI SVB PEDIBVS EIVS, OVES ET BOVES } = 1647
VNIVERSOS.

NON EST INVENTVS EPISCOPVS IN ORBE SIMILIS ILLI, QVI } = 1647
CONSERVARET LEGES EXCELSI SOLII.

To this chronogram the author at a later page of his book offers the following French translation—

LES CIEVX SACRERONT VN CLAVDE AVVRI ÉVESQVE DE } = 1647
CONSTANCES.

The next three chronograms are added to show their significant position in the title-pages of books: 'Batavia triumphata: anno quo summus arbiter rerum DEPOSUIT POTENTES DE SEDE ET EXALTAVIT FRANCOS.' = 1672

'Ostendana Francorum clades, quâ S. principe Joanne Austriaco faciente, per tredecim menses . . ., CROMVELIO IRATO ET DERISO [= 1658], MAZARINO A FLANDRIS ILLVSO [= 1658], naves, pecu-

¹ See *Chronograms*, p. 202.

niam, militem, honorem et Flandriæ spem Anglis conjuncti amiserunt Franci . . . ' (No date in figures in the title; the chronograms alone give the date, which is that of the event.)

The third is thus introduced: Le troisième exemple est ce vers phaleuque; 'stVltVM EST DIFFICILES HABERE NVGAS.' = 1718

This chronogram has no particular application; the author has copied it from an earlier French work, which was written to criticize adversely certain chronograms publicly used in 1718 (see *Chronograms*, page 205).

At page 282 this title of a book is mentioned: 'Trophæum amoris, sive IVBILVS GAVDII ET EXVLTATIONIS SERAPHICÆ NIIMPHÆ . . . per F. Engelbertum Lenaerts, ordinis FF. Minorum recoll. . . . THESAVRISATE THESAUVROS IN CÆLO, QVOS NEQVE ÆRVGO NEQVE TINEA DEMOLITVR. (Matt. vi. 20.¹) Lovanii, 1739.' Each chronogram makes that date.

Some other chronograms are mentioned which have already been noticed in this or my former volumes on chronograms, also the works by Gerard Grumsel and Antonio Vanden Stock.



A NOTE ON THOMAS À KEMPIS.

MOST studious readers are acquainted with the book, 'De Imitatione Christi,' by Thomas à Kempis,² for we may now assume that the authorship is correctly attributed to him who is known by that appellation in allusion to Kempen, near Cologne, the place of his birth; the same person who became a priest, and friar of the Monastery of Mount St. Agnes, Kampen, near Zwolle, in Holland. Perhaps no book, save the Bible, has been so often reproduced in its original Latin, or translated into more languages, both European and Oriental, than that celebrated work. It was probably written at the monastery between the years 1400 and 1471, in which latter year the author died at the age of ninety-two.

Some recently-discovered evidence, together with much interesting information, is contained in a work, 'Thomas à Kempis, notes of a visit to the scenes in which his life was spent, with some account of the examination of his relics.' By Francis Richard Cruise, M.D. London, 1887.

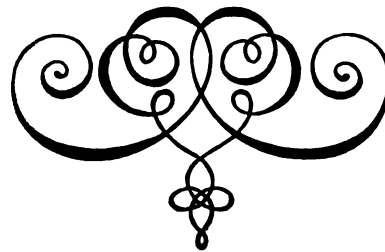
¹ See Vulgate Version,

² But see a later page, where mention is made of the work being otherwise attributed by a writer in the same region of Europe a century and a half ago. See Index, 'Kempis.'

It is stated on good authority, respecting the work by Thomas à Kempis, that from the time the first edition was printed in 1470, it is supposed that nearly 4,000 different editions have been issued. What editions beyond these may have been produced and lost no one can tell; but when this calculation is taken in conjunction with the fact that the work has been translated into fifty-six languages, some vague conception can be formed of the millions of copies which must have been circulated down to our own day. What wonder, then, is there that an imitation of the work should be done in chronogram! And such, indeed, has been done by a Jesuit priest, Antonio Vanden Stock. His work is mentioned at page 59 *ante*. It contains about 1,525 moral and devotional precepts composed entirely in chronogram.

Some definite information as to the large number of editions of the work in question was made known in January, 1895, when the 'Waterton Library' was sold in London by auction. The sale included a unique collection of editions of 'De Imitatione Christi,' both printed and in MS. in many languages. This remarkable collection comprised six MSS. and 762 printed editions ancient and modern. The greater number of the printed editions were in Latin, Italian, German, French, and English. A collection of 437 editions of the same book was also sold for £43. In the *Antiquary* (a monthly magazine) for February, 1880, vol. i., p. 60, there is an article by Mr. Waterton, in which he says, at page 62: 'I believe that I am within the mark when I estimate the number of printed editions of the 'Imitation' at under 4,000. It has also been translated into 46 different languages, of which I possess 33 specimens.'

Another remarkable work is 'Cancer Chronographicè incedens,' by the blind bishop Sporck, containing about 3,420 chronograms on all sorts of subjects, filling 452 pages; it is described in *Chronograms Continued*, page 427. The greatest work of the class of which I have any knowledge is by an abbot of Graffschafften; it contains above 6,500 chronograms, and is described in later pages of this present volume, where also another imitation of Thomas à Kempis will be found.





XIV.

BISHOPS AND ABBOTS.



HE title-page of a quarto tract of eighteen pages, in my possession, begins thus: 'Applausus metricus, chrono-metro, ac metro-achrosticè congratulatorius,' etc. (A congratulation by the Capucins at Bruges to Felix William Brenart on his solemn entry as seventeenth Bishop of Bruges and Chancellor of Flanders.) 'A FRATRIBVS CAPUCINIS, QUI DE FAMILIA

BRUGENSI reverentur exhibitus.' Then follows the almost unique chronogrammatic imprint—¹

BRUGIS ME PRÆLO DABAT VAN PRAET, SUB SCUTO AUSTRIACO.
i.e. Van Praet gave me to the press at Bruges, under the Austrian protection.

There is no date in figures; the chronograms make 1777. The sixteen pages which follow are replete with fanciful compositions in Latin verse, wherein chronograms are conspicuous. One poem consists of fourteen lines, yet it makes but one chronogram (here called 'chronicum simplex et unicum'); this is managed by avoiding the use of the higher numeral letters M and D, and using 108 numerals of the lesser denominations² to make the date 1777. The next poem, consisting also of fourteen lines (here explained 'singulus versus facit chronic.'), is less diffuse, for each line is a chronogram of 1777. The next two poems are of five lines, each line forming a direct and crossways compound acrostic on the name Felix, preceded by a 'logogryph' couplet, and followed by a chronogram distich. The next two are in a more simple acrostic form, followed by Leonine distichs. Then follow two other intricate acrostics on the Bishop's name and designation. Chronograms of 1777 appear on every page to the number of thirty-three; in fact, the date is nowhere given in figures.

¹ There is another of similar construction in this volume; refer to index, 'Idiota.'

² See also 'Affligen' in the index.

The fanciful compositions are not adaptable for transcribing here, but the following extracts of chronograms will not be out of place.

The City of Bruges offers a memorial in three pages of hexameter verse, bemoaning and praising the late Bishop, who died on December 22, 1775, in the twenty-second year of his reign, aged sixty-five, as thus expressed—

Sublatus Letho, numquam rediturus abivit.
 BISSENIS LUSTRIS, QUATER ANNO, AC MENSIBUS OCTO } = 1775
 PRATA¹ TERENS: ERAT UNDENO BIS PASTOR AB ANNO.
 VIGUIT, FLORUIT, MARCUIT, CADIT. = 1775
 CORPUS HUMILI INQUENS, ASCENDIT SPIRITUS ASTRA. = 1775

Then it proceeds to applaud the new Bishop, concluding thus—

Acclamat Populus; splendens utrumque *Tribunal*,
Nobilitas, *Clerus*, *Plebs* concomitantur eundem;
 Gratantur omnes, Patrem venerantur ovantes,
 Applaudunt omnes; ex cordibus ora loquuntur
Vive diu: repetunt, vivat *Brenartius*, omnes.
 BRUGENSIUM VOTA CÆLI SECUNDARUNT. = 1777

Page 6 contains this 'Apostrophe ad Illustrissimum'—

ANTISTES NOBIS STIRPS ES BRENARTIA FELIX:
 FELIX EST, TANTO PRÆSIDE, BRUGA SUIs.
 BIRRATO JURIS BELGIS QUI NATUS ATHENIS:²
 IN PUERO SUPEROS STRUXIT APOLLO FAVOS.
 UT FUERAS ALTI ASSESSOR, JURISQUE SENATOR:³
 ANTISTES FELIX, QUI BENÈ PRÆSIT, ERIS.
 JUSTITIÆ PRÆSES, PROTECTOR ES, ATQUE PATRONUS.
 PASTOR ERIS GREGIBUS STRENUUS, ATQUE POTENS.
 PRO GREGE, PRO SUPERIS NON TERRENT FRIGORA ET ÆSTUS:
 UT VERÈ PROSIS, NON GRAVAT IPSE LABOR.
 NESTOREIS ANNIS VIGEANT IN CORPORE VIREs:
 OBVENIANT ANNIS JUBILA SACRA TUIS.
 POST TIBI PERPETUO SINT JUBILA, PRÆSES, IN AXE:
 HÆC TIBI VOTA, PATER, SÆPÈ RECANTAT OVIS. } = 1777

Page 7 contains this 'Acclamatio et vota exultantis populi.' Observe Felix, the Bishop's name—

FESTA DIES LUXIT: PLAUDAT PLEBS, ATQUE SACERDOS: = 1777
 PRÆSUL ADEST FELIX, CLARUS AMORE VIR EST. = 1777
 DOCTOR ERIT MAGNUS, BRUGIS VELUT ANGELUS ALTER: = 1777
 VEL QUÆ VITANDA, AUT QUÆ FACIENDA DOCENS. = 1777
 INCENDET POPULOS QUOQUE, UT EST INCENSUS AMORE. = 1777
 SUAVITER EMULCENS PECTORA DURA SUIs. = 1777
 IS VIRTUTE DIU, ET MERITIS LUCESCAT IN ARIS, = 1777
 ATQUE FAVENTE DEO, CLARUS UBIQUE MICET. = 1777
 IN DOMINO EXULTANS PLEBS NUNC LÆTATUR APERTÈ: = 1777

¹ Alluding to his office of pastor, *quasi* a shepherd in the meadows caring for his flock.

² Meaning Louvain, which, for its learned University, was called Athens.

³ The new Bishop, Brenart, was a distinguished member of the royal senate at Mechlin.

PRÆSUL ENIM VULTU GAUDIA PLENA CREAT. = 1777
 HINC URBS, ET TOTUM VERÈ CONGAUDET OVILE: = 1777
 VIVAT HOMO, EX PLENO CORDE RECANTAT OVIS: = 1777
 O! VIR AMATE DEO, RUCTO, PER SÆCULA VIVE: = 1777
 POST QUOQUE STELLA DEO, PRÆSUL IN AXE MICA. = 1777

Subsequent pages contain fanciful compositions, to which the following chronograms are severally appended. The Bishop's name, Felix, is brought into play—

FELIX UT PHOENIX AD SIDERA DUCET OVILE: } = 1777
 GREX AIT, EN! VERUS VIR QUOQUE PASTOR ERIT. }
 PASTOR ADEST PRÆSTANS, PASCET BRENARTIUS OMNES: } = 1777
 FIT POPULO, TANTO PRÆSULE, TUA SALUS. }
 GREX PIUS APPLAUDET, CHARO QUIA PRÆSULE GAUDET; } = 1777
 VIX POTUERE TUI FERVIDIORE FRUI.¹ }
 VERSIBUS ORNETUR FELIX, LAUDETUR, AMETUR; } = 1777
 SINT TIBI FAUSTA SOLO, VIR QUOQUE VIVE POLO.¹ }

At page 12 acrostic verses display the virtues and merits of the Bishop, followed by this hexameter—

JAM DATUS E CÆLO PRÆSUL VIRTUTE REFULGET. = 1777

At page 13 the subject is continued; each virtue is indicated by some far-fetched allusion, followed by this hexameter—

BRUGENSI POPULO PRÆSUL SPLENDESCAT IN ÆVUM. = 1777

Page 14 contains a crossways acrostic of words applicable to the Bishop and his solicitude for his flock, followed by this pentameter—

FELIX HOC TEMPORE EPISCOPUS BRUGÆ DATUR. = 1777

Page 15 contains a similar and corresponding acrostic, followed by this 'chronicum'—

FELICI GUILIELMO ANTISTITI SUO GREX DABAT. = 1777

Page 16 contains hexameter and pentameter verses, preceded by this anagram on the Bishop's name—

Programma. Felix Guilielmus Brenart.

Anagramma. Mel, Sal, Lux, et Ignifer Urbi.

The verses go to prove what the anagram seems to suggest, and conclude with this couplet—

Sic *Mel*, sic *Sal*, sic *Lux*, sic erit *Ignifer Urbi*:

Omnibus, en! *Felix omnia factus* adest.

The last line is referred to 1 Cor. ix. 22, which in the Vulgate version is, 'Factus sum infirmis infirmus, ut infirmos lucrificerem; omnibus omnia factus sum, ut omnes facerem salvos.' This appears in the English Revised Version as, 'To the weak became I as weak, that I might gain the weak: I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some.' In a foot-note the words in the anagram are explained: Mel by a reference to Ezek. iii. 3; Sal applies to morals, with a reference to Matt. v. 13: 'Lux ad doctrinam pertinet'; Ignis is referred to Deut. iv. xxiv. The whole concludes with—

NUNC FELIX SPONSUS OMNIA FACTUS ADEST. = 1777

¹ A Leonine couplet.

Page 17 contains verses descriptive of the Bishop's armorial bearings, of which, however, no representation is given; of course all is suggestive of his own virtues. At the end is this 'chronicum'—

BRUGA TIBI SAPIENS RECTOR, GREGISQUE CUSTOS FIDELISSIMUS. = 1777

Page 18, the last, contains an epilogue, which finishes thus—

MUSA BREVI SUO VOTO CONCLUDIT. = 1777

SUO PATRI, PASTORI, PRÆSULI DABANT
BRUGIS FF. MINORES CAPUCINI. } = 1777

And so endeth this ingenious, handsomely-printed anonymous production, without date, except as expressed by the chronograms.



ARCHBISHOP OF MAYENCE.

LOTHARIUS FRANCISCUS, Archbishop of Mayence (or Mainz). A tract in the British Museum library, folio size, press mark 11409. h. 32. (3). has a full title-page printed in red and black as follows—

Strena.

TRES MAGNAS ET SACRAS IN SE CONTINENS TRIADES = 1703
Seu

Funiculus Cordis triplex, ruptu difficilis ;

Divinitatis tri vertici,

ENTI OMNIA CREATA TRANSCENDENTI ;

Increatæ gloriæ triculmini,

TRANSCENDENTALI ORBIS NOSTRI

ALPHA ET OMEGA ;

} = 1703

Augustissimæ trinitati, Beatitudinis nostræ

METÆ AC TRICORONIDI ;

= 1703

Deo uni-trino ; et eminentissimo . . . Lothario

Francisco, sacræ Moguntinæ sedis Archiepiscopo . . .

Domino nostro clementissimo

PIO ANIMO, CORDE SINCERO,

Strenæ loco

Oblatus, Dedicatus Consecratus,

a clientum minimo F. I. W. professo Seeligenstadiens

Anno hujus sæculi tertio, qui

DIVO CÆSARI, AVGVSTO JOSEPHO REGI,

ET IMPERIO TER FELIX FAVSTVSQVE

EVENIAT.

} = 1703

Printed at Hanover, 1703. Twenty pages are filled with acrostics, anagrams and chronograms with verses, all in Latin, in praise of the blessed triad of Jesus-Maria-Joseph ; the hierarchal triad of Clemens-Lotharius-Franciscus ; and the Austrian triad Leopoldus-Josephus-

Carolus. Accompanying each triad is a full-page representation of three flaming hearts, with laudatory words printed across them. The whole is very entangled, and any chronograms extracted from the places they occupy would be devoid of interest. The last chronogram is—

QVIA ERGO AVGVSTA	}	= 1703
AVSTRIA ERIT IN ORBE VLTIMA		
HINC		
FRONDEAT, VIVAT ATQVE VIGEAT!		



OSTEIN, BISHOP OF MAYENCE.

A TRACT, folio, pp. 44, relating to the bishopric of Mayence. The author foreshadows him who is destined to be elected as successor to the deceased Bishop, and, by means of calculations, cabalistic verses, and divination by 'lots,' discloses his name. It is hardly possible to give a condensed description of the fanciful contents of this tract, and even after a careful study it almost baffles any attempt to arrive at a full interpretation.¹ Chronograms are a marked feature, and are conspicuous on the title-page, which runs thus (the stars divide the chronograms)—

INTERROGANS	}	= 1743
VOX PLA POPVLI		
QVIS ERIT IN CAPVT ANGVLI		
S. AEDIS MOGONÆ?		
*		
EIQVE REPONENS	}	= 1743
VOX DEI		
FRANCISCVS GOTTFRIDVS IOANNES FRID:		
ANTONIVS AB OSTEIN. ¹		
*		
IN ELECTIONE ARCHIEPISCOPI MOGVNTINI	}	= 1743
PROGNOSTICO CABALISTICO		
VERIBVS EXIGVIS		
*		
Ab Eremo Augustiana Moguntinensi		
exhibitæ, anno		
QVO PATRIÆ AFFLICTÆ PATREM FERT ALIFER AXIS	}	= 1743
SPESQVE REDIT SANANS QVÆ RVIT ANTE VIRIS.		

¹ The simple fact, apart from the mysterious allusions in this tract, is that in the year 1743 Joannes Fridericus Antonius, etc., von Ostein was elected as Prince Bishop of Mayence. The name Ostein occurs again in what follows. He reigned twenty years. One cannot imagine in this concluding nineteenth century such an effusion being put forth on the appointment of a bishop, or an archbishop.

The date 1743 is thus given four times; there is no other date on the title-page. A second title introducing a chronogrammatic poem runs thus—

ELECTIO NOVI ARCHI-EPISCOPI ET. S. R. I. ARCHI-CANCELLARII PRINCIPIS ELECTORIS PER ARTIS CABALÆ VOTA QVÆ SVNT DEI ET PII POPVLI. Cui Electioni initium dabat Invocatio Spiritûs Sancti. ¹ VENI BEATE SPIRITVS MENTES DISERTAS VISITA AVGE SVPERNA GRATIÂ QVÆ TV CREASTI PECTORA. QVI DICERIS PARACLITVS ET ALTI DEI CLARITAS FONS RORANS, VIVA CHARITAS ET SPIRITVALIS VNCTIO.	}	= 1743
	}	= 1743
	}	= 1743

and so on for seven stanzas, concluding with a prayer for aid in the votes, composed in chronogram—

Oremus.

ACTIONES NOSTRAS GRATIAS ASPIRANDO PRÆVENI ET ADIV- VANDO PROSEQVERE, VT NOSTRA ORATIO ET OPERATIO A TE INCIPIAT ET IN TE FINIATVR. SVPPPLICIA NOSTRA TIBI QVÆ SVNT VOTA, VT SACRÆ ECCLESIÆ TVÆ CONFERAT PONTIFICEM TVA PIETAS QVI ET PIO IN NOS STDIO TIBI PLACITVS ET TVO POPVLO IN PIO REGIMINIS OPERE SIT OPTATVS, QVI VIVIS ET REGNAS CVM PATRE IN VNITATE SPIRITVS SANCTI DEVS P. O. S. S. A.	}	= 1743
	}	= 1743
	}	= 1743
	}	= 1743

The 'lots' which next follow are three in number; they are introduced by these words: 'Ecce per regulas artis cabalisticæ et anagrammatismi ad litteram correspondet hæc Sors problemati et augurio supra posito.' They are based on the two sentences above mentioned, but are not chronogrammatic; we therefore pass them over. They conclude by words to this effect: that, as the votes thus ascertained are unanimous, it is right to believe that the election has been guided by the Supreme Power, and therefore the newly-elected Prince-Bishop may be proclaimed—

AVDITE VOS! FRIDERICVS CAROLVS AB OSTEIN ARCHIEPISCOPVS ET PRINCEPS ELECTOR VIVAT!	}	= 1743
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¹ In imitation of the hymn *Veni Creator Spiritus*.

The election being finished, a song of rejoicing next follows in six stanzas, commencing thus :

IO TRIVMPHE! JVBILA PERSONENT!	}	= 1743
PLEBS LETA PLAVSVS CONCINE JVBILos		
EN SOLIS ELAPSI COLORES		
AVRIFERI RENITENT PRIORES		
IO TRIVMPHE! PLAVDITO CIVITAS!	}	= 1743
SPES IPSA FVLGET QVÆ PRIVS ABFVIT		
O MAGNVs OSTEIN PETRA LVXIT	}	= 1743
AC FVRIBVNDA FVGATA PVLsAT		
SOLARE TRISTIS PATRIA JVBILA	}	= 1743
OSTEIN PARENTEM PHOSPHORVS ANNvit		
NOSTRAS ET ORAS IN DeCORE,		
AXE FAVENTE, NOVO SERENAT, etc., etc.		

Passing over what remains as outside our immediate purpose, we come to the same subject continued in a laudatory effusion by the same author, 'Eremus Augustiana Moguntinensis,' with a title-page commencing thus :

ATLAS EXCELSVS	}	= 1743
GRANDI VIRTUTE SVA		
MOGVNTINOS SVFFERENS ORBES		
<i>SIVE</i>		
PETRA EXVrgENS	}	= 1743
DEVOTÆ PATRIÆ LAC ET ROREM		
PLENO IN RIVO EXVBERANS		
a tenui musa symbolizata, etc., etc.		

The Latin introductory address to the new Bishop is composed in words of extravagant adulation. The subject is arranged as effusions supposed to be spoken by the nine Muses in the Cathedral of Mayence; they are, however, too intricate for description, and too long for reproduction in these pages; the accompanying chronograms also would be devoid of interest and meaning apart from the text. The Muses having finished, the author thus proclaims the Bishop and concludes the work—

VIVAT IO PRINCEPS TER FAVSTOS MILLE PER ANNOS,	}	= 1743
VIVAT IO REPETIT SVBDITA TVRBA SONANS.		

The tract is, I believe, very rare; the total number of chronograms is sixty-six, besides the cabalas, anagrams, and other quaint peculiarities of composition and printing. There are two hexameter 'palindrome' lines worth taking note of; the same words may be read forwards and backwards :

O te Lac et ros ibit tibi, sorte caleto.

The Bishop has been alluded to as 'Petra,' the rock, able to resist dangers by land and sea, hence—

Sic orta eludes maris iram sedule atrocis.

OSTEIN TV EXVrgIS NOBIS SOLIDISSIMA PETRA	}	= 1743
QVÆ FVRIOSA FRETÎ SORTE CALENTE FVGAS.		

Another example of the election of a bishop by casting imaginary lots will be seen in my volume *Chronograms*, page 480, relating to a Bishop of Bamberg. The chronograms and other devices are very complex and ingenious.



GENTIS, BISHOP OF ANTWERP.

A TRACT in my possession, consisting of twenty-three pages, folio, bears a very full title-page, commencing: 'CONCENTUS SIVE APPLAUSUS ANAGRAMATICUS CONTEXTU CHRONO-BIBLICUS,' etc. It is an address by the 'holy quadriga' of the order of Mendicants at Antwerp to Dominicus Gentis on his inauguration as fifteenth Bishop of Antwerp, in 1749. Printed at Antwerp by the official printer 'in foro lactis sub signo Cancellorum Aureorum.' On the back of the title-page the Cardinal-bishop's armorial shield is handsomely engraved, which, with his motto, 'SINE SPINA ET UNGUE,' is made the source of much compliment and flattery. The subject is treated in Latin verse, interspersed with chronograms, anagrams, and acrostics so fanciful and intricate as to defy all attempts to describe them. There are sixty-five anagrams, and seventy-one chronograms; the last one is very singular, it stands on the last page, thus:

VOX POPULI VOX DEI.	
DIXIT...QUIA FUISTIS...ISRAEL ABSQUE DOCTORE, ET ABSQUE	} = 1749
LEGE PAX INGREDIENTI. 2 Paral., ¹ xv. 2, et seq.	
DOMINICUS GENTIS :	
(Anagramma)	
SIC GENTI OS MUNDI.	
CONSILIUM...VIR PERITUS...ERUDIVIT...SUAVIS ET	= 1749
SAPIENS...IN POPULO. Eccl. xxxvii.	
QUEM	= 1005
ERKLINIA GENUIT, JULIACUM NUTRIVIT, ORDO FOVIT	= 1738
COLONIA COLUIT, UNIVERSITAS COMPROBAVIT :	= 1425
CASANATE EXTULIT, ROMA EXALTAVIT ;	= 1232
MARIA THERESIA PROMOVIT,	= 2008
BENEDICTUS XIII. CONSECRAVIT ;	= 826
RUREMUNDA EXPECTAVIT,	= 1626
ANTVERPIA SUSCEPIT ;	= 112
QUADRIGA EVEXIT.	= 522
	<u>10494</u>

¹ The *Book of Chronicles*.—The dots [...] occasionally introduced are so in the chronogram; they indicate the omission of words; in other respects the quotations are selected from the Vulgate Version of the quoted passages.

MAXIMILIAN, ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE. 157

ATQUE HIS ITA VOVEBANT	=	17
P. P. DOMINICANI, FRANCISCANI AUGUSTINIANI, CARMELITÆ:	=	2969
DIXI.	=	512
		<u>3498</u>

I have placed in the margin the amounts made by each line of the third chronogram (which is here called chronogramma sextuplex); they make a total of 10,494—this sum, divided by six, gives the date 1749 six times repeated; in like manner the fourth makes a total of 3,498—this sum, divided by two, gives the date 1749 twice repeated. The third chronogram is a sort of epitome of the Bishop's career. The expression 'quadriga evexit' seems to mean the four religious orders named in the last line but one. The chronograms scattered throughout the pages are built up of passages from the Latin Bible, many words of the original being omitted in order to compose chronograms adapted to the allegorical style of composition which prevails on every page, and requires too much study to unravel. The tract, however, is very curious, and of great rarity.

The total number of chronograms is seventy-one, and of anagrams sixty-five.



MAXIMILIAN, ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.

A TRACT written in honour of Maximilian Henry, Archbishop and Elector of Cologne, then recently deceased, in which his life and virtues are symbolically described in Latin prose and verse by Francis Xavier Trips, printed at Honeff¹ in 1688; a copy is in the British Museum library, press-mark 4885 f., folio size. The title-page begins, 'Idea infulata virtutis reverendissimi et serenissimi gloriosæ et felicitis recordationis Maximiliani Henrici archiepiscopi et electoris Coloniensi' (with a number of other titles), composed for the occasion of his funeral with the following four chronograms. This hexameter and pentameter verse appears opposite to the title—

OMNIA TRANSIBUNT, VIVIT POST FVNERA VIRTVS,	} = 1688
ET PARIT AETERNOS, COR, SINE LABE DIES.	

The next appear appropriately in another place—
Maximilianus Henricus

DVX BOIORVM ET ARCHIPRÆSVL VBIVIS.	= 1688
CVIVS ANIMÆ SIT A DEO PAX ATQVE PERPETVA SALVS.	= 1688

Forty-five pages are filled with most flattering praise in the style

¹ Honeff, or Honnef, a pleasant village on the Rhine, about twenty-seven miles above Cologne.

generally adopted at this period; the last words are as follows, in hexameter and pentameter verse—

TRANSIT HONOS, TRANSIT FORTVNA, POTENTIA TRANSIT; } = 1688
VNICA TV VIRTVS INVIOLANDA MANES.



COUNT FRANCKENBERG, BISHOP OF MALINES.

A TRACT of twenty folio pages, in my possession, entitled 'Ludus emblematicus in scutum gentilitium . . . D Joannis Henrici comitis a Franckenberg, etc.,' a congratulation and festivities offered to him when, being Archbishop of Malines, he was made a Cardinal in 1778. Printed at Ghent. The author's name does not appear in the print, but at the end of the address to his Eminence on page 4, the place of the name is filled by asterisks, thus, *** **** * **, and what probably is the real name is added by the pen 'Klugman,' Presbyter, and at the foot of the page, 'Mechliniæ In Palatio archiepiscopali carmen hoc recitabam 1 Novemb., 1778.' The subject is treated poetically in Latin, with a version in Flemish printed on alternate pages. On the back of the title-page the Cardinal's hat and armorial shield is represented in an engraving, and they become the theme of much compliment and flattery to him. The only chronogram is on the last page, printed in black, with the date letters in red, in Latin and Flemish—

FRANCKENBERGO A PIO SEXTO PRIMÂ JUNII } = 1778
CARDINALI RENUNTIATO
Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam.

AEN FRANCKENBERG DIE PIUS VI DEN I. JUNY } = 1778
CARDINAEL VERHEFTE
Tot Meeder Eere van Godt.

i.e. To Franckenberg declared Cardinal by Pius VI. on 1st June.



HUTTEN, BISHOP OF SPIRES.

A FOLIO-SIZE pamphlet in my possession, pp. 58, has a long verbose title-page, commencing: 'Arbor Genealogica illustrissimæ stirpis L. L. Baronum ab Hutten in Stolzenberg' (to commemorate the occasion when the most reverend Franciscus Christophorus,

free Baron of Hutten, was elected Bishop of Spire, and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, on November 14, 1743). He was consecrated on May 17, in the year thus expressed at the foot of the title-page—

GRATVLANTE ET APPLAUDENTE
EX DEBITA GRATITVDINIS OBSERVANTIA
SOCIETATE IESV SPIRENSI. } = 1744

The pamphlet is full of laudatory odes in Latin, and pedigrees of the Hutten family, showing its antiquity, and the public positions held by many of its members. Chronograms are sprinkled in the pages to the total number of nineteen; this one is on page 47—

VOLENTE COELO
ET
CATHEDRALI CAPITVLO
FRANCISCVS CHRISTOPHORVS
LIBER BARO AB HVTTEN IN STOLZENBERG
PRÆSVL SPIRÆ ET PRINCEPS
EST
ELECTVS. } = 1743

VIVAT
FRANCISCVS CHRISTOPHORVS
NEO-ELECTVS EPISCOPVS
ET
IMPERII PRINCEPS!
SANVS
FLOREAT. } = 1743

The work emanates from the Jesuits at Spire. This Bishop has been the subject of other applauses, in 1724, when he became also Bishop of Würzburg, more noticeable for their chronograms than the present one (see my book *Chronograms*, 1882, pages 476, 478; and *Chronograms Continued*, 1884, page 286). He was born in 1706, and died in 1770. The pamphlet contains an engraved genealogical tree of his family commencing from Ehrenricus at Hutten, who is represented in armour as the root of the 'Arbor Genealogica,' with the date 930. The following chronogram (on page 5) relates to an event in his career in the year 935—

ARBOR HVTTENIANA
VETVSTA ET NOBILIS, VENVSTA ET FERTILIS
A POLO RIGATA,
AB EHRENREICHIO PROPAGATA,
INDIES,
EFFLORESCENS. } = 935

PERGE ARBOR, FLOREQVE DIV, STIRPS AVREA PERGE!
EXSPECTANT RAMOS QVÆLIBET ARVA TVOS. } = 1743

CONSTANTINE, ABBOT OF FULDA.

CONSTANTINE, Abbot of Fulda and Prince of the Empire, died on March 13, 1726. The portrait of him as he lay in state prior to his funeral faces the title-page of a tract in my possession which runs thus: "Memoria justi cum laudibus . . . Lob-ehr-und Leich-Predig uber den Gerechten und Zugendreichen Lebens-Wandel des hochwürdigsten . . . Constantini," etc. By Engelhard Molitor, Ord. S. Franc. Printed at Fulda, folio, pp. 50. Chronograms are scattered through the pages, composed of sentences selected from the writings of St. Augustine, St. Gregory, Cicero, Seneca, and others, also from the Bible; they indicate only the date, 1726, and while expressing an axiom or a sentiment applicable to the deceased Abbot, they do not point to any circumstances in his career. They are thus devoid of interest as chronograms, but they show how the ancient writers inadvertently provided for a modern date. There are twenty-five in all; a few examples will suffice—

NON INFVSTA MORS HABENDA EST, CVI IVSTA ET PLA VITA } = 1726
PRÆCESSERIT.

S. Aug., lib. i. de Civit.

NEC QVALI FINE, SED QVALI VITÄ FİNIAS, ATTENDET DEVS. = 1726

S. Aug., Epist. 122.

DEVs VOCAT BONOS ANTE TEMPVS, VT A LABORE LIBERENTVR. = 1726

S. Aug. de Vit. Chris.

VITA IVSTI, NON VERÒ MORS EIVs CONSPICIENDA EST. = 1726

S. Greg., 17 Moral.

DII SÆPE, QVOS MAGNIFACIVNT, EOS CITÒ A NOBIS AVFERVNT. = 1726

Eurip. in Med.

MORS TVRPIS IVSTO, QVISQVIS EST, NON POTERIT ACCIDERE. = 1726

Cicero ad Tit. Pomp.

PAVCISSIMOS INTER SAPIENTES AC PRVDENTES VIROS NON } = 1726
REPENTÈ FVNERATOS REPERIES.

Menand. apud Plut. in orat. de Consol et Exil.

VIRO IVSTO NIL DELICATIVS EST MORTE BREVI. = 1726

Quint., Declam. 17.

NIL REFERT SI DESINAS, DESINE QVOCVNQVE VOLES, SI BENE } = 1726
DESINAS.

Seneca, Epist. 77.

QVÆRE IVSTITIAM CÆTERA VERÒ ADIICIENTVR. = 1726

See Matthew vi. 33, Luke xi. 31, Vulgate.

CAPTVS EST CONSTANTINVS INCLYTVS ABBAS AC PRINCEPS } = 1726
PATRIÆ NOSTRÆ CELSISSIMVS.

PEREAT DIES ILLA, ET FIAT IN TENEBRAS, IN QVA MORTVVS } = 1726
EST CONSTANTINVS.

The words of the last chronogram are adapted from the Book of Job, iii. 3, 4, Vulgate Version.

Fulda was a very ancient abbacy until 1753, when it was raised to the dignity of an episcopal see, the Abbot becoming a Prince-Bishop,

retaining also his title of Abbot. This and other abbots and bishops of Fulda appear in a remarkable collection of tracts described in *Chronograms*, pages 505 to 532. See also *Chronograms Continued*, pages 41, 42, for Constantine's monument in Fulda Cathedral.



ABBOTS OF GRÜSSAU.

'DAS wieder lebende Grüssau' is the beginning of a verbose title-page of a thin 4to. volume in my possession, pp. 74, which at the conclusion bears this chronogram—

ES LEBE LANGE BENEDICTVS DER zVVEI
VND VIERTZIGSTE ABBT IN GRİSSAV. } = 1736

dedicated by Samuel Leopold Hahn, an official at Schweidnitz, in Silesia. Dated also 1735. It relates to the Cistercian abbey of Grüssau, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, in Silesia, when Benedictus was appointed as Abbot, the forty-second in succession. The abbey was founded in the year 1290, and suppressed in 1810; it is now used as a manufactory. The subject is put in the form of German rhyming lines and many explanatory notes. It appears that Bernardus Rosa (on the death of Abbot Andrew in 1660) was appointed as the thirty-ninth Abbot; he was a liberal benefactor to the abbey, and, according to the epitaph there, he died in 1691. Observe the playful allusion to his name Rosa; it is on page 27, in faulty printing—

EMARCUIT FLOS GRİSSOVIENSIS
OBIIIT ABBAS, ET PATER NOSTER BERNARDVS
ROSA, SİNE SPİNA.
TV, QVI TRANSİS VIATOR,
ORA PRO EO. } = 1691

i.e. The flower of Grissau has withered, our father Bernardus, a Rose without a thorn, is dead. O traveller who passeth by, do thou pray for him.

He was the means of restoring the church, as thus recorded on page 29 in hexameter and pentameter verse—

ABBAS BERNARDVS GRİSSENA VT SCEPTRA TENEBAT
HÆC SACRA PRÆCLARO TECTA DECORE BEAT. } = 1661

i.e. Abbot Bernardus, when he reigned at Grissau, blessed this sacred building with conspicuous grace.

Benedictus was the forty-second Abbot in succession, as we learn first from the title-page, and afterwards from the verses and notes which fill the volume, and which describe the festival which was held to celebrate his inauguration in 1735. At page 65 these chronograms

alluding to him appear among the verses. The first of the lines is based on a sentence in the Book of Esther (iv. 8)—

SVPPLEX ORO: ISTI PARCE DOMINE POPVLO TVO VENIENTI. = 1735
 ITA DEVOVEO BENEDICTVS SECVNDVS GRISSOVIENSIS ABBAS. = 1735
 VT BIS VIGESIMVS INVOCATIONE, ET SECVNDVS. = 1735
 He was Benedict the Second; a note on page 22 tells that Benedict the First reigned from 1554 to 1556.



JUDOCUS MAES, ABBOT OF BURSFELED.

THE notice of the monastery of Graffschafften, which appears on page 164, imparts an interest to any other circumstance connected therewith. I find in 'Antiquitates Bursfeldenses,' by John George Leuchfeld, pages 101, 102 (British Museum library, press mark 490, g. 10), that Judocus Maes was Abbot of Hubsburg, a Benedictine monastery near Halberstadt, in Saxony; he had previously been a 'professed' in the monastery of Graffschafft, and in 1705 he was the forty-first in the succession of abbots of Hubsburg. The following verses were circulated in praise of him—

HVBSBVRG LONGÆVO SVB TALI VIVAT IN ÆVO	}	= 1706
PRÆSVLE, MAGNA QVIES EST HABITVRA DIES.		
LVX EST HVBSVRGO, IODOCVS QVANDO NITESCET	}	= 1706
ECLIPSIS LVCIS NON ERIT VLLA TVÆ.		
PHCEVS VT E CÆLO, TV SIC EX MONTE NITESCES,	}	= 1706
VIVE PLANETA SOLI STELLVLA VIVE POLI.		
NON EST AVGVSTO NÆVVS DEFORMIS IN ORE,	}	= 1706
NEC LEGITVR VIVIS RVGA VETVSTA GENIS.		
IODOCVS CANVS SIT CRASSO EX CORPORE SANVS,	}	= 1706
LVSTRA SIBILLÆ VIVAQVE VINCE DEÆ.		
HIC ABBAS DIGNVS, CVR? CVNCTIS AVRE BENIGNVS	}	= 1706
CORDEQVE TV PRONVS CONSILIOQVE BONVS.		
POST FVNVS PVRO TVA LAVS TRABEETVR IN AVRO	}	= 1706
IODOCIOQVE NITET SIRMATE VISVS HONOS.		
PROVIDA PRO VOTO TIBI VT-SI TVA STAMINA CLOTHO	}	= 1706
FIXA FVTVRA NEAT, TEQVE PER ASTRA VEHAT.		
IODOCE MAES PRÆLATE VALE.	=	1706

The meaning may thus be rendered: *May Hubsburg live long under such a president, and enjoy a long period of rest. May there be light in Hubsburg when Judocus shall shine, there will be no eclipse of thy light. As is the sun in the sky, so wilt thou shine forth from the hill; live thou as a planet to the sun, as a star in the heavens. There is no unseemly blemish in thy august countenance, nor is any wrinkle to be seen in thy lively cheeks. May the hoary Judocus be strong, notwithstanding his*

stout body, and mayest thou overcome the 'lustra of the sibylline goddess.' The Abbot is worthy, why? Thou art kindly giving audience to every one. Thou art both cordial in feeling and ready with advice. After thy death thy praise will be attired in pure gold, for even now the magnificent dignity of Judocus shines in his official robe. May the provident Clotho, according to thy desire, spin firmly the future threads of thy life, as if she would thereby lift thee to the heavens. Farewell, O Abbot Judocus Maes.

The list of abbots commences with the year 1084; the name of the abbey appears under various forms of spelling, Hubsburg, Husburg, Huisburg, Hujesburg, Huseburg, Huysburg, etc., etc.



THE HEART OF ABBOT DIONYSIUS.

DIONYSIUS L'ARGENTIER, the forty-fourth abbot of Clairvaux, died at 'Aurea vallis' (Airvault in France) in 1624; his heart was brought to Clairvaux and entombed there, as recorded in the following hexameter and pentameter couplet—

ÆTHERA MENS SVPERAT L'ARGENTIER, AVREA CORPVs,
SORS TENET ET CLARÂ, COR SIBI, VALLE IACET.

} = 1624





XV.

THE ABBOT OF GRAFFSCHAFFTEN.



HERE is a more extended notice of what was but casually mentioned at page 162 *ante*. It is of a book which, up to the time of writing these words, must be regarded as the most astonishing of all known chronogrammatic productions, combined as it is with attractive bold printing. The title is as follows, filling the entire page, in black and red capital letters: 'Epigrammata Chronico-sacra, SS. Trinitati, Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto, B. Mariæ Virgini sine labe originali conceptæ, S. Josepho ejusdem B. M. V. sponso, S. P. N. Benedicto, S. Annoni abbatiae Graffschafftensis fundatori, cæterisque SS. patronis in cælo, concinnata et dedicata, a Quodam ejusdem abbatiae, ordinis S. Benedicti, professo sacerdote. Accesserunt in fine epigrammata miscellanea.—Coloniæ Agrippinæ. Sumptibus Joan. Jacobi Horst bibliopolæ. Anno Domini MDCCLXV.' There is an engraved frontispiece, of which I find no explanation in the book; it is, nevertheless, appropriate to the Benedictine Order, inasmuch as it represents the three rules of the founder—viz., Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience. The accompanying facsimile of the engraving is here introduced because of the supposed rarity of the original, although it displays no chronograms.

The discovery of this work is a curious incident in the pursuit of book-hunting, carried on through a period of many years; and in this matter I speak of the experience of my friend, the Rev. Walter Begley, and in a lesser degree of my own. A copy of the work reached us about six years ago in unbound sheets; it came from the store of a bookdealer in Germany, who knew not from whence it reached his hands, or how long it had remained in his possession tied up as a parcel. This was our first acquaintance with what we regarded as a wonderful and unique 'find,' though it was suspected, and is now proved, to be an imperfect copy, and probably for that reason it had been put aside. Two years later another bookdealer in Germany offered two copies of the same work. These were at once secured, and thus we each became possessed of one copy, both perfect, and in original paper-covered binding; we know not of the existence of another copy. Neither the frequent perusal of foreign booksellers' catalogues, nor personal acquaintance with many



(See page 164.)

foreign libraries, nor the diligent examination of bibliographies, catalogues, and other sources of information at the British Museum library and elsewhere, has thrown any light whatever on this particular book, or afforded any clue to its existence. We had great hope of assistance from one bibliography devoted to record all the published writings of members of the Benedictine Order: 'Historia Rei Literariæ Ord. S. Benedicti. Recensuit O. Legipontius. 4 vols. Augustæ Vindel., etc., 1754,' fol., by M. Ziegelbauer. Unfortunately this work was in print nine years before the date of our treasure. This led me to inquire of a member of the Order well known in his sphere of literary research; my question was carefully considered by him and his colleagues, but it led to no discovery about the book or its author. Thus, our researches having proved fruitless, we conclude that copies of the work must be most rare. It is not safe to assert that others do not exist; no search could be exhaustive, even if every monastic and university library on the Continent were examined, and every private collection overhauled. It is beyond our purpose to speculate further on the cause of this rarity; but it may be conjectured that only a few copies ever left the printer's hands, and that a conflagration may have consumed all his stock, and that there was no reprint. Such accidents have happened in England and elsewhere.

An inspection of the book is enough to establish it as the *chef d'œuvre* of chronogrammatic labour. The contents are entirely in Latin, occupying 736 quarto pages, which, with the exception of about 80, are filled with chronogrammatic hexameter and pentameter verses on various subjects and events between the years 1749 and 1764. A careful computation shows that there are in the volume 12,884 metrical lines, which, with a few prose lines, give a total of 6,515 chronograms! The title-page will admit of this translation: *Sacred chronogrammatic Epigrams to the most holy Trinity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to the Blessed Virgin Mary, conceived without original sin, to St. Joseph her husband, to the holy St. Benedict, our patron, to St. Anno, the founder of the abbey of Graffschafften, and to other patron saints in heaven; collected and dedicated by someone who is of the same abbey, a professed priest of the order of St. Benedict. To which are added at the end some miscellaneous epigrams. Printed at Cologne, at the cost of Joan. Jacobus Horst, bookseller, in the year of our Lord 1765.*

It is singular that the author of this extraordinary work should strive to conceal his name; his endeavour is partly frustrated by the official 'approbatio' and licence to print, which it was needful to obtain before going to press and to insert in the book. The author's identity is gradually exposed in this way: the dedication to Frederic, Archbishop of Cologne, printed on the back of the title-page, is signed by the letter L, near the end of a chronogram of the year 1765, 'PRO PERENNI VERÆ DEVOTIONIS TESSERA DEDICABAT —L. ABBAS GRAFFSCHAFFTENSIS.' The dedicatory address follows in eight pages of prose and chronogram verse, and immediately following it the 'Approbatio Theologorum' discloses more of the secret. It is in these words: 'Legi Manuscripta "Epigrammata Chronico-Sacra," a quodam Abbatiae Graffschafftensis, Ordinis S. Benedicti, Congregationis Cassino-Bursfeldensis Sacerdote (ut satis hinc inde proditur, in Ordine Primo, ab ipso scilicet Reverendissimo Domino LUDOVICO Abbate) concinnata: Quæ cum nihil ab

Orthodoxa fide alienum contineant, imò non solum suavi Poëseos stylo, sed et omnigena devotione atque pietate ad omnia utili abundant, typi beneficio publici Juris fieri dignissima judicavi.' [Officially signed at Deutz on September 18, 1764.] A further 'Approbatio' and 'Censura' next follow; which also praise the work highly, that it contains nothing contrary to the Catholic faith, and that pure religious instruction is conveyed through elegant poetry, calculated to recall people from the vanities of the age, etc. The author is therein again referred to by the name Ludovicus (or Lewis) the Abbot of Graffschafften. Notwithstanding these official disclosures, which he could not help publishing, the author deprecates all parade and mention of his name in the following words and chronogram verses at the end of his preface: 'Lector amice! non sis curiosus Indagator, quis Author sit Chronicorum, sufficiat tibi, quod sit Sacerdos Abbatiae Graffschafftensis sive Primus sive ultimus in Ordine, qui se vivum mortuumque Sacrificiis et precibus tuis commendat.

ORA PRO EO, ET VALE!

AVTHOREM NON QVÆRE SAGAX, PIVS VTERE LIBRO,	} = 1765
EXHAVRI DVLCEs, QVOS PARIT, ISTE FAVOS.	
SED PRECOR, EXVPERA DIVES VIRTVTIBVS ANNOS,	} = 1765
FATAQVE SI VENIVNT, LÆTVS AD ASTRA VOLA.	

i.e. Reader! my friend, be not a curious searcher as to who may be the author of the chronograms; let it suffice that he is a priest of the abbey of Graffschafften; whether he be the first or the last in rank, living or dead, he commends himself to your sacrifices and prayers. Pray for him,—farewell!

O sagacious man, seek not the author; O pious man, use the book, exhaust the sweet honeycomb which it offers. But, O rich man, I pray thee excel thy years in virtues, and when death comes ascend joyfully to the heavens.

It is pretty certain, however, from what may be gathered from the book, and particularly from the occurrence here and there of the initials 'A. G.,' and once of 'L. A. G.,' that Lewis, the Abbot of Graffschafften, was the author. It is probable, too, that other brethren there contributed some few of the 'epigrams.'

So far we have not arrived at the author's name; that, however, is made known with a near approach to certainty by a paper label on the back of my lastly acquired copy, inscribed, 'Epigrammata Lud: Gronau,' in old writing and faded ink. While accepting this as the author's name, I have failed to discover any biographical notice of a person bearing it.

The contents of the work are moral and devotional 'epigrams' (perhaps 'poems' would be the better designation). Some are descriptive of events, others are 'miscellaneous.' They are 133 in number, and run to a greater length than compositions which are generally classed as epigrams. It is explained in the author's preface that he had been for 'forty years and more' collecting epigrams, which he amplified for publication in the book, still calling them epigrams,

saying that he knew the signification of the word. Many of them are expositions of Christian faith and doctrine as taught by the Roman Church, and expounded by ancient writers and saints. There are 729 'golden' sentences from the 'De Imitatione Christi,' of which (at page 551) Joannes Gersen, Abbot of Vercelli, is designated as the author, not Thomas à Kempis, the name more familiar to modern readers; all these are turned into chronogrammatic verse couplets. Litanies and hymns from the Roman breviary are similarly treated, as also are leading circumstances in the lives of eminent saints, especially of St. Benedict, to whose Order the author belonged. To specify each would require almost an extract of the whole book; a few examples must suffice. As the first in order, I take that ancient composition, the 'Confession of our Christian faith, commonly called the creed of Saint Athanasius,' and so named in the English rubric. The Latin sentences of the creed are given, followed by a particular version thereof in chronogram by our author, and signed 'A. G.' [Abbas Graffschafftensis], making the date 1749. For example:

EPIGRAMMA PRIMUM.
MYSTERIA SS. TRINITATIS,
EX DOCTRINA S. ATHANASII EXCERPTA
VERSIBVS EXHIBENS. } = 1749
Anno 1749.

These opening verses of the Latin original accompany the chronogrammatic rendering, as, for example:

Quicumque vult saluus esse, ante omnia opus est, ut teneat Catholicam fidem:

Quam nisi quisque integram inviolatamque servaverit, absque dubio in æternum peribit.

Fides autem Catholica hæc est: ut unum Deum in Trinitate, et Trinitatem in Unitate veneremur.

Neque confundentes Personas, neque substantiam separantes, etc., etc.

QVISQVIS VIS SALVVS FIERI, SINE LABE VETVSTÆ } = 1749
AC DIVÆ FIDEI SENSU TENENDA TENE:
QVÆ NISI CREDIDERIS, VEL VT INVIOATA RESERVES, } = 1749
IGNI PERPETVO PRÆDA SVPIA RVES.
TRES SVNT PERSONÆ, DEVS EST HIC TRINVS ET VNVS, } = 1749
VNVS ADORATVR: SIC TENET VNA FIDES.
PERSONAS NEQVE CONFVNDAS: SVBSTANTIA SIMPLEX } = 1749
VERAQVE PERSONIS EST, LATET VNA TRIBVS.

Etc., etc.

At page 183 there is a prayer for peace, with an introduction in cabala form, which gives the date 1757, the second year of the Seven Years' War. The key is found in the vowels, which stand for figures according to their natural order. By adding together the sums thus made by each word the date is arrived at. This is a very unusual kind

of chronogram, if that word can be so applied.¹ The following are characteristic extracts :

EPIGRAMMA XXXIII.

Populorum votis accommodatum. Anno finiente, 1757.

1. 1 2. 4 3 2. 3. 32 5. 4 3. 531. 4. 2. 135.
Da pacem Domine in diebus nostris, quia non est alius,
53. 5 2. 4. 4 3. 33. 5. 25. 4 2. 1 2.
qui pugnet pro nobis nisi tu Deus noster. Amen!

ASPICE VOTA DEVs, POPVLVs QVÆ FVNDIT VBIQVE, QVI NOBIS SOLVs NOSTRA PETITA DABIS.	} = 1757
IANVA CLAVDATVR IANI, SAT PRATA BIBERVNT SANGVINIS EFFVSI: PAX MALÈ RVPTA FAVE.	
PAX OPTANDA VENI, VOTISQVE FAVETO BONORVM, NON VLTRA FVSO PRATA CRVORE FLVANT. Etc.	} = 1757
PLANXERVNT, PLANGVNT TRISTES SVA PIGNORA MATRES, QVÆ RAPVIT BELLI DIRVs VBIQVE RIGOR.	} = 1757
PLANGIT VTERQVE STATVs, PLANGIT CVM CIVE COLONVs, ET CRESCENS IVVENIS PLANGIT ET IPSE SENEX.	
HOSTIS VBIQVE FVRENS DENVDAT FRVGIbVs AGROS, HOSTIBVs EXOSIS SPICA DECORA RVIT.	} = 1757
OPPIDA VASTANTVR, VIX VLLI PARCITVR VRBI, PRESSVRÀ PATRIÆ GENS PERONVSTA GEMIT.	
TEMPLAQVE LÆDVNTVR, TVÆ VIX HOSTIBVs ARÆ: NONNE PROFANANTVR VASA FVRORE SACRA?	} = 1757
CONSVLIT ALMA SVO PRÆSENS VIX VIRGO PVDORI, NÏ FVGIAT, PERIIT VIRGINITATIS HONOR.	
DEVOTVs SEXVs NON EST SECVRVs AB HOSTE, IS PATITVR CASVs MARTE FVRENTE SVOS.	} = 1757
PARCE DEVs POPVLIS, TVA SVNT HÆC IVSTA FLAGELLA, SED POPVLVs SVPPLEX VoCE PRECANTE ROGAT.	} = 1757
SÏ TVVs HÏC POPVLVs PECCAVIT, PARCE PRECANTI, TV POPVLI MISERENS NOXIA BELLA FVGA.	
O DEVs IN VIRTUTE TVÀ PAX FIAT VBIQVE! PLEBS TIBI FVNESTO SVPPlicAT ORE GEMENS:	} = 1757
MVCRO RVBENS TOTIES VAGINÆ RESTITVATVR, ET STABILIS POPVLOS PAX REDIVIVA BEET.	

The following 'epigram' (at page 584) was also composed by the Abbot whilst he was in refuge at Marienthal. It begins:

¹ The author introduces the same prayer at pp. 327 and 374 of the book for two other dates. The key to this cabala will be found at another page of this volume—consult the index under 'Treves.'

EPIGRAMMA XCIX.

PLORATVS DEVOTVS EX PATRIA FVGITIVI,
ET IN MARIE VALLE EXVLIS A.G.¹ } = 1762
Anno 1762. 24 Septemb.

EXVL EGO VENIO, VALLIS VENERANDA MARIE!
EXVLIS ET TRISTIS VOTA VIRAGO TENE! } = 1762
VIRGO DEI GENITRIX! QVIS TE NON SERVVS AMARET?
SVAVIS ES AFFECTV SANCTA VIRAGO TVO. } = 1762
EXVL EGO VENIO FEDO FVGITIVVS AB HOSTE,
SIS FAMVLI CVSTOS VIRGO BEATA TVI. } = 1762
EX CÆLIS MATER FLENTI SVCCVRRE CLIENTI:
HEV! FVRIT HOSTIS ATROX, CLAVSTRA FVRORE QVATIT. } = 1762
VIRGO TVO VVLTV, PRÆSENS PETO, RESPICE SERVVM,
E TRIBVLIS TANTIS DIVA PATRONA IVVA! } = 1762
SERVVS VBIQVE GEMO, PRÆSENS SVSPIRIA FVND0:
VOTA TVI SERVI CONSCIA VIRGO FOVE! } = 1762
DIVA DEI GENITRIX SERVI TV SVSCIPE VOTA,
AC SERVO, QVÆSO, DIVA PATRONA FAVE! } = 1762
VERA DEI GENITRIX MIRÂ VIRTUTE NITESCIS;
QVIS VIVENS CAPIET PVRA TRIBVTA SATIS? } = 1762
Ô DVLCIS VIRGO, QVANTI TVA DONA FAVORIS!
EX TE, VIRGO, SATIS DIVA FLVENTA FAVENT. } = 1762

The Abbot proceeds further with his prayer in somewhat playful allusion to Marienthal, the valley of his exile, mentioned in the prefatory sentence, and concludes thus (on page 585)—

HÆC È CORDE TVI SERVI NOVA VOTA RESVRGVNT:
DIVA DEI GENITRIX ARA FAVORIS AVE! } = 1762

A selection from the Psalms of David, in the Latin version, fills many pages with the same turned into chronogram verses on opposite pages. For example, the following is from page 241; it points to the Abbot's apprehensions for the fate of his monastery during a time of war and tumult in Germany—the 'Seven Years' War.' All the chronograms make the year 1759. For example—

PSALMUM VI. CARMINE CHRONICO CONTINENS. ANNO 1759.

1. Domine ne in furore tuo arguas me, neque in ira tua corripas me.	1. ABSQVE FVRORE TVO DEVS ARGVE, CORRIPE SERVVM, NE, PRECOR, IN NOXAS SÆVIOR IRA FVRAT.	} = 1759
2. Miserere mei Domine, quoniam infirmus sum.	2. SPIRITVS ÆGROTANS EXCVSSIS VIRIBVS ALGET, SED LVTEI SERVI TV MISERERE TVI.	
3. Sana me Domine, quoniam contur- bata sunt ossa mea.	3. TV DEVS ERGO TVO TVA PHAR- MACA PORRIGE SERVO, NIL TVRBATA SVIS NEXIBVS OSSA VALENT.	} = 1759

¹ These are the initials of Abbas Graffschafftensis.

- | | | |
|---|--|--------|
| 4. Et anima mea turbata est valdè, sed tu Domine usque quò? | 4. HEV! TVRBATA SVO QVATITVR
MENS CONSCIA NÆVO!
AH INFENSVS ERIS QVÒ DEVS
VSQVE REO? | = 1759 |
| 5. Convertere Domine, et eripe animam meam. | 5. ARCVS LAXETVR, NON FVNDANT
TELA FVROREM,
SPIRITVS VT TVTVS SIT BONI-
TATE TVÀ: | = 1759 |
| 6. Salvum me fac, propter misericordiam tuam. | 6. EX VIRTUTE TVÀ FAVEANT BONA
SCVTA SALVTIS
SERVO, SALVVS ERIT TE MISER-
ENTE DEO. | = 1759 |
| 7. Quoniam non est in morte, qui memor sit tui. | 7. VIX ERIT VLLVS HOMO, QVI
POST DATA FATA REVOLVENS
INTER LETHÆAS TE VENERETVR
AQVAS. | = 1759 |
| 8. In inferno autem quis confitebitur tibi? | 8. SED QVIS IN INFERNO LAVDIS
TIBI TEXET HONORES?
NVLLVS VBI LAVDIS VERA
TRIBVTA FERET. | = 1759 |
| 9. Laboravi in gemitu meo. | 9. VSQVE LABORAVI SINGVLTI BVVS
ÆTHERA PVLSANS,
EXTENSÂ DEXTRÂ PLORO PIÈQVE
GEMO. | = 1759 |
| 10. Lavabo per singulas noctes lectum meum, lachrymis meis stratum meum rigabo. | 10. LVNA SVAS QVOTIES VOLVET
SINVOSA QVADRIGAS,
VOTIVO FLETU STRATA LAVABO
MEA. | = 1759 |
| 11. Turbatus est a furore oculus meus. | 11. LVMINA SVNT VERÈ IVSTO TVR-
BATA FVRORE:
O DEVS! A FLETU NON FVIT
VLLA QVIES. | = 1759 |
| 12. Inveteravi inter omnes inimicos meos. | 12. PRÒ DOLOR INSENI VELVT
HOSTES INTER INIQVOS,
IVRATI VELVTI QVI MEA FATA
VOLVNT. | = 1759 |
| 13. Discedite a me omnes, qui operamini iniquitatem: | 13. PRÒ! FVGIAINT OMNES EXOSIS
FRAVDIBVS HOSTES,
A VVLTV SVBITÒ TVRBA SCE-
LESTA FVGE! | = 1759 |
| 14. Quoniam exaudivit Dominus vocem fletus mei. | 14. EXAUDIRE DEO PLACVIT SVS-
PIRIA FLETVS,
QVÆ PRONO SERVVS FVDERAT
ORE REVVS. | = 1759 |

- | | | |
|--|--|--------|
| 15. Exaudivit Dominus
deprecationem
meam, Dominus
orationem meam
suscepit. | 15. VOTA PRECESQVE DEVS SERVI
RESPEXIT AB ÆTHRA,
SVSCEPIT SERVI VOTA PROFVNDAS
DEVs. | = 1759 |
| 16. Erubescant et con-
turbentur vehe-
menter omnes ini-
mici mei ; | 16. HOSTES TVRBENTVR, SVFFVNDAN-
TVRQVE RVBORE,
QVI MIHI PVGNACES NOXIA
BELLA PARANT. | = 1759 |
| 17. Convertantur et eru-
bescant valdè
velociter. | 17. OMNES VERTANTVR, QVI SPICVLA
DJIRA VIBRABANT,
ET SVBEAT VELOX ORA SVPERBA
RVBOR. | = 1759 |

At page 459 the author gives an imitation, in his adopted hexameter and pentameter verse, of Thomas à Kempis' 'De Imitatione Christi,' already noticed at pages 59 and 147 of this present volume. Here are the first four pages, 42 couplets out of 79—

EPIGRAMMA XCIV.

Sententias selectas, ex
Libro primo de Imitatione Christi,
ejusdem venerabilis abbatis,
Carmine Chronico reddens. Anno 1762.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. OMNIA SVNT ORBIS VANIS OBNOXIA FVCIS,
EXVPERAT QVÆVIS VITA SACRATA DEO. | = 1762 |
| 2. EST VANVM, RVTILAS EX VNDIS QVÆRERE GAZAS,
SVNT BONA, QVÆ PEREVNT ATQVE VALORE CARENT. | = 1762 |
| 3. EST VANVM, VANI TITVLOS SI QVÆRIS HONORIS,
EXCELSIQVE STATVS DONA SVPERBA TVI. | = 1762 |
| 4. EST VANVM, FLVXÆ CARNIS SI FÆDA VOLVPTAS
IN VOTIS FVERIT PÆNA PROPINQVA GRAVIS. | = 1762 |
| 5. EST VERÈ VANVM, LONGÆVÆ SÆCVLA VITÆ
EXOPTARE: STVDE VIVERE SERVE BENE. | = 1762 |
| 6. EST VANVM, VITÆ PRÆSENTIS TEXERE CVRAS:
HIC VIVENS VIDEAS FATA FVTVRA TIBI. | = 1762 |
| 7. EST VANVM, TACITAS NVGAS IN FINE FVGACES
QVÆRERE, PERPETVIS VIX STVDVISSE BONIS. | = 1762 |
| 8. TV VERÈ FAVSTVS, SI VIVVS NITERIS ESSE,
IN MORTIS LVCTA QVALIS ADESSE VOVES. | = 1762 |
| 9. SERVE DEI VIVAS, VENIENTIS MORTIS IN HORA
VT PIVS EXVLTES, ET PROCVL ESTO PAVOR. | = 1762 |
| 10. DISCE MORI VANIS, TE NVGIS EXVE FRATER,
ET CHRISTO VIVAS: VITA FVTVRA FAVET. | = 1762 |
| 11. NVNC VIVENS DISCAS BENE SPERNERE QVÆQVE CADVCA,
TVNC VIVES CHRISTO IVNCTIOR IPSE TVO. | = 1762 |
| 12. TV TIBI PERMVLTOS CVR VOLVIS NESTORIS ANNOS?
AH VITÆ NOSTRÆ VIX FAVET VNA DIES. | = 1762 |

- | | | |
|--|---|--------|
| 13. VIVERE VANA DIV PLVRES SPES VSQVE FEFELLIT,
EX INSPERATO MORS TVLIT IPSA VIROS. | } | = 1762 |
| 14. QVANDO FAVET TEMPVS VENIENTIS AB AXE SALVTIS,
TV TIBI CONTINVAS QVÆRE SALVTIS OPES. | | |
| 15. MVNERA NON QVÆRAS, NISI QVÆ SVNT PLENA SALVTIS,
VNIVSQVE DEI CVRA SIT VNA TVI. | } | = 1762 |
| 16. ILLVC MITTE PRECES, PRECIBVS CONIVNCTA VOVETO
VOTA, QVIBVS SALVVS SPIRITVS ASTRA LEGAT. | | |
| 17. HIC MELIVS VIVENS NOXAS PVRGARE STVDEBIS,
VEL POST PÆNA NOVIS IGNIBVS VRET EAS. | } | = 1762 |
| 18. IGNIS EDAX SÆVÈQVE FVRENS PECCATA VORABIT,
QVÆ NISI TV FVGIAS, IRA FVTVRA MANET. | | |
| 19. SI PECCAS OCVLIS, OCVLI TORMENTA SVBIVNT,
SI TACTV, TACTVS: STYX FVRIT IGNE FEROX. | } | = 1762 |
| 20. LVXVRIOSVS IBI PICEO PERFVNDITVR IGNE,
FÆDVS ET A STYGIO SVLPHVRE POTVS ADEST. | | |
| 21. IGNAVVS LVGET DIVTVRNIS IGNIBVS VSTVS,
LVRCONESQVE SITIS TORQVET ET ATRA FAMES. | } | = 1762 |
| 22. INVIDIOSVS VBI, CANIS VT FVRIOSVS, HABETVR,
BVBO VELVT MÆRENS IGNE STREPENTE LVET. | | |
| 23. CONFVNDENTVR IBI FVRIBVNDÆ FRONTE SVPERBI,
TOSTVS AVARVS IBI FVNIBVS ARCTVS ADEST. | } | = 1762 |
| 24. TVNC EXVLTABIT DEVOTVS DOTE BEATVS,
EXLEX TRISTITIÆ PROPRIA SIGNA DABIT. | | |
| 25. TVNC AFFLICTA CARO PLVS EXVLTARE VALEBIT,
SED NON GAVDET IBI SVAVIBVS AVCTA CIBIS. | } | = 1762 |
| 26. TVNC HABITVS VILIS RVTILO FVLGORE CORVSCET,
PVRPVRA TVNC VILI FVSCA NIGRORE MANET. | | |
| 27. TVNC CASA SEXCENTIS CLARESCET LAVDIBVS VNA,
AVLA SED AVRATO TEXTA FAVORE LVET. | } | = 1762 |
| 28. TVNC PLVS SERVILES PATIENTIA VERA IVVABIT,
NON ITA VANE TVOS MVNDE IVVARE POTES. | | |
| 29. FAVSTA BRAVIA FERET SIMPLEX, QVI CVRVVS OBEDIT,
NON ASTVTVS IBI LÆTA BRAVIA GERET. | } | = 1762 |
| 30. EX PVRA TVNC MENTE TVÆ NOVA GAVDIA SVRGENT,
QVÆ NON EX LIBRO PRÆLEGET ARTE SOPHVS. | | |
| 31. TVNC QVI DIVITIAS SPREVIT, PAVPERQVE REMANSIT,
EXVPERAT VANAS, QVAS SACRAT ORBIS, OPES. | } | = 1762 |
| 32. DEVOTVS TVNC ISTA FERES SOLATIA VITÆ,
QVÆ NON EX EPVLIS PINGVIBVS HAVRIT HOMO. | | |
| 33. GAVDEBISQVE, TVÆ SERVATA SILENTIA LINGVÆ,
RABVLA LAXA NEQVIT GAVDIA IVSTA DARE. | } | = 1762 |
| 34. TVNC VIRTVTIS OPVS RADIORVM SORTI VALEBIT,
NON ITA SVNT PHALERIS VERBA VENVSTA TVIS. | | |
| 35. ARDVA VITA GRAVI VEXATA RIGORE VALEBIT;
NON SIC, QVÆ MAGNVS VINA PHANÆVS ¹ ALIT. | } | = 1762 |

¹ A mountain in the island of Chios productive of a delicious wine.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------|
| 36. DIVA BREVES VITÆ VEXAS PATIENTIA VINCAT,
VT SALVVS FIAS A GRAVIORE MALO. | } | = 1762 |
| 37. SI TVA NVNC VIRTVS NEQVEAT SVFFERRE FAVILLAM,
PERPETVOS, QVID ERIT, SVSTINVISSE ROGOS? | | |
| 38. HIC TENVI QVANDO VEXA TE PASSIO VINCI,
O QVID AGES, QVANDO STYX RABIOSA FVRET? | } | = 1762 |
| 39. VTRAQVE VIX ORBIS DVRRANT ET GAVDIA CHRISTI,
HÆC QVIA VERA PATENT, VANA SED ORBIS ERVNT. | | |
| 40. SI TV VIXISSES NVNC PLENVS HONORIBVS ORBIS,
IPSE VOLVPTATVM FEDA FIGVRA FORES: | } | = 1762 |
| 41. QVID TIBI PRODESSET VITÆ TVA NEXA VOLVPTAS,
QVANDO TVÆ VITÆ FILA RECISA RVNT? | | |
| 42. OMNIA VANA SVIS ERGO SVNT NIXA RVINIS,
PRÆTER VIVENTI CVNCTA VOVERE DEO. Etc., etc. | } | = 1762 |
| | | |

The 'miscellaneous' epigrams are added as an appendix after page 627, with a separate pagination; they are alluded to in the 'dedication' already quoted. The title-page is as follows: 'I. H. S. Epigrammata chronico-miscellanea, quæ pro diversitate temporum MUSA RELIGIOSA, Ducatus Westphaliæ, Archi-Dioecesis Coloniensis, inter Angariæ Montes in Valle Declivi abbatiæ Graffschafftensis habitans horis vacuis, concepit, et peperit, Colonia, Ex officina Horstiana. 1765.' The epigrams are all in hexameter and pentameter verse, and are included in the total number already mentioned. In construction they resemble those in the preceding part of the work, though with greater variety. Some of the subjects may be mentioned: Three months' severe winter weather, from the beginning of January to the end of March, when sudden fine weather caused luxuriant growth of vegetation, in 1755; heavy falls of snow in the following May brought destruction; the terrible earthquake at Lisbon on November 1, 1755, is described; peace is enjoyed after the war in 1756; a birthday ode to the Empress Maria Theresa; an ode to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria; an ode to commemorate the recovery of the Archduke Joseph of Austria from an illness of pustules; another to narrate how the abbey of Graffschafften was, during the war, put under excessive contribution, to be paid to the enemy within fourteen days; the abbot seeks refuge in the woods on May 15, 1759; the battle of Maxen, when 15,000 Prussians and three generals were taken prisoners on November 21, 1759; on the election of Maximilian Frederic to the archbishopric of Cologne; the abbot for the fourth time flies to a sylvan retreat in 1762; intense heat prevailed throughout May and until June 8. These and other poems to the number of thirty fill the appendix; all are composed in chronogram. As an example, here is the last-mentioned one—

EPIGRAMMA XXIII.

Calor intensus per totum Majum usque
ad 8vam Junii. Anno 1762.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------|
| QVIS CALOR EXVRENS ÆSTV NOVA GRAMINA TORRET,
VIRIBVS VT PRIVET FLORIDA PRATA SVIS? | } | = 1762 |
| | | |

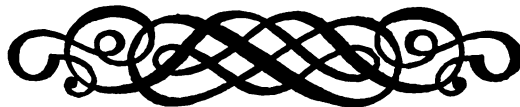
EXVRIT MAIVS FETVS NVNC FRVGIBVS AGROS:	}	=
SIRIVS ¹ ÆSTIVAS PANDIT AB AXE FACES. ²	}	
SIRIVS AVGVSTO POTIVS QVIA CONVENIT APTÈ,	}	= 1762
CVR TENERO MAIO NOXIVS ESSE STVDET?	}	
MAIVS AB AVSTERIS INNVBILVS IGNIBVS ARDET,	}	= 1762
ORTVS ET EXVSTOS ÆSTVS HIVLCAT AGROS.	}	
GNARA CERES FRVGVM GENITRIX ARDORE RVBESCIT:	}	= 1762
EXHAVRIT PARTVS SIRIVS IGNE NOVOS.	}	
DICTA CERES CALIDÀ FEBRÌ PROSTRATA FATISCIT	}	= 1762
HINC PLORAT SEGETES, IGNE CALENTE, SVAS.	}	
ÆGRA CERES SIBVNDÀ GEMIT, PLVVIASQVE FVTVRAS	}	= 1762
EXPETIT, VT VIRÈS LASSA RIGARE QVEAT.	}	
FLORA VENVSTA SIT PLVVIAS, SITIVNTQVE NAPÆÆ:	}	= 1762
EXTINGVIT NYMPHAS ARDOR ACVTVS EAS.	}	
EFFVNDAT PLENAS PLVVIVS AQVARIUS ³ VRNAS,	}	= 1762
AC PROMPTVS FOVEAT RVRA FAVORE SVO.	}	
EFFLVXIT MAIVS, PRÆSENS NVNC IVNIVS ARDET,	}	= 1762
ET ROGAT, VT RIVIS ARVA RIGATA FLVANT.	}	
The following 'Epiphonema' terminates the volume—		
OMNIBVS IN REBVS FINIS SIT TRINVS ET VNVS,	}	= 1764
QVI DEVS EST VERVS, QVI BENE CVNCTA REGIT.	}	
QVI BONITATE DEVS GRESSVS ACTVSQVE GVBERNET,	}	= 1764
VT VITÆ CVRSVS SIT BENE TVTVS. AMEN!	}	
DEO PATRI, ET FILIO, AC SPIRITVI SANCTO	}	= 1764
SIT SEMPER ET SINE FINE HONOR.	}	

The varied contents of the book would lead to more extended extracts; even they would but imperfectly represent the scope of the work, which is as full of pious teaching as it is of commendable chronograms. The dates marked by the chronograms are generally those of events of varied importance in the time of the Abbot Ludovicus, affording employment of leisure time in his peaceful days, as well as a recreation for him in the days of his exile during the Seven Years' War. I have not discovered any memoir of the abbot or any other work from his pen; doubtless he wrote much besides. The abbey is mentioned in Migne's 'Encyclopédie Théologique,' vol. xvi.; and in 'Des Abbayes et Monastères,' col. 350, to this effect: 'Graffschafft, an abbey of the Benedictine Order in Westphalia, among the hills in the diocese of Cologne. Founded by Saint Anno, Archbishop of Cologne, about 1072. A monastery celebrated for its learning and science.'

¹ Sirius, Hunds-Stern, causare solet calorem maximum.

² This chronogram is faulty, *in orig.* it makes 1767.

³ Aquarius, signum zodiaci, cui attribuuntur pluviae.





XVI.

THE SACRAMENT MIRACLE.



THE Sacrament miracle is an ever-enduring subject among the inhabitants of Belgium, and it has given rise to an immense number of chronograms. A reference to the indexes of *Chronograms* and *Chronograms Continued* will in some degree confirm this remark, and will also lead to some explanations of the event which need not be repeated here. My last acquisition in the literature of the subject is a work which describes in the Flemish language a commemorative festival held in 1770, at the collegiate and parochial church of St. Gudule, at Brussels, four hundred years after the robbery of the sacred Hosts. The work is entitled: 'Vier-honderd-jaerig jubilé van het Hoog-weerdig en alderheyligste Sacrament van Mirakel,' etc. By Pater F. J. De Broeck. Printed at Brussels, 1770. Two vols., 8vo., pp. 384 and 309. The first volume has an engraved frontispiece, and twelve indifferent illustrations in the letter-press. I cannot find a copy in the British Museum Library.

There are 112 chronograms in the two volumes—viz., 90 in Latin and 22 in Flemish—all making the date 1770. Many of them would be uninteresting apart from the text; they mostly relate to the event so often described, but not numerically, to the historical or legendary date of it. The following selection will suffice as examples. But, first, we must notice two ingenious anagrams, composed each of 140 letters, on the 'Programma,' composed of words culled from the Gospels (Vulgate version, St. Matt. xxvi. 26, 28; St. Mark xiv. 22, 24; St. Luke xxii. 19, 20; St. John vi. 54-57), which support the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation.¹ Observe that the component letters of the words when otherwise arranged compose the two anagrams without any omission or substitution; the first concisely alludes to the sacrilege committed by the Jews who stole the Hosts, the second hurls a rebuke against Luther and Calvin for holding a doctrine contrary to the Romish. This cannot be held as proof one way or another; the same letters of the 'programma' might be arranged to express something quite different from either doctrine.

¹ See chapter xi., pp. 260-282, of vol. ii. of the work under notice.

These anagrams follow immediately after the dedication ('op-dragt') on pages xiv, xv—

Programma.

Hoc est enim corpus meum. Hic est enim calix sanguinis mei, novi et æterni Testamenti, mysterium fidei, qui pro vobis et pro multis effundetur in remissionem peccatorum.

The same letters compose this

Anagramma.

Ecce continuum hic est miraculum. Judæi, non sine pretio, impiissimè tres hostias confoderunt. Sanguis per terram effluxit. Mementote, vobisque Jesum intimè imprimite.

The same letters of the programma compose also a rebuke to Luther and Calvin—

Luthere non est panis; Calvine non est rei figura. Est corpus Dei Optimi Maximi, effusè semetipsum mihi communicantis in cibum. Nosce, quo ritu et mysterio te reum redemit.

The chronograms were mostly displayed among the temporary decorations, as usual at public festivals. The following are selected examples—

Vol. i., 12. EUCHARISTIA IN SIGNIS SPIRITUALIS MEDICINA; = 1770
'T BLOET VAN JESUS CHRISTUS IS MEDECYN = 1770

(The letter Y is to be counted as = 2; it is so in most Dutch chronograms.)

Page 15. VENITE AD ME, QUI LABORATIS, AC ONERATI ESTIS, ET EGO RECREABO VOS. = 1770

Page 51. DIVENDITUR JUDÆIS CÆLI CREATOR. = 1770

A QUADRINGENTIS ANNIS SACRILEGUS JOANNES VAN LOVEN E SACELLO SANCTÆ CATHARINÆ BRUXELLIS, IN NOCTE FRACTIS IN FENESTRA VITRIS, RAPUIT BIS QUATUOR ET OCTO CONSECRATAS HOSTIAS. = 1770

Page 65. EX TEMPO SANCTÆ CATHARINÆ JOANNES DEI HOSTIAS RAPTAVIT. = 1770

Page 89. IPSE EUCHARISTICUS A PERFIDIS BLASPHEMATUR. = 1770

Page 134. INTERFECTO JONATHA, VIDUA ET NATUS EJUS VENÈRE BRUXELLAS, ET CONSECRATAS HOSTIAS PORREXERUNT JUDÆIS ILLIC CONGREGATIS. = 1770

Page 189. IN SACRAMENTI HOSTIIS VERE COLITUR DEUS. = 1770

Page 191. EX QUIBUS CONSECRATIS HOSTIIS, PUGIONIBUS TRANSFIXIS ABUNDANTER GUTTÆ SANGUINIS EMANUNT. = 1770

Page 304. JUDICANT, PUNIUNT INSIGNES MALEFACTORES. = 1770

Page 342. SACRILEGOS JUDÆOS IGNIS TERRENU CONSUMPSIT. = 1770

NUNC REI INCENDIUM INFERNALE SENTIUNT. = 1770

These two chronograms allude to the punishment of the offending Jews by burning.

Vol. ii., page 13. IN HOSTIA VENERABILIS SACRAMENTI ABSCONSUS DEUS. = 1770

CIBUS PINGUIS, ET DELICIÆ REGUM;	=	1770
AUSTRIADUM ¹ PERENNIS GLORIA AC VICTORIA.	=	1770
Page 30. MIRACULOSUS DEUS IN SACRIS HOSTIIS:	=	1770
ECCE QUAM BONUS POPULO DEUS!	=	1770
DIVINA HÆC MAJESTAS A NOBILIBUS CORONATUR.	=	1770
Page 39. TRIBUS HOSTIIS CONCLUDITUR OMNIPOTENS.	=	1770
LAUDATE EUM IN TRIBUS CONSECRATIS HOSTIIS.	=	1770
Page 130. HÆRETICI INSTRUMENTA DIABOLICA FUERUNT.	=	1770
Page 160. HÆRETICI SUNT VERÈ DEI, REGIS, ATQUE LEGIS		
CONTEMPTORES.	=	1770
Page 214. PENITUS DEBELLASTI SALVATOR INIMICOS TUOS;	=	1770
ULTOR DEUS FECISTI MIRABILIA SOLUS!	=	1770
ITA HÆRETICI, REBELLES DEO, HUMILIABUNTUR.	=	1770
Page 259. MIRABILIS EUCHARISTICUS DEUS,	=	1770
CHRISTUS PIÈ ADORATUR IN VENERABILI SACRAMENTO.	=	1770
IN SACRA HOSTIA CHRISTUS LATET, MUNDI VITA.	=	1770
Page 282. HÆRETICUS UTI CANIS LATRABIT; MORDERE		
VERO NON POTERIT.	=	1770
EUCHARISTIÆ DE HÆRETICIS PLANE TRIUMPHUS,	=	1770
AC BRUXELLARUM SPLENDOR.	=	1770
Page 297. The next alludes to the finding of the 'Hosts' un-		
decayed, where they had been hidden for four hundred years, as appears		
in the narrative— <i>i.e.</i> , four hundred years before the time of the festival		
in 1770—		
ADORO TE DEVOTÈ ABSCONSA DEITAS,	} =	1770
SUB PANIS SPECIE, JESU LATITAS.		
QUADRINGENTIS SÆCULIS INCORRUPTÆ MANENT HOSTIÆ.	=	1770
According to the history, three Jews who were implicated in the robbery and desecration were burnt at the stake, as represented in the engraving at vol. i., page 306. The three stolen 'Hosts,' or wafers, were recovered from the robbers, and at a subsequent time of tumult were hidden away for safety among the rafters of the roof of St. Gudule's Church, in a place known only to one person, on whose death the secret was lost. The same 'Hosts,' showing the marks of desecration, are still preserved at the church, and are held in great veneration. They are figured on an engraving in vol. ii.		



CORPUS CHRISTI.

THIS is the subject of a tract in a series of religious poems, mostly in German, in honour of St. Thomas Aquinas, who in 1262 drew up a service to be used when the Pope declared the universal

¹ Alluding to the Emperor, the Austrian Sovereign of the Netherlands.

observance of the Corpus Christi festival. Chronograms in Latin appear on nearly every page; many of them apply to the saint. These are especially personal to him; the first only marks his own date—

THOMAS, IVBAR AQVINATICVS NASCITVR. = 1224
 DIVVS ECCLESIAE DOCTOR AQVINATICO, ANGELICVS IN } = 1710
 VITA LVX NOVA VRBIS ET ORBIS. Io!
 THOMAS CHRISTI TRANSVBSTANTIATI ACRI DEFENSOR. = 1710
 Io! THOMAS DECOR, ET IVBAR CASTITATIS INGENS. = 1710

The total number of chronograms is sixty-three, of which four only are in German. The tract is composed with much care, though the immediate occasion for it does not appear. It is very rare; the only copy I know of belongs to the Rev. W. Begley.



A tract, pp. 42, 4to., by Sebastian Neimeir, printed at Munich, 1710, is chiefly a panegyric on St. Thomas Aquinas, the 'angelic doctor.' The words which occupy the page preceding the title are printed so as to represent in outline the form of a pyx or monstrance, bearing the engraved mark ☉, the 'Salutaris Hostia,' in the centre; the words indicating that purpose and meaning form five chronograms of the date 1710. The title-page begins thus—

CHRONOGRAPHICUM.

APPLAVSVS EVCHARISTICO-FESTIVVS,
 CHRISTO IESV DEO TRANSVBSTANTIATO, } = 1710
 A DOCTORE ANGELICO EIVS VERO ZELATORE PIÈ INTONATVS.
 The title continues on in German to explain the purpose of the work, its application to the festival of Corpus Christi, and the help originally rendered by the saint at the institution of that festival in 1262-64. The authorship and the imprint of the book thus appear at the conclusion of the title-page—
 A SACRAMENTI EVCHARISTIAE INDIGNO PRESBYTERO, = 1710
 ACCEDENTE APPROBATIONE ET PERMISSIONE SVPERIORIS. = 1710
 DATÆ TYPIS È OFFICINA MONACENSÌ STRAVBIANA. = 1710
 And at the end of the dedication the author signs his name as—
 P. SEBASTIANVS NEIMEIR, PRÆDICATOR } = 1710
 CASTRENSIS.



THE RELICS OF SAINTS AT ANTWERP.

A JUBILEE festival, with processions in honour of the relics of 36 saints preserved in churches at Antwerp, was held in that city in the year 1771. A tract in the Flemish language describing it,

and the associated chronograms, will be found in *Chronograms Continued*, page 582. A century earlier a similar festival was held in that city, accompanied by greater splendour and pomp, as appears from a book which came into my possession after the printing of the present volume commenced.

The book is in two parts; the first bears this title: 'Tractatus prævius de antiquissima Sacrarum Reliquiarum veneratione ab ipsis mundi exordiis, per continuum in Ecclesiâ successionem usque ad nostra tempora deducta ac demonstrata per F. Franciscum Diericx, Ord. Cisterc. Monasterii S. Salvatoris abbatem. Cui accedunt VIII. Extravagantia in honorem S. Benedicti legislatoris et S. Scholasticæ abbatissæ, sororis ejusdem concinnata.' Printed at Antwerp, 1674.—The second part bears this title: 'Fides et traditio Sacrarum Reliquiarum XXXVI. eminentium Sanctorum quæ publicæ Christi-fidelium venerationi exponuntur in Ecclesiâ S. Salvatoris Antverpiæ: demonstrata a D. F. Francisco Diericx dictæ ecclesiæ ordinis Cisterc. abbate. Cui accedunt VII. Psalmi Confessionales seu Pœnitentiales D. Antonii, per quem mediâtè SS. Reliquiarum thesaurus ad præfatam ecclesiam devenit.' Printed at Antwerp, 1674. I give the titles at full length, believing the book to be a very rare one; a copy of it does not appear in the British Museum library catalogue. The book is of small 8vo. size, with about 740 pages, all in the Latin language. There is an engraved frontispiece, showing a celestial assemblage above and earthly saints below, one of whom holds a shield charged with the heraldic arms of Antwerp. This chronogram heads the engraving—

INSIGNES ISTÆ RELIQVIÆ ANTVERPIENSIVM BENEDICTIO. = 1674

It is not my purpose to remark on the veneration of relics, or to define the difference between veneration and worship which various minds may recognise. The author endeavours to establish the veneration and worship of, and the genuineness and efficacy of relics from the patriarchal period of the world's written history, relying much on the 'Extravagantia' (or uncanonic evidences of the Benedictines) in a manner satisfactory, at least, to himself. In the second part the author treats of the relics of 36 saints preserved at Antwerp, which were exposed to view and carried in processions of the ecclesiastical dignitaries and clergy in that city. Special reference is made to the 'Diploma' of the Bishop of Lisbon, Joannes Alvarez de Lusana, as a conspicuous authority on the subject. With much respect towards the sentiment of the author, my purpose is to bring into notice the chronograms which accompany the description of the proceedings, commencing at page 242 of the second part of the book. The pomp and ceremony began on August 7, 1672. Trumpets and drums and the ringing of bells invited all persons to behold the procession, led by acolytes carrying a flag inscribed—

HIC LAVS VIDVARVM, = 1672

followed by a chariot, with the figures of three widow saints:

1. St. Elizabeth, Princess of Hungary, inscribed—

ELISABETH VERVM HVNGARIÆ DECVS. = 1672

2. St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal, inscribed—
ELISABETH INSIGNIS PRINCIPVM SEDATRIX. = 1672
 3. St. Felicitas, the mother of seven martyred sons, inscribed—
FELICITAS EXIMIÆ FORTITVDINIS. = 1672
 4. St. Gertrude, 'ab Oosten Beginæ sacratissima quinque crucifixi
stigmata in corpore gestantis,' inscribed—
GERTRVDIS SPECVLVM VITÆ. = 1672
- Their relics were carried by four PP. Minimis S. Francisci de Paula.

- The second, a triumphal chariot of the penitents was preceded by a flag carried by a leader of noble birth, inscribed—
E CÆLO DVX PÆNITENTIVM. = 1672
- In the chariot were figures of 'Pœnitentes ad Deum conversæ'—
1. St. Josaphat of India, inscribed—
IOSOPHAT CLARVS INDORVM REX. = 1672
 2. St. Maria of Egypt, inscribed—
MARIA LVXVRIÆ CASTRA DESERENS. = 1672
 3. St. Pelagia, 'the sinner,' inscribed—
PELAGIA EX IMPVRA DEO CONVERSA. = 1672
 4. St. Margaret of Cortona, a penitent, and most devoted to the
poor, inscribed—
MARGARETHA DE CORTONA PAVPERIBVS OPITVLATVR. = 1672
- Their relics were carried by four PP. Capucins.

- The third, a triumphal chariot of the monastic virgins, was preceded by a flag thus inscribed—
DILECTISSIMVS VIRGINITATIS SPONSVS. = 1672
- In the chariot were figures, apparently living, of—
1. St. Scholastica, sister of St. Benedict, inscribed—
SCHOLASTICA SÆCVLVM PROCVLCAVIT. = 1672
 2. St. Juliana, from whose Divine revelation the festival of Corpus
Christi was instituted, inscribed—
IVLIANA EVCHARISTIÆ DEVOTISSIMA. (sic.) = 1671
 3. St. Lutgardis, 'cruentem Christi latus exsugens,' inscribed—
LVTGARDIS SPONSI AMPLEXV LÆTA. = 1672
 4. St. Christina verè Mirabilis, appropriately inscribed—
DIVA CHRISTINA VIRGO VERÈ MIRABILIS. = 1672
- Their relics were carried by four 'PP. Beggardorum' of St. Francis.

- The fourth, a triumphal chariot of virgin saints and martyrs, was preceded by a flag inscribed—
DELECTABILIVR IN VIRGINITATIS TRIVMPHO. = 1672
- In it were figures, as if living, of
1. St. Thecla, a disciple of St. Paul the apostle, inscribed—
THECLA IGNES, ANGVES TAVROSQVE DOMVIT. = 1672

2. St. Agatha, martyr, visited in prison and cured of tortures by a vision of St. Peter, inscribed—

VENIST I AD ME CVRARE VVLNERA. = 1672

3. St. Dorothea, martyr, inscribed—

DOROTHÆA ILLVSTRE HORTVLANORVM IVBAR. = 1672

4. St. Cæcilia, martyr, inscribed—

CÆCILIA EXCELLENS CANTORVM CAPVT. = 1672

Their relics were carried by four PP. of the Augustine order.

The fifth triumphal chariot was preceded by a flag inscribed—

VOLVIMVS DE CRVORE REGIO. = 1672

In the chariot were life-like figures of

1. St. Catharine, martyr, inscribed—

CATHARINA LVX MVNDI. = 1672

2. St. Agnes, martyr, inscribed—

DIVA AGNES VIRGO MARTYRQVE INCLYTA. = 1672

3. St. Barbara, appropriately inscribed—

CERTA LVX MORIBVNDIS. = 1672

4. St. Cunera, martyr, inscribed—

CVNERA INVIDIA MANV STRANGVLATA. = 1672

Their relics were carried by four Carmelite priests.

The sixth triumphal chariot was preceded by a flag, carried by a leader on horseback, inscribed—

DVX CONFESSORVM IN GLORIA. = 1672

In the chariot were 'exquisite' figures of four of the most renowned confessors—

1. St. Yvo, the patron of advocates, inscribed—

YVO LAVS ADVOCATORVM. = 1672

2. St. Alexius, a Roman noble, most chaste, inscribed—

ALEXIVS CONIVGEM DESERENS. = 1672

3. St. Roch,¹ a help in the Plague, inscribed—

ROCHVS IN LVE ADIVVAMEN. = 1672

4. St. Hyacinthus, 'parturensium patronus,' inscribed—

HYACINTHVVS PARTVRIENTIBVS LÆTITIAM DAT. = 1672

Their relics were carried by four 'PP. Minoritis Recoll. S. Francisci.'

The seventh triumphal chariot was preceded by a leader carrying a flag, inscribed—

HIC DVX GLORIA ABBATVM. = 1672

In the chariot were seen the life-like figures of sanctified abbots—

1. St. Benedict, the great patriarch, inscribed—

BENEDICTVS PRÆSVLVM IVBAR. = 1672

2. St. Maurus, abbot, his disciple, inscribed—

MAVRVS VERÂ OBEDIENTIÂ CLARVS. = 1672

¹ This saint is mentioned at another place in the present volume, see index.

On his right was St. Ægidius, abbot, inscribed—

ÆGIDIVS VENATORVM TELO CONFOSSVS. = 1672

On his left St. Hathebrand, abbot, in Friesland, inscribed—

HATHEBRANDVS SPECVLVM VERÆ PIETATIS. = 1672

Their relics were carried by PP. Predicatores ord. S. Dominici.

The eighth triumphal chariot was preceded by an equestrian leader, with a flag inscribed—

DVX MARTIRIO ELVCET. = 1672

In the chariot were 'elucetes et quasi redivivæ imagines' of saints, bishops, and martyrs—

1. St. Ignatius of Antioch, the disciple of St. John the Apostle, being torn by lions at Rome, inscribed—

DISCERPTVS SVM VNGVE LEONIS. = 1672

2. St. Blasius, bishop and martyr, patron of persons much afflicted with diseases, inscribed—

BLASIVS LANGVIDORVM SALVS. = 1672

3. St. Adrian, martyr, the inscription referring to his glorious death—

ADRIANVS NATALIÆ HORTATIBVS MARTYR EFFICITVR. = 1672

4. St. Placidus, abbot of the Benedictine order, inscribed—

PLACIDVS IVBENTE TYRANNO MARTYRISATVR. = 1672

Their relics were carried by four canons of the abbey of St. Michael, of the Præmonstratensian Order.

The ninth chariot, accompanied by the noise of trumpets, was preceded by a leader carrying a flag inscribed—

ISTE APOSTOLICORVM DVX. = 1672

In the chariot were to be seen figures of one real apostle, and three men truly apostles—

1. St. Bartholomew, inscribed—

BARTHOLOMÆVS DVX CHRISTI. = 1672

2. St. Augustine, the apostle of England, inscribed—

AVGVSTINVS ANGLIARVM DECOR. = 1672

3. St. Anselm, filled with apostolic zeal, inscribed—

ANSELMVS FIDVS CANTVARIÆ TVTOR. = 1672

4. St. Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, a truly great man, inscribed—

SANCTVS PAVLINVS SERVOS REDIMENS. = 1672

Their relics were devoutly carried by four 'Domini assistentes' abbots.

Here the chronograms cease ; but the procession was prolonged by other triumphal cars bearing emblematical groups and decorations, accompanied by the magistrates, clergy, and important personages. The description of them would much prolong this extract.

On the following days, August 8th and 9th, there were public religious and special disputations about the 36 saints chronogram-matically described, arranged according to the following list—

TRIGINTA SEX MIRABILIBVS DEI SANCTIS:		=	1672
1. GERTRVDI VVLNERA CHRISTI SIBI IMPRESSA PORTANTI,		=	1672
2. MAVRO ABBATI, VERO APVD GALLIA VRBES APOSTOLO,		=	1672
3. AGNETI IN IVVENTVTE GLORIOSO MARTYRIO DECORATÆ,		=	1672
4. IGNATIO EPISCOPO MARTYRIQVE LEONIBVS DEPVATO.		=	1672
5. BLASIO PRÆSVLI ATQVE MARTYRI LANGVIDOS SANATI.		=	1672
6. AGATHA QVINTIANI VBERA DILACERANTIS BARBARIEM ARGVENTI,		=	1672
7. DOROTHEÆ VIRGINI CÆSARÆENSI, FLORISTARVM IVBARI,		=	1672
8. SCHOLASTICÆ, IN COLVMBÆ SPECIE CÆLESTIS REGIONIS AXES PENETRANTI,		=	1672
9. MARGARETHÆ DE CORTONA PAVPERIBVS HILARI SPIRITV ASSISTENTI,		=	1672
10. BENEDICTO ABBATI, VITÆ GRATIA ATQVE NOMINE VENERABILI,		=	1672
11. MARIE ÆGYPTIACÆ LONGÆVÆ PÆNITENTIÆ NOXAS DETERGENTI.		=	1672
12. IVLIANÆ, VENERABILIS FESTI CORPORIS CHRISTI IN ECCLESIA PROMOTRICI,		=	1672
13. ANSELMO EPISCOPO CANTVARIENSI, ECCLESIAE IVRA LIBERA CONSERVANTI,		=	1672
14. YVONI ADVOCATORVM INSIGNI FLORI,		=	1672
15. AVGVSTINO APVD ANGLIÆ POPVLOS MAGNO APOSTOLO,		=	1672
16. CVNERÆ MARTYRI PRODIGIOSE IN STABVLO INVENTÆ,		=	1672
17. LVTGARDI VIRGINI CHRISTVM STRINGENTI,		=	1672
18. PAVLINO ANTIISTI CIVES SERVOS REDIMENTI,		=	1672
19. ELISABETHÆ PIÆ REGINÆ PRINCIPVM RIXAS SEDANTI,		=	1672
20. ALEXIO SICVT PEREGRINO IN DOMO PATRIS HABITANTI,		=	1672
21. CHRISTINÆ IN VITÆ SVÆ VERÈ ADMIRABILI,		=	1672
22. HATHEBRANDO FLEXIS GENIBVS SÆPISSIMÈ IN ORATIONE PERNOCTANTI,		=	1672
23. HYACINTHO SVPER AQVAS ADMIRABILITER EVNTI,		=	1672
24. ROCHO HOMINIBVS PESTILENTIA DETENTIS SVBVENIENTI,		=	1672
25. BARTHOLOMÆO APOSTOLO INDIAS IN LEGIBVS IESV INSTRVENTI,		=	1672
26. MOYSI, EX LATRONE CONFESSORI, VNI DEO INHÆRENTI,		=	1672
27. ÆGIDIO, CERVÆ NVTRIENTE, IN SYLVÆ MANENTI,		=	1672
28. ADRIANO, NATALIA EXHORTANTE, IESV CHRISTI NOMEN PPOFITENTI.		=	1672
29. THECLÆ VIRGINI VARIA TORMENTA, DEO PROPITIO SVPERANTI,		=	1672
30. PLACIDO SÆVI PIRATÆ IVSSV MARTYRIZATO,		=	1672
31. PELAGIÆ PECCATRICI, EX ANTIQVENSIS PRÆDICATIONE, DEO CONVERSÆ,		=	1672
32. CECILIÆ TERTIO SECVRI ICTÆ, IN CÆLVM EVOLANTI,		=	1672
33. FELICITATI PVEROS AD MARTYRIA EXHORTANTI.		=	1672
34. CATHARINÆ DE QVINQVAGINTA PHILOSOPHIS TRIVMPHANTI,		=	1672

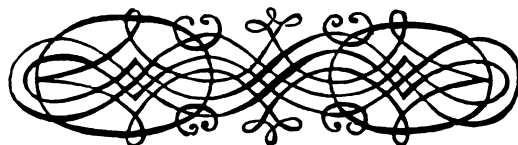
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35. IOSAPHAT REGI, sVASIONIBVS BARLAAM, CHRISTO DESER- } = 1672
 VIENTI,
 36. BARBARÆ SACRAMENTA POSTVLANTES EXAVDIENTI. = 1672
- ASSERTIONES SEQVENTES CONSECRAT SCHOLA THEOLOGICA } = 1672
 MONASTERII SANCTI SALVATORIS ANTVERPIÆ.

As there are no chronograms in the 'assertions' alluded to in the last of the foregoing sentences, and as the seven 'confessional psalms' (alluded to in the title-page) found in the writing-desk of Anthony, King of Portugal, are destitute of chronograms, it is needless to extract more of the contents of the curious and learned book written in the defence of relic worship. This King of Portugal, son of King Emanuel, and Prior of Crato, in Portugal, came to the throne by popular acclamation rather than by hereditary right in 1580. Philip II. of Spain, under the belief that Anthony was illegitimate, and irritated that the people should place him on the throne, made war in the same year and deposed him, and united Portugal to his other dominions. Anthony fled to France, Holland, and England in search of help, and died at Paris in 1595, at the age of sixty-four, leaving his son Emanuel, who became possessor of the relics. The book relates how the relics came into the possession of King Emanuel and then of Anthony, whose son, Don Emanuel, seeing that the troublesome times rendered property insecure, took upon himself, on May 17, 1633, the duty of fulfilling the intention of King Emanuel, and gave the relics to the monastery of St. Salvador, at Antwerp, in the presence of the highest official persons of Brabant and the city, declaring them to be 'true and genuine.' In support of this declaration a list of the 36 relics is cited, made by King Anthony, and signed and sealed by him, in which they are enumerated and specified as a bone, a rib, a dorsal spine, an arm, or even a fragment of bone of each saint by name, all having been kept in his own private chapel at Lisbon.

The Belgian cities were noted for the splendour of their civic and religious festivals, and perhaps the wealthy city of Antwerp may be regarded as the chief in that respect. The function, as described in honour of the relics of the 36 saints, must have been one of the most imposing of the religious processions in which chronograms played a prominent part.





XVII.

SOME SAINTS.

ST. NONNOSUS.



THICK quarto volume in the British Museum (press mark 1124, h. 6) contains an account of a Church festival held at the ancient episcopal see of Freising, near Munich, in the year 1709, in honour of St. Nonnosus, whose bones were discovered in the crypt of Freising Cathedral, after an interval of four hundred years. The place of their burial had been forgotten for that time, or longer. He was abbot of the Benedictine monastery, San Silvestro, on Mount Soracte, near Orvieto, in Italy, and suffered martyrdom some time about the ninth or tenth century. An engraved frontispiece represents him as the adopted patron saint of Freising, and eight prolix preachings in German recount his virtues and miracles. Pictorial representations of the saint's tomb and certain emblematical subjects were publicly exhibited on the occasion, with verses and laudatory chronograms. Forty-two of the latter are recorded, which would otherwise have been lost and forgotten when the decorations were removed out of the way. The title-page of that portion of the volume now under our notice is composed entirely in chronogram, which, with all the other chronograms, make 1709, the date of the festival. It is as follows—

'SANCTO NONNOSO	}	= 1709
POST QVADRINGENTOS ANNOS		
MIRIFICÈ REPERTO.		
POESIS CHRONOLOGICA		
HONORIBVS	}	= 1709
SANCTI NONNOSI ABBATIS		
POST QVINGENTOS QVADRAGINTA ALIQVOT ANNOS		
FAVENTIBVS SVPERIS PLAVDENTE PATRIA		
INVENTI,		
CONSECRATA.		
Typis Joannis Christiani Caroli Immel		
Typogr: Episc: Frising, 1710.'		

'Varia chronostica stylo soluto et ligato concepta. Notandum S. Nonnosus postquam ultra quatuor sæcula sepultus (nemine sciente sepulturæ locum), in crypta cathedralis Frisingensis ecclesiæ jacuit, tandem repertus, et in publicam lucem et venerationem productus est. Alludunt itaque hæc omnia symbola ad tumbam, in quâ S. Ossa tam diu ignorata latuerunt, et ad solennissimam festivitatem, qua nunc eadem universus populus veneratur.'

A few extracts will suffice—

ORA PRO NOBIS, O DILECTISSIME PRÆSVL.	=	1709
REDIT E LONGIS CLARIOR VMBRIS.	=	1709
GLORIA SIT SANCTO NONNOSO ÆTERNO PATRONO IN MVNDO	}	= 1709
ET ISTO ET ALTERO.		
SANCTE NONNOSE, ADESTO NOBIS TVO PATROCINIO TEMPORE	}	= 1709
PESTIS.		
FIDELISSIME PRÆSVL SORACTENSIS.	=	1709
FRISINGAM CONTRA INCENDIA PRÆSERVA.	=	1709
DIVI NONNOSI CORPVs, THESAVRVS V. SÆCVLIS ABSCON-	}	= 1709
DITVS, REPERITVR, ATQVE TRANSFERTVR A IOANNE FRANCISCO		
EPISCOPO.		

A short notice of St. Nonnosus may be seen in Zedler's universal 'Lexicon' (xxiv. 1252). All that is known about him is set forth in the 'Acta Sanctorum' (xli. p. 410 c. ; also pp. 412-439). His remains seem to have been removed from Soracte after the destruction or abandonment of the monastery, and at length were deposited at Freising ; they were again found on January 27, 1708, as described at page 421. There is no mention of him in Butler's 'Lives of Saints.'



ST. JOHN OF NEPOMUK.

ST. JOHN OF NEPOMUK has frequently been under our notice, as may be seen on reference to my former volumes, *Chronograms* (pp. 80, 85, 170-182) and *Chronograms Continued* (pp. 426 and 432). He is still a very popular saint in Bavaria ; statues and chapels are frequently to be seen erected to his honour, especially on or near bridges. It is believed that he is the patron protector of those structures. He was thrown from the bridge over the river Moldau, at Prague, in the year 1383, from the arch where stands a large and graceful bronze statue of him. Thirty statues and groups of saints of colossal size stand on this fine bridge, which was built about the year 1357, and partially broken down by the floods in September, 1890 ; his own statue fell with the ruin, but it has been since restored. A festival held at Troppau, in Silesia, in honour of this saint in 1731, is described in a Latin tract (folio size, 17 pages) by an association who subscribe the preface as 'Sodalitas Nepomucena Neostadii Moravorum congregata.' As usual on such occasions, triumphal arches and other ornamental structures were put up in and about the parish church, decorated with pictures and emblematical devices, with a profusion of

chronogram inscriptions in hexameter and pentameter verse, all making the date of the festival 1731. The chronograms by themselves are not interesting; so much of their meaning is derived from their association with the pictures, that a separation of one from the other leaves both in want of explanation. The tract concludes with a mention of some of the miracles attributed to the power of the mortal remains of the saint; each miracle is briefly alluded to by chronogram, followed by a leonine couplet to explain the allusion, and as a part of the inscribed decorations. They are curious in their way; the date, however, is that of the festival, not that of the miracles, which belong to the fourteenth century. The title fills two pages boldly printed; it commences thus: 'L.J.C. Gloriosa triumphantis silentiarii pro sacratissimi pœnitentiæ sigilli custodia magnanimi Christi athletæ honoris et famæ custodis divi proto-martyris Joannis Nepomuceni in sacro palatio coronatæ reginæ martyrum Mariæ Neapoli Moravorum peracta honoris coronatio. Seu compendiosa synopsis exhibens octiduanam canonicæ apotheoseos Joannæ festivitatem,' etc.—Printed at Troppau, 1732.

The subject contains 134 chronograms, mostly in hexameter and pentameter verse, all making the date 1731. The miracles are thus mentioned—

1. DE MORTUA PUELLA OPE SANCTI JOANNIS VITÆ } = 1731
RESTITUITUR.
Sanctus sanavit, quam vita hæc unda privavit,
Felix restituit, lympa quod abripuit.
2. DIVUS NEPOMUCENUS OPE SUA TABESCENTES ARTUS SANAT.
Dextræ diffusum perfectum reddidit usum,
Ars nepomuca levat, quod medicina negat.
3. IN PESTIFERA LUE, SALUBRIS EXSTITIT MEDICUS.
Dira lues sistit, vis Sancti quando resistit,
Divus quando favet, pestis acerba pavet.
4. IN INCENDIO AUXILIUM TULIT.
Nascitur ignitus, flammæque domare peritus,
Vis ignita perit, quam tua Sancte ferit.
5. VEXATOS GRAVI DOLORE OCULORUM SANAT.
Aufert mœrores varios, oculique dolores
Liberat et suavi more, dolore gravi.
6. VISUM CÆCIS DIVUS JOANNES RESTITUIT.
Corporis amissum confert, in corpore visum,
Nox cœca abscedit, luxque petita redit.
7. INFÆCUNDÆ IPSIUS POTENTI SUBSIDIO FÆCUNDANTUR.
Fructu infœcundæ per Eum recreantur abunde
Hic dum imploratur, fructus ab axe datur.
8. FÆMINÆ ALIÆ PARTU DIFFICILES FAUSTÈ ENIXÆ SUNT.
Partus ingratos hic Sanctus reddit amatos,
Fit partus suavis, qui fuit ante gravis.

9. VIDUÆ PRO VOTO ANNULTUM A CÆSARE PROCURAT.
Desertæ pronus viduæ Pater, estque Patronus,
Huic fert mandatum Cæsaris ipse, datum.
10. CORDA DIVISA VERO CHARITATIS FŒDERE JUNXIT,
Livor disjunxit mentes, Hic fœdere junxit,
Has livore privans, firmo et amore ligans.
11. REUM OPE SUÂ EX CARCERE EXPEDIT.
Hic reus erupit, cui Sanctus vincula rupit,
Sic virtute piâ panditur apta via.
12. PIUS ET FIDELIS EXSTAT FAMÂ PERICLITANTIBUS PATRONUS
Secretò clama, si sis tibi conscia fama,
Audit, et in cœlis scit, quid habere velis.

This tract is in the library of Rev. W. Begley ; I do not know of another copy. I refer to my volume, *Chronograms*, 1882, for other particulars relating to the saint ; also to Butler's 'Lives of the Saints,' and to the 'Acta Sanctorum,' both at the calendar date of May 16.

Refer to the indexes of *Chronograms* and *Chronograms Continued* for numerous other chronograms relating to this saint.



ST. HUBERT.

OF this saint it is recorded that he was born of noble lineage, and passed his youth in courtly society. Also he is said to have been passionately addicted to hunting, and, according to the legend, he one day encountered a stag in the forest bearing a crucifix between its horns. According to the narrative of fact, he renounced sport and all worldly pursuits, devoting his life to the performance of noble and charitable deeds. He abolished idolatry, and established Christianity in the 'remote and barbarous' country of the Ardennes, in Brabant. His history thenceforth may be read in the 'Acta Sanctorum' and Butler's 'Lives of Saints,' under his calendar date, November 3. On the death of Lambert,¹ Bishop of Liège, Hubert was appointed as his successor, and his career is related in a rare 4to. volume, printed at Brussels, entitled, 'Vita sanctissimi confessoris et pontificis Huberti denati in Vura Ducum,' etc. The title-page bears no date. The volume consists of 68 pages. It was designed to record a jubilee festival held on the one thousandth anniversary of his death. A handsome frontispiece engraving represents him in episcopal costume, standing on the verge of a forest, holding a crozier, his hunting-horn discarded and his dogs idle ; in the distance is represented the legend of the stag and a church spire. He died at the dedication of the church at Fur in the year 730. Sixty-one chronograms are scattered

¹ He was barbarously murdered in the year 681.

through the book, all making the date 1730, except two on the half-title page, which mark the year of his death—

DVX HVBERTVS HOC ANNO SANCTVS.	=	730
TRANSIIT AD SVPEROS ILLVCENS VIRTVTIBVS.	=	730
The frontispiece bears the following, which mark the place (but not the date) of his last episcopal act—		
HOC TUTORE, VURA DUCUM ¹ FAVSTA.	=	1730
HOC FAUTORE, VURA DUCUM TUTA.	=	1730
The following are some of the appropriate chronograms—		
AB ANNIS MILLE EX VITA DISCESSIT HVBERTVS.	=	1730
SIT VOX DOMINI VOCANTIS, ET CERVOS PRÆPARANTIS,	=	1730
VOX ILLICÒ ADMISSA HUBERTI VENANTIS;	=	1730
CERVUM VENANDO VENATOR VOCATUR,	=	1730
VOCI MOX OBEDIENS, JUSTIFICATUR.	=	1730

SANCTVS HVBERTVS DVCTOR VENATORVM :	=	1730
VERÈ DVX ET VENATOR PECCATORVM.	=	1730

DUX LAMBERTUS, ET PRÆSUL SACRATUS :	=	1730
HOC DUCE HUBERTUS VERÈ MUTATUS.	=	1730

PRÆSUL LAMBERTUS CADIT, E VIVIS ABRIPITUR.	=	1730
HUBERTUS SUCCESSOR MARTYRIS INDUITUR.	=	1730

PONTIFEX FACTUS INDIES DEVIOS DOCUIT;	=	1730
PROVEXIT LUMEN ETHNICIS, ET FIDES FLORUIT;	=	1730
MUNDO IN OBSCURIS TENEBRIS ILLUXIT,	=	1630
VERITATEM DOCUIT, ETHNICOS INSTRUXIT;	=	1730
UT LUX MIRIS RADIIS CLARUIT,	=	1730
LINGUÀ EXIMIÀ CÆLO DIGNUS PARUIT.	=	1730

VURA IN GAUDIO COLIT JUBILÆUM,	=	1730
QUO HUBERTUS IN LÆTITIA IVIT AD CÆLUM.	=	1730

Some miracles are attributed to him or his relics—		
ECCE GRATUS DEO, HUBERTUS THAUMATURGUS.	=	1730

The signature at the end of the dedication of the volume, P. Willemaers (Pastor in Vura Ducum), may be taken as the author's name.



ST. ROCH.

THE life of St. Roch can be studied in the Bollandists' 'Acta Sanctorum' (vol. xxxvii., pp. 380-415). A brief notice of him is given also in Butler's 'Lives of Saints,' under the date August 17. He was born of noble family at Montpellier (Mons Pessulanus), in France, late in the thirteenth century. He is chiefly known for his

¹ Vura Ducum is the old Latin name of the town now known as Fur, or Fervuein.

benevolence among the poor during the time of a raging pestilence, until he himself fell sick, and, being unable any longer to help others, was shunned and abandoned by the world ; then he crawled away to the forest, where a dog seems to have been his only companion and friend. He was honoured chiefly in France and Italy, where pictures of him hang in numerous churches, representing him as pointing to the plague-spot on his thigh, with his dog beside him. He died about the year 1327. A brotherhood of St. Roch was instituted at Brussels, where a fiftieth year jubilee thereof was held in April, 1782, and was commemorated in a contemporaneous pamphlet of eight pages, 4to. size, printed there, entitled, 'Jaer-schriften ten opsichte van den vyftigh-jaerighen Jubilé, Van het Broderschap van den H. ROCHUS, die geviert word in de Kerke der EE. PP. predikheeren binnen Brussel op den 28 April, ende de seven volgende daghen, 1782.' In it are recorded that circumstance and some events of his career in short sentences, composed entirely as chronograms, twenty-nine in number, not, however, giving the saint's dates, but only the date of the jubilee year. A legend of the saint tells that his dog brought to him heaven-sent food in his forest retreat ; the chronogram numbered 18 stands in evidence. The pamphlet, a copy of which is in my possession, contains nothing but the following series of chronograms, printed thus—

- | | | |
|---|---|--------|
| 1. A QUINQUAGINTA ANNIS HÆC INSTITUTA FRATERNITAS,
SEDENTE CLEMENTE BIS SEXTO. | } | = 1782 |
| 2. QUINQUAGENARIÆ INSTITUTIONIS ROCHIANÆ CONFRATER-
NITATIS, DIES SOLEMNIS AGITUR. | } | = 1782 |
| 3. AMORIS VINCULO, QUINQUAGINTA ANNIS STETIT HÆC
DEVOTA FRATERNITAS. | } | = 1782 |
| 4. HIS ROCHI SOLEMNIIS, JUNCTA SINT NOVA, VERAQUE
GAUDIA. | } | = 1782 |
| 5. EJA JUBILATE CONFRATRES IN SOLEMNITATE JUBILÆI
DIVI VESTRI PATRONI. | } | = 1782 |
| 6. IN SITA FRATERNITATE, EX PUERIS, PERFECIT SIBI ROCHUS
LAUDEM. | } | = 1782 |
| 7. PESTIS TUTELARIS VITA, CHRONICA METHODO BREVITER
EXHIBITA. | } | = 1782 |
| <i>Ex Brev. ord. Præd.</i> | | |
| 8. BEATVS ROCHUS MONTE PESSULANO NATVS, SANCTITATIS
SIGNIS A DEO INSIGNITUR. | } | = 1782 |
| 9. RUBEA CRUCE SIGNATUM, ADSTANTES POPULI ASSPEXERE. | = | 1782 |
| 10. ROCHUS GENITRICIS SUÆ PIETATI INSISTENS, BIS IN
SEPTIMANA SEDULO JEJUNABAT. | } | = 1782 |
| 11. DEFUNCTIS PARENTIBVS, CIVITATIS PESSULANÆ REGIMEN
RESPUIT. | } | = 1782 |
| 12. PEDESTER ITINERANS, LOCA SACRA UBIQUE TERRARUM
PIE VISITAVIT. | } | = 1782 |
| 13. OPPRESSIS CONTAGIOSA LUE IN HOSPITALIBVS SUBLE-
VANDIS, OPEM TRIBUEBAT. | } | = 1782 |

14. DIVINA VIRTUTE ABEGIT PESTEM EX GALLIA AC ITALIA. = 1782
 15. DATO SIGNO CRUCIS, PRÆSULEM IN URBE SUÆ SANITATI RESTITUIT. } = 1782
 16. PEREGRINUS EXISTENS, IN OMNI LOCO SIGNIS SUI SPARSIT SANCTITATIS PRODIGIA. } = 1782
 17. DIVINO NUTU ROCHUS IN ITALIA MORBO CORRIPITUR. = 1782
 18. OPIBUS DESTITUTO, CANE IPSI PANEM PORRIGENTE CÆLITUS NUTRITUR. } = 1782
 19. IN PATRIAM REGRESSUS, QUASI PATRIÆ EXPLORATOR FÆTENTI CARCERI TRADITUR. } = 1782
 20. ECCE QUINQUENNII SPATIO IN ERGASTULO DE HOSTIBUS TRIUMPHANS. } = 1782
 21. FINALITER ANGELICA VISIONE ROBORATUS, ANIMA EJUS AD SVPEROS EVOLAT. } = 1782
 22. AD DEFUNCTI ROCHI PEDES TABULA IIS VERBIS INVENITUR : } = 1782
 23. ERIT SANCTUS ROCHUS IN EPIDEMIA FORTIS AUXILIATOR. = 1782
 24. IN ALMA SYNODO CONSTANTIENSI ROCHUS VT PESTIS PATRONUS STATUITUR. } = 1782
 25. VENERANTI PATROCINIA, NUSQUAM ALICUI DENEGABIT SUFFRAGIA. } = 1782
 26. VENERANTIBUS EJUS SACRAS RELIQUIAS, DABIT IN LANGUORE SOLAMINA. } = 1782
 27. OPPIDO BRUXELLENSI PESTILENTIA LANGUENTI, IPSE OPEM ATTULIT. } = 1782
 28. SANCTE ROCHE CHRISTI DEI CONFESSOR, EXAUDI PRECANTES SERVULOS, AC IPSOS BENIGNE RESPICE. } = 1782
 29. LÆTANTER ROCHUM INVOCATE, EXAUDIET VOS. = 1782

Imprimi potest. Actum Bruxellis hac,

27 Aprilis, 1782.

C. J. LEYNIERS, Lib. Censor.





XVIII.

HEIDELBERG COLLEGE, AND OTHERS.



RARE tract, being an address in poetical form, showing the Fates and Fortunes of the Jesuits' College at Heidelberg from the year 1622 to 1712, presented to the most serene John William, Count-Palatine, Elector, and 'Archidapifer' of the holy Roman Empire, etc., on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new church there. The title-page commences, 'Fata Collegii Heidelbergensis Societatis Jesu ab anno æræ Christianæ MDCXXII usque ad annum MDCCXII in lucem data,' etc. Printed at Heidelberg, 1712. A copy is in the library of the Rev. W. Begley. The narrative is in Latin prose, printed in lines of varying length in the style of some long monumental inscription, accompanied by 'epigrams' and Greek couplets, arranged in series, headed 'Fatorum chronica series'; each series includes a chronogram. The following are the chronograms, with English versions of the introductory words—

Fate 1.—The Bohemian army being put to flight and Heidelberg captured by the Bavarians, the Society of Jesuits accepts its first domicile there in 1622.

SOCIETAS JESV
CÆSO REBELLI HOSTE, CAPTÆ
HEIDELBERGÆ GLORIOSÈ INTRODVCI TVR.

Fate 2.—The society obtains two 'chairs' in the University of Heidelberg in 1629.

SOCIETAS JESV DO CET
IN PVBLICÀ PHILO-ET-THEOSOPHICA
VNIVERSITATIS CATHEDRÀ.

Fate 3.—The society is strengthened by those members who came from the monastery of Lobensfeld in 1629.

SOCIETAS JESV
PIOS FVNDATIONIS PROVENTVS
E BONIS MONASTERII OBTINET.

Fate 4.—The Swedish army coming from all around, the society is driven from the captured town in 1632.

SOcIETAS IESV
E PATRIÀ ET VRBE VI ABIRE
ET FVGAM ARRIPERE DEBVIT.

Fate 5.—The society, at the expiration of three years, returns to Heidelberg, now occupied by the Imperial forces, in 1635.

SOcIETAS IESV
PERACTO IN EXILIO SVO TRIENNIO
OCCVPATÀ A CÆSAREIS HEIDELBERGÀ REDIT.

Fate 6.—The society, on the conclusion of the peace of Westphalia, is again exiled from Heidelberg in 1659.

IN PACE ABIÈRE OMNIA, POST LONGOS
ANNOS REDITVRA.

Fate 7.—The society is again re-established by the Elector, Philip William, in 1685.

SOcIETAS IESV A PHILIPPO WILHELMO
ELECTORE PALATINO, EST AB EXILIO
REVOCATA ET GLORIOSÈ RESTITVTA.

Fate 8.—The society is again driven from the unfortunate town by a conflagration caused by the French in 1693.

SOcIETATI IESV, NEC HEIDELBERGÆ,
NEC IN TOTO PALATINATV SECVRVs ERAT
LOCVs PRO SVO DIVERSORIO.

Fate 9.—On the peace of Ryswick, the society is again recalled by the Elector in 1698.

SOcIETAS IESV, FACTÀ RISVVICI PACE
POST BELLÀ DENVO REVOCATA
HEIDELBERGÆ REVIXIT.

Fate 10.—The society accepts from the same Elector a larger space for rebuilding its college in 1702.

SOcIETAS IESV PRO COLLEGII SVI FABRICÀ
EX PARVO ET ANGVSTO SPATIO
NOBILIVs SPATIVM ACCIPIT.

Fate 11.—The society lays the first stone for the building of its college at Heidelberg in 1703.

A SOcIETATE IESV PRO FABRICÀ SVI NOVI
COLLEGII PVBLICO ATQVE SOLENNI
RITV PRIMVs PONITVR LAPIS.

Fate 12.—The society is ascribed to the university by the same Elector, and various professorships are assigned to it, in 1706.

SOcIETAS IESV, IVSSV PRINCIPIS
ELECTORIS ADSCRIBITVR VNIVERSITATI
ET DIVERSAS IN EÀ ACCIPIT PROFESSVRAS.

Fate 13.—The society accepts from the same founder the monastery of Neuberg to provide for the support of the college in 1706.

PRINCEPS ELECTOR EX NOVA GRATIA
ASSIGNAVIT NEOVRGICI MONASTERII
PROVENTVS PRO CONGRVA COLLEGII
SVSTENTATIONE.

Fate 14.—The society, with the approval of the same Elector, its benefactor, lays the first stone of the new church in 1712.

DOMVS IESV CHRISTO SACRA

*

PLENA DESVPER GRATIAE DVLCE DINE

*

CIRCVM DABITVR.

Then follows a whole page of chronograms, forming an inscription which purports to be that put on the foundation-stone. It consists of thirty-four lines, each one making the date 1712, which need not be given here. The tract contains fifty chronograms.



A tract, 4to., pp. 90, printed at Heidelberg, 1739, 'Dissertatio inauguralis de Jure Recuperatorio, S. R. I. . .', etc., an academical essay when the author, Henric J. C. Keofferle, was endowed with some university honours at Heidelberg, concludes with some poetic congratulations from his friends, among which is the following (the ceremony took place on October 12)—

CEV SOLET OCTOBER MATVROS CARPERE FRVCTVS	} = 1739
SIC TIBI FERT FRVCTVS, LAVREA SERTA GERIT.	
CARPE TIBI LAVROS (LICET) ECCE LICENTIA FERTVR	} = 1739
HISQVE SVPER RVTILENT, AVREA POMATA TIBI.	
POST FLORES FRVCTVS POST TOT TANTOSQVE LABORES	} = 1739
E PRAXI SVRGET MESSIS ABVNDATA TIBI.	
HOC SERVVS TVVS DEVINCTISSIMVS	} = 1739
APPOSVIT	

J. W. A. DAHMEN, J.U.C. & Correpetitor.

It may be read thus in unadorned English—

Just as October is accustomed to afford ripe fruits, so does it bring fruit to thee, it brings laurel wreaths to thee. Gather the laurels for thyself, be it so; behold, the diploma is assured, and therein many golden apples ripen for thee; after the flowers comes the fruit, after so many and so great exertions. Out of persevering work an abundant harvest shall be thy reward.

This thy most devoted servant has superadded.

J. W. A. Dahmen, learned in both branches of law, and co-aspirant.

CARMELITES AT WORMS.

THE very full title-page of another tract, folio size, pp. 13, begins thus—

'PALMA GLORIOSA

DVRA POST FRIGORA CONSVRGENS IN ÆTHERA.

Seu, Carmeli Wormatiensis domus Sacra per bella diversa sæpius eversa die sacrâ divo Josepho florentissimâ palmâ velut palma assurgens in ardua. Cujus structura palmâ symbolicâ staturæ palmæ assimilata,' etc. Printed at Worms, 1713. The title narrates that the sacred house of the Carmelites at Worms, having been destroyed in the time of protracted war, now arises out of its misfortunes as a palm-tree after a time of severe cold, on the festive occasion, the day of St. Joseph, under the auspices of Francis Lewis the general of the order, when the foundation-stone of the new church was laid. Odes, 'epigrams,' and emblematical allusions in honour of the event fill several of the pages, including a votive address in Latin, printed in the form of an obelisk on a pedestal, filling one page, and containing six chronograms of 1713. On the last page is what purports to be the inscription on the foundation-stone, composed entirely in Latin chronograms of the year 1713, twenty-three in number. It is, however, too long and not sufficiently interesting as a separate extract. The tract contains in all thirty-five chronograms.



AFFLIGEN.

THE Abbey of Affligen, in Flanders. A 4to. tract in my possession, printed at Antwerp, pp. 8, has the following singular title-page—

Abbatix Affligenix

de corporali ab Marte afflictæ

Lætitiæ Spiritalis

*

ob augmentum

gregis Domini

a devoto accedente filio

*

amante Dei fratre

Cælestino Gysbrechts

*

in Deo profitente

prædicta in abbatiâ

undecima Februarii.

Nota Lector, ad singulos hos astericos* in titulo haberi singula

Chronica ana-Caballina ; id est, in quibus litteræ omnes græcè numerant, hoc modo :

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	o
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50
p	q	r	s	t	u	w	x	y	z				
60	70	80	90	100	200	300	400	500	600.				

The meaning may be thus closely rendered : 'The spiritual joy of the afflicted Abbey of Affligen concerning an officer from the war ; with regard to the increase of the Lord's flock by the accession of a devoted son and lover of God, Brother Celestinus Gysbrechts, professing himself in the aforesaid Abbey on the 11th of February.' The date of the year is not stated ; it is, however, contained in the words of the title-page, though not in the usual form of a chronogram. Each letter represents a numeral, after the old method, according to the key. Each section thus marked * makes the date 1675 when the numbers represented by the letters are added up. This mode of reckoning is known as a cabala. An engraving on the back of the title-page represents the circumstance narrated therein. A singular feature (though not one to be commended) is a single chronogram, in twenty-eight Latin hexameter verses, containing 220 numeral letters = 1675. The composing of that exceedingly long chronogram is effected by making use only of numeral letters of low denomination, avoiding M = 1,000, and D = 500 ; the letter L = 50 is used only eleven times. Next follows a set of twenty-eight lines in Flemish, each being a chronogram of 1675. There are in all forty-four chronograms. This hexameter and pentameter couplet gives the date February 11, 1675, when Gysbrechts made his vow—

TERTIA LVX FEBRVO TER LVXIT, VIXQVE SECVNDA :
ET CÆLESTINVS CÆLICA VOTA DABAT. } = 1675

The authorship of the tract is only indicated on the last page by this terminating line—

QVI SIC FRATRI FRATER PLAVDO, VIVO EGO IAM NON EGO. = 1675
G. G. M. R. S. B. I.



MONASTIC.

IN my volumes *Chronograms*, at page 235, and *Chronograms Continued*, at page 306, numerous German monasteries are noticed. I have since met with Vigilius Greiderer's chronicle of the German monasteries of the Franciscan order (the reformed Minorites). It contains a few chronograms which were to be seen in the churches of these institutions in the middle of the eighteenth century, and possibly they are still existing. The work is full of local history and circumstance connected with the Franciscans in the Tyrol, Austria, Bohemia

and other German provinces. These countries have, in times past, been very productive of chronograms; it is unlikely, however, that the few which are recorded in this work bear any reasonable proportion to the quantity that might have been collected in the large number of churches which are chronicled by the compiler of the two bulky volumes, or by the numerous authorities which are quoted in the foot-notes of almost every page. The work is composed entirely in Latin, and was printed at Innsbruck in 1777; the title is, 'P. F. Vigili Greiderer ordinis Minorum reformatum provincie Tyrolensis D. Leopoldi custodis actualis, Germania Franciscana, seu Chronicon geographico-historicum ordinis S. Francisci in Germania, &c., &c. Cēiponte, 1777.' British Museum press-mark 487 k., 10, 11. 2 vols. folio. The following chronograms are a selection from the few that appear in the 1,400 or 1,500 pages of the two volumes, which afford no more than twenty-five examples—

Vol. i., page 247.—In the chapel of St. Peter, 'in conventu Labecensi (in the province of Croatia) occurrit hoc epitaphium, inter alia.' Pro Petro de Marini episcopo Segnensi (then follow some hexameter and pentameter verses), Obiit anno,

ALMA DIES VITÆ NITET, I ERGO PETRE QVIESCE. = 1665

Die xxx. Julii. (There is no other date).

i.e. The propitious day of life shines forth; go therefore to thy rest, O Peter. The 30th day of July.

Pages 255, 258.—The monastery of Munchendorff, the most renowned in Carniola, was thoroughly repaired; an inscription to commemorate the event was put up in gilt letters, ending with this date—

NOVITATE EX FVNDAMENTO FVLCIVERE. = 1682

i.e. They have made it strong with renovation from the foundation. Alluding to the benefactors whose names are recorded in the inscription.

Pages 303, 304.—At the monastery of St. Jerome, at Vienna, the statue of the saint was put up with this inscription—

HO C OPVS DIVO HIERONYMO BENEFAC TORIS PIETAS EXTRVXIT. = 1742

i.e. The piety of a benefactor put up this work to St. Jerome. (There is no other date.)

Page 383.—At the monastery of Judenberg, in Styria, when an anniversary festival was held, a new portal was erected, and inscribed—
ECCLESIAE CELEBRATO PRIMI SÆCVLI IVBILLO HÆC PORTA }
NOVA SVRREXIT. } = 1737

i.e., At the celebration of the first centenary jubilee of the church this new door was erected.

A few others are uninteresting apart from the context.



ANNUS CHRONOGRAPHICUS.

A THICK, dumpy volume in my possession, in its original pig-skin binding, with clasps, size five inches by three, contains two works, and pages respectively about 384 and 198 = 582. The first part, without pagination, bears this title: 'Annus Chronographicus et Coronatus perlustrans hymnos et acta sanctorum,' etc. 'Authore R. D. Augusto Casimiro Redel.' Printed, Moguntiae, 1709. It is a collection of hymns in Latin, to saints in the Roman calendar, one for each day in the year. The author's address, 'Ad Lectorem,' in short rhyming lines filling nine pages, serves as an introduction to the subject. The first twenty lines are characteristic of the whole—

Lector amice
 Venâ felice,
 Deo donante,
 Ac inspirante
 Flamine Diô,
 Calamo pio,
 Elaboravi,
 Et insudavi
 Annos per binos,
 Hymnos divinos,
 Has conscribendo,
 Et componendo,
 Ut ad majorem
 Dei honorem,
 Darem in lucem
 Martyrum crucem,
 Lege hanc Lector,
 Hujus inspector,
 Corde attento,
 Atque memento, etc., etc.

At the conclusion of this singular preface the author adds these chronograms—

ITA HISCe HYMNIS VTERE ET VIVE,	}	= 1696
VT PERPETVO DEO VIVERE POSSIS,		
VALE.		
HYMNVs	}	= 1696
VNIVERSIS FILIIS		
ISRAEL ET POPVLIS		
APPROPINQVANTIBVS		
TIBI		
DEVs NOSTER.		

The hymns follow day by day, from January 1 to December 31, without chronograms, except the one for November 2, 'Commemoratio omnium Fidelium Defunctorum,' where this chronogram precedes the hymn—

SANCTA, VALDE PIA ET SALVBRIS EST COGITATIO, PRO DE-
FVNCTIS EXORARE, VT A PECCATIS SOLVANTVR. 1 *Mach.*, } = 1696
Cap. 12.

Each hymn is followed by 'Aspiratio,' a prayer in six metrical lines, addressed to the saint of the day, or, as in this last example, to the 'Manes' of the departed.

Immediately after the hymns the following appears, printed line for line thus—

Conclusio Anni.

Cum breuitate vitæ collati

Ad Lectorem.

EN BREVIS ANNVS VITÆ EXIIT, ET VT VMBRA DECLINAVIT.	} = 1696
QVIA FVGITIVÆ SVNT DIES SÆCVLI HVIVS SVPER TERRAM.	} = 1696
ET QVASI SVBITO MISERA PRÆSCINDITVR VELVT A TEXENTE VITA.	} = 1696
ET QVI NVNC IN TERRA VIVVNT BREVI IN PVLVERE DORMIENT.	} = 1696
VITA TRANSIBIT VELVT STIPVLA ET FOLIVM, QVOD VENTO RAPITVR.	} = 1696
QVIA QVASI FLOS EGREDITVR ET CONTERITVR, ET SVBITO FVGIT VT VMBRA.	} = 1696
ERGO IN DOLORIBVS CITO HOMINIBVS, ABBREVIABITVR VITA, ET FVGIET QVASI NON FVISSET.	} = 1696
CENTENI VTIQVE ANNI VELVT GVTTA AQVÆ IN MARI DEPVTATI SVNT.	} = ¹
AC SICVT CALCVLVS ARENÆ SIC EXTINGVENTVR ANNI TEMPORI SVI LABORE.	} = 1696
ET LICET ITA BREVES SVNT DIES HVIVS VITÆ, AH TERMINI IPSIVS PRÆTERITI NON POSSVNT.	} = 1696

¹ This chronogram is faulty in the original ; it makes 1701.

ANNUS CHRONOGRAPHICUS.

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NVLLVS VTIQVE IN TERRIS EST, QVI QVOTIDIE NON FIAT PROPINQVIOR FATALI MORTIS HORÆ.	} =	1696
VITA VELOCIVS FVGIT CVRSORE ITINERANTE, ET CELERRIMÈ CVRRENTE, VEL SVB NOCTE PROPERANTE.	} =	1696
CVIVIS PRISTINI DIES PERREXERVNT, VELVTI NAVES POMÀ PORTANTES (<i>sic</i>).	} =	1697
VITA VELVTI VAPOR EST, BREVI APPARENS ET DEINCEPS EXTERMINABITVR.	} =	1966
VANITAS, ITAQVE EST OPTARE LONGA VITA FRVI ATQVE DE BONA PIA VITA PARVM CVRARE.	} =	1696
VANITAS EST VNIVERSA MVNDI HVIVS CVRA ET GLORIA EIVS.	} =	1696
VANITAS EST, SI BREVIS PRÆSENS VITA SOLVM AFFECTETVR ET FVTVRA PERENNIS NON INTENDATVR.	} =	1696
VNIVERSA ERGO ET CVNCTA HÆC SVNT VANA, PRÆTER GLORIARI AC TRIVMPHARE IN CRVCE IESV.	} =	1696
SEQVERE HINC MI PIE LECTOR, VESTIGIA CRVCIS CHRISTI QVIBVS SANCTI INTRAVERVNT REGNA.	} =	1696
ET INSEQVERE VESTIGIA ILLORVM TIBI PER SINGVLOS DIES ANNI SVpra EXHIBIS	} =	1696
ERISQVE IN GAVDIO VESPERI, QVANDO DIES FRVCTVOSE ELAPSVS ERIT.	} = 1	
AB ILLISQVE INVENIES VITAM PERPETVÆ BEATITVDINIS IN QVA NON EST FINIS. VALE!	} =	1696

Omnia

*ad maiorem Dei, Deiparaeque Virginis,
ac Sanctorum omnium gloriam et honorem.*



The other work in the volume is 'Flores Gratiarum ex topiario Vitæ,' etc. By Joannes Kraus, S.J. Printed, Dilingæ, 1708. It contains no chronograms.

¹ This chronogram is faulty in the original ; it makes 1691.



XIX.

VARIOUS LOCAL CONTINENTAL CHRONOGRAMS.

THE town of Aix-la-Chapelle was destroyed by fire on May 2, 1656, thus noticed at page 5 of the book now to be quoted : ' Tandem omnium funestissimus et lactuosissimus casus fuit, incendium 2 Maii 1656, quod vidisse et meminisse horret,' etc., with this chronogrammatic marginal note : REFLAGRAT SECVNDA MAI* (= 1656). The town was restored to prosperity in 1688, by means of its medicinal waters, 'quod ignis destruxit mox reparabit aqua, et reviviscet properante Numine supremo'; this is commemorated in a book by Doctor Franciscus Blondel, entitled,

'Thermarum Aquisgranensium et Porcetanarum elucidatio,' } = 1688
etc.

i.e. An explanation of the warm waters of Aix-la-Chapelle and Burt-scheid.

Some verses are addressed to the author by his friends, among which these chronograms appear—

NOVVS THERMALIS AQVÆ VSVS, VINDICATVS. = 1688

i.e. The new use of the thermal water is vindicated.

VULCANVS, AQVISGRANVM PERDIT, NEPTVNVS REPONIT. = 1688

i.e. Vulcan destroys Aix-la-Chapelle, Neptune restores it.

ALTERA MAII INCENDIO PERIIT, = 1656

AQVÀ JVVANTE RESVRREXIT. = 32

i.e. It perished by fire on the second of May; it has again risen by help of water (after a lapse of 32 years).

VIVE DIV, LONGIS NOVE DOCTOR AQVENSIS IN ANNIS, } = 1688
TE DEVS ÆTERNÂ IN PROSPERITATE BEET.

i.e. Live long, O new water-doctor, through many years, and may God bless thee in everlasting welfare!



A German guide-book to Marienbad, by Dr. Lucca, printed 1874, records two chronograms, the first inscribed on a commemorative cross—
CHOLERAM A FINIBVS NOSTRIS ARCVIT VERVS DEI FILIVS. = 1832
i.e. The true Son of God has dispelled the cholera from our region.

* The town was burnt four times between an early date and 1224, and for the fifth time in 1236.

The next records a cure, said to be inscribed on a rock in the neighbouring forest—

NAIADES SALVTARES, RESTITVERE, FLORA OPVLENTA OBLEC- } = 1834
TAVIT SAXONIÆ REGEM.
i.e. The health-giving Nymphs have restored, and the fruitful Flora has delighted the King of Saxony.

A guide-book to Carlsbad mentions that much damage was done there by a waterspout, and is thus recorded under a statue of St. John of Nepomuk, the patron of bridges and flowing streams—

SVPERATO AB AFFLVXV VNDARVM HIS LOCIS INGENTI } = 1746
NVBIFRAGIO.

At Coblenz. Collected October, 1888. In the church of St. Castor, on the left side on entering from the west, is a black marble mural tablet to the memory of a worthy Baron Boosel, aged 29. The inscription bears no date in figures, but it contains this chronogram date, which also tells that he died through an unforeseen bullet on June 5, 1683—

IMPROVIDO SCLOPO TRANSVERBERATVS QVINTA IVNII OBIT. = 1683

Adjoining it is a companion tablet inscribed to another worthy man, and dated by this Leonine hexameter—

EXISTIT IN VIVIS DULCIS VIR SEMPER VBIVIS. = 1699

Over the door of the Jesuits' church at Coblenz is this inscription; the date letters are conspicuous in size and gilding—

DIVO IOANNI BAPTISTÆ IVGI PATRONO DEDICATA. = 1617

A festival was held at Salzburg on the consecration of the new cathedral in 1682. Chronograms used on the occasion are transcribed in *Chronograms*, page 243. An additional one I find in 'Seventeen plates of public buildings at Salzburg' (British Museum, press-mark 789, f. 8)—

REGI SECVLORVM DEO VIVO VEROQVE. = 1682
ANTISTES, FRATRES ATQVE PATRES ANTIQVISSIMI
ASCETERII DIVI PETRI } = 1682
SALISBURGENSIS.

The river Rhine was frozen and people walked over the ice dry-foot in 1408, as recorded in 'Die Limburger Chronik des T. E. von Wolfhagen,' page 118—

SVPPORTAT PLEBEM GLACIES RHENI PEDE SICCO. = 1408
The letter D is not counted, according to Flemish and early methods.

At Luxemburg many improvements have been effected since the remarkable fortifications of the town were demolished after the treaty

of 1867. Where a military work formerly stood now stands a tower belonging to the waterworks ; it bears this inscription—

CIVILVS SEMPER FLVENS HAEC VNDA PROFICIAT. = 1874
i.e. *May this water always flowing be advantageous to the citizens.*

On another similar spot stands the new school-house attached to the church of St. Michael. On the front of the former is a statue of Christ and this inscription—

SVB TVTELA BONI PASTORIS PROSPERETVR
DEIPARÆ DEDITA CIVITAS LVCELBERGENSIS. } = 1882

Some earlier chronograms are in the volume *Chronograms*, page 213.



The rebuilding of the town of Magdeburg, after its siege and almost entire destruction by Tilly, the Austrian General, on May 10, 1631, is the subject of a tract in a thick 4to. volume in the British Museum library, press-mark 1315, d. 10 (containing seventy-three tracts relating to Germany). Tract No. 4 has the date at the end thus,

'Im Jahr,
MAGDEBVRG VVIRTGEBAVT EHSTENVS GOTTFRECHT FRAVT. = 1631
i.e. *Magdeburg will be rebuilt as soon as possible.*

Tract No. 22 in the same volume relates to the town of Wittenburg, one of the cradles of the Reformation ; it is thus dated in allusion to a Jubilee held there on June 25 : 'Im Jahr,

PREYSE O NEVES JERVSALEM DEN HERRN ; } = 1630
LOBE ZION VNERN VVARHAFTIGEN GOTT.
PREYSE O LIEBES VVITTENBERG DEN HERRN ; } = 1630
VND LOBE SAXEN DEINEN GOTT.
Gedruckt Jahr 1630.



SWITZERLAND.

INSCRIPTIONS over the door of the church at Brunnen, on Lake Lucerne, in Switzerland, recording the destruction by fire, the rebuilding, and the restoration. They were hastily copied in a few spare minutes while waiting for the steamer, about three years ago, by Dr. T. N. Brushfield—

BRVNNEN WIRD,
EIN RAVB DER FEVERS WVTH,
IN GRAVSIGEN RVIN VERWANDELT. } = 1620

DIESES GOTTESHAUS ERBAVT DES EIFRIGE,
WEISE HEINRICH VON REDIG. } = 1632

DVRCH FREYE
VBEREIN KVNFT IST IEZT
VON HIESIGEN HEILIGEN KAPELL DAS
DORF BRVNNEN NEVER WAHRER BESITZER. } = 1800

SWITZERLAND.

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DIESES HEILIGE HAUS WUNDER AUS DEN
BEITRAGEN HILFREICHER THATIGKEIT GUTSBESITZER
BEWOHNER BRUNNENS ERNEVERT HEIL IHREN. } = 1816

The meaning is: *Brunnen was a prey to the fury of the fire, and became a dreadful ruin in 1620.*

This God's-house (church) was built by the zealous and wise Heinrich von Redig in 1632.

By free and united skill the holy chapel of this village of Brunnen is now newly enjoyed in 1800.

This holy house is a marvel, through the activity and contributions of the lord of the estate. The inhabitants of restored Brunnen salute him. 1816.



Einsiedeln, or Einsidlen, in Switzerland, an ancient monastery, the resort of numerous pilgrims. There is a tradition that when the Bishop of Constance was about to consecrate the chapel he was stopped by the voice of an angel saying, 'Cessa, frater; capella jam divinitus consecrata est.' A medal to commemorate a jubilee of the consecration was struck in 1748, thus inscribed: obverse, DIVINITUS CONSECRATA; reverse,
DEO TER SANCTO IN AVLA GLORIOSÆ VIRGINIS
EINSIDLENSIS GLORIA PECCATORI PAX ET SECVLARIS
IVBILVS. } = 1748



St. Gallen, in Switzerland: a medal was struck by Abbot Beda there, to commemorate the removal of the relics of St. Othmar, thus inscribed—
ELAPSI DVCENTIS LVSTRIS FESTIVA TRANSLATIO BEATI
OTHMARI ABBATIS. } = 1777
i.e. After the lapse of 1,000 years, the festive removal of the blessed Othmar the Abbot.



FLANDERS.

EXTRACT from a work by Alexandre Pruvost, S.J. 'Chronique et Cartulaire' of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Winnoc at Bergues near Dunkirk, formerly within the territory of Flanders. In the church, a marble tablet over the tomb of Jerome de Grimberghe bears this epitaph, quoted from Sandcrus's 'Flandria Illustrata,' iii. 311, Edition 1735; he was made abbot in 1542, and died in 1574—

Hic Hieronimus ille jacet Grimberghe vocatus,
Immensus quondam religionis honos;
Virginis a partu, QUI VIX DVM VIXERAT abbas, = 1543
Hunc probat afflictum per mala multa Deus;
Nam postquam semel hinc Francorum bella fugarant,
Tentas Calvinii perdere dire furor,
Dumque aufert factas per te scelerate ruinas,
INDIGNVS MORBVS PVSTVLA NIGRA RAPIT. = 1574

Opposite this tomb is that of the abbot Charles Argenteau, with this epitaph—

Carolus hic jacet Argenteau cognomine dictus ;
 Is quotus est præses conspice præsesVL habet = 55
 Sexaginta annis habitum fortasse probatur,
 Quinquaginta tribus præbyter ipse fuit
 ANNIS ISTE SENEX TANTVS TOT VIXERAT ABBAS, = 33
 Quot primum numeras flebile carmen habet.
 CVMQVE PIVS PETERET RADIANTIA SPIRITVS ASTRA = 1625
 Condidit hoc tumulo corpus inane nepos.

Thus he was the fifty-fifth Abbot of St. Winnoc, reigned thirty-three years, died in 1625, and was buried by his nephew.—See Index, *Bergues*, for further extracts.

BELGIUM.

AT Bruges. Collected there in August, 1888. Epitaphs outside St. Jacques Church (south side). In memory of Henricus Benedictus Seys—

Biddag o mensch die hier nog leeft
 Dat Jesus hin ziel iste geeft,
 Door uw Gebed mag krygen Loon
 IN DE HEMElsCHE GLORI'SCHOON. = 1802

In memory of Bernardus de San, dated thus—

ALMAcHTIGEN zIEl VERLOSSER zYtZYN zIELE GEDAGTIG. = 1813

The epitaph of Joannes van Hecke is thus dated—

O GOD! VVEEST VOOR ALEELeeUVVEN GEDAGTIG } = 1805
 DE zIELE VAN JOANNES VAN HECKE AVGUSTYN.

There is another, to Paulus de Cock, partly concealed by a growing shrub.

In the picture-gallery, a disused church in P. St. Catherine, there are suspended in frames some printed broadsheets, congratulations to various presidents of the academy, mostly in verse, composed in the Flemish language. They are in bad light (as is usual) and consequently difficult to read. They contain the chronogram dates here copied as correctly as was possible—

PLICHTIGE DANKBEWYZINGE BRUGSCHE TREYKEN JEUGD,
 etc.; (apparently imperfect) it concludes thus: LEEFT LANG WYZE } = 1778
 MINNAERS VAN LOF WEERDE CONSTEN.
 DOOR DE TREKENSCHOOL ERLeVEN VEEL LOFWaERDE- } = 1770
 KONSTEN.

This is a bad chronogram. One letter L is not counted. The letter is printed small in the original.

Another similar broadsheet is dated—

HEEL TERUGSCHE TREK'NAERSCHAF BEGLANST MET LAUWER-
 BLAED'REN BEWYST DE DANKPLIGTNG'AL HUN KONSTLIEVE } = 3599
 VADREN.

By dividing this amount by 2 the dates 1799 and 1800 are produced.
The latter year was probably intended. At the end is the following—
DIT IS OPRECHTEN GELUK-WENSCH VAN DE WAERE KEVER-
zUGTIGE TEEKEN-JEUGD.

} = 1799

Another broadsheet commences with—

sCHULDIG DANKBEWYS DER TRECKEN-JEUGT.

= 1774

And after a non-chronogrammatic part concludes—

LEEFT LANG BEVRYD VAN ONHE YL WAERE MECENATEN.

= 1774

Another contains these chronograms—

sCHULD-PLIGTIGE BER GALM.

= 1757

DE TRYKEN-ZAEL PRAELT SCHOONDER ALS VOOR DESEN!

= 1757

Other broadsheets are mentioned at page 27 of the present volume.

At Ghent.

Over a picture at the high altar of St. Michael's Church—

VNITATIS FONTI DEO VERO VIRGINI MARIE ÆTERNICOLÆ
OFFERTVR.

} = 1678

At Antwerp.

At the Church of St. Jacques, at an altar having a figure of the
Assumption of the Virgin Mary—

DEIPARÀ ASSVMPTÀ PATET NOBIS JANVA CÆLI.

= 1614

Over another altar in the same church—

ICK BEN DEN WEGH DE WAERHEIT ENDE T'LEVEN. *Joa. xiv. 9.*

= 1678

On a stained-glass window in the chapel of St. Roch, in the same
church—

DEDICAT SANCTI ROCHI SODALITAS.

= 1854

Over the portal leading from the street to the Church of St. Paul—

CHRISTO DOMINO SANCTOQVE APOSTOLO FABRICI.

= 1859

HOLLAND.

AT Arnhem, in Holland. A portrait of Charles, Duke of Gelders,
hangs in the town museum. The following couplets are painted
on the frame along the top in plain, small letters; the lines nevertheless
work out as a chronogram. The actual dates intended are also added
in numeral figures. There is, however, an error of one hundred in the
first couplet (which I copied on the spot); it should make 1467, the
year of his birth—

Natalicia, 1467.

DUX CAROLVS GELRIS NUNC NASCITUR ALTER ACHILLES
GELRIA NUNC PLAUSU IUBILAT AUCTA GRAVI.

} = 1567

Mors, 1538.

EXTINCTO CAROLO DUCE, GLORIA GELRICA GELRO
OCCUBUIT TRISTIS GELRIA FLANGE VICES.

} = 1538

At Haarlem, in Holland, in the Great Church, on the back of a wooden panel set up where the altar formerly stood, there is painted a long inscription in Dutch, containing the dates 1572 and 1577 and this chronogram (copied September 13, 1888)—

SOOD' HONGER SLECHSGEEN SAIIDAEN BOOD
LICHTSPANSCHE GEWELDE VAN HAERLEM VLOOD. } = 1573

The letters D are not counted. Haarlem was taken by the Spaniards in July, 1573, after a siege of seven months' duration. The Duke of Alva, the Spanish General, violated the capitulation by butchering half the inhabitants.

In a huge folio volume printed about 1649, entitled 'Novem ac magnum theatrum urbium Belgicæ,' etc., by Joannes Blaeu, the towns of the Netherlands are described. Of the town of Gouda nothing is known of its origin. A certain deed is recorded by which one Florentius gave to one Nicolas Catzius certain lands for the benefit of the town, at a date expressed in these verses—

FVNDABAT, CATTOS FLORENTE REGENTE, NOTATO
POSTERITAS, GOVDÆ MÆNIA, CATTVS EQVES. } = 1272

The burning of Gouda is thus noted: 'Incendium hoc incidit in ferias Ludowici, loquente hexametro homœotelento'—

FLETIBVS ID DIDICI QVIA GOVDA CREMAT LVDOVICI. = 1438

The destruction of the Church of St. John by fire is thus noted: 'Incendium exprimunt hi numeri ab Hadriano Junio hoc disticho comprehensi'—

LVX BIS SENA FVIT, IANI HORA VESPERE NONA
CVM SACRA IOANNI VVLcano CORRUIT ÆDES. } = 1552

i.e. It was the 14th day of January, at 9 o'clock in the evening, when the church sacred to St. John sunk by fire.

The first two chronograms, although denoting early dates, belong to the earlier half of the sixteenth century. As is frequently seen in Dutch chronograms, the letter D is not counted.

MALINES.

EXTRACTED from the genealogies and historical notes, in French, of the family of Corten, in connection with the Cathedral of Malines. Printed at Louvain, 1753, with engravings, in a large, thin folio volume procured at Amsterdam in 1888. 'Very rare.' The epitaph of two canons of the church, twin brothers Corten, begins thus—

PAR GEMINIS LABOR ET DECOR. = 1652

Inscription over an altar—

ALTARE DIVINÆ SYNAXI EXTRACTUM. = 1690

The epitaph of Jean Audenrogge, a canon of the church, ends thus ; there is no other date—

Tu pie Lector

HOc EJUS ANIMÆ ADPREcARE = 1707

Post Labores Æterna

TANDEM REQUIESCAT IN PACe. = 1707

Inscribed over a new pulpit bearing the figure of Christ—

FILIUS MEUS DILECTUS; = 1718

VoCEM ILLIUS AUDITE. = 1718

The epitaph of Peter Scheppers ends thus, the only date in the inscription—

BREVIS VITÆ DIES MORTALIBUS } = 1694
CONSTITUTUS, QUI PRÆTERIRI NEQUIT.

The epitaph of Joanna Maria Van Driessche du Trieu ends thus—

AEN VVIE GOdT TOT LOON VVILT GEVEN } = 1708
HET VERMAEK VAN t' EEUVVIGH LEVEN.

At an altar inscribed to the Virgin Mary and St. Blasius—

O PIA DEI GENITRIX } = 1748
VIRGO ET S. BLASI

DEVOTOS VESTROS EXAUDITE CLIENTES.

The epitaph of Ægidius de Grauw contains this, the only date in the inscription—

FEROX LIBITINA } = 1706
LUGENTE NATO
PATREM E VIVIS SUSTULIT
IDIBUS JANUARI.

Other chronograms relating to Malines are in *Chronograms*, pages 53, 54, 92, 431 ; also in *Chronograms Continued*, pages 58, 59, 60, 88, 90, 96, 99 to 103, 529 and 536.



GORLITZ.

THE following are taken from a chronicle of Gorlitz, a town on the river Niesse, in the government of Lusatia, in the province of Silesia, in Prussian territory, now absorbed into the German Empire. In the library of the British Museum a work by C. G. Hoffmann is accessible, press-mark 170. K. 4. 5 ; in it is comprised 'Scriptores rerum Lusiticarum,' by Mart. Meister, printed in 1719, relating to Gorlitz, and all is in Latin. The greater part of the contents is very curious in relating events at one period of great historical importance, as well as others of purely local interest. A few chronograms occur, as follows.

In 1438, on December 2, 'Albert'¹ visited Gorlitz. At this period

¹ Albert, Duke of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia ; he was elected Emperor and King of the Romans in 1438, and was known as Albert II. the Great. He died in the following year.

religious war was fiercely carried on, and political changes were rapid. This chronogram is recorded as applicable to some circumstance not clearly explained; the words are from St. Mark xi. 24, Latin version—
 QVÆCVNQVE ORANTES PETITIS CREDITE QVOD ACCIPietIS, }
 ET EVENIENT VOBIS. } = 1438

In 1590 a comet of 'moderate size' appeared, and a great drought prevailed, exceeding any for the preceding fifty years. Gregory Bersmann marked the event by these 'etiosticha'—

ARET HIVLCVS¹ AGER CERVO SITIS ORA PERVRIT } = 1590
 ACCENSO RHENVs FLVMINE ANHELAT AQVAS. }
 SQVALET AGER, QVERVLOS INCESTAT FVNERE SALTVS } = 1590
 ECCe RVENS TRISTI CERVA PEREMTA SITI.

In 1591, July 4, Jacobus Handl, of Prague, a celebrated musician, died. 'He was well known at Gorlitz, therefore he is recorded in these annals.' These verses were made at Prague—

QVA CADIT HANDELIUS FATO PROPERANTE TRECENTOS } = 1591
 LVX FABIOS LATIO SUSTULIT ILLA SOLO.

An inundation by the river Niesse caused great damage on August 17, 1595, hence these verses—

AVGVSTVS QVARTOQVARTOS SVBDVXERAT ORTVS, } = 1595
 PROXIMA FVNESTIS NOX VBI SÆVIT AQVIS.

At Jaurinum, now called Raab, in Hungary, the great church bell, cast in 1472, having become cracked and useless, was recast in 1598. The record which narrates the circumstance goes on: 'In ipsa campana hæc leguntur inscripta';

Laudate eum in Cymbalis bene sonantibus:
 Laudate eum in cymbalis jubilationis.
 Omnis Spiritus laudet Dominum. Alleluja.
 Psal: 150. Pietas ad omnia utilis.

Inscriptiones campanæ.

EXPVLIT HVNGARIA SIGNO VT VICTRICE POLONOS } = 1472
 REX MATTHIAS CEPI EX ÆRE RETEXTA NOVO. }
 FÆDIFRAGIS² VICTIS TVRCIS CLARAVE RVDOLPHI } = 1598
 EX RABA PVLSIS ARTE REFECTA FVI.

In inferioris partis circumferentia rursum leguntur hi versus;

Fusa fui quondam bello, Casimire, Mathiam
 Cum regni peteres ob diadema sui.
 Fissa refusa fui tibi cum Schwartzbergius heros
 Reddidit ereptam Marte, Rudolphe, Rabam.
 Tracta dedi primum sonitum, Scultetus ut ædis
 Et Smidius sacræ præses uterque fuit.

AVRO QVOD PERIIT FERRO REPARATVR ET ARTE } = 1598
 JAVRINVM, LAVS SIT, QVI REGIT ASTRA JOVÆ.

¹ A fen country in Pannonia Inferior, eastward of the Danube.

² The treaty-breaking Turks. See Index for explanation.

The narrative of the bell continues at some length with further verses, but no more chronograms. It will be noticed that the vicissitudes of the bell are associated with epochs in Hungarian history. The weight of the bell is mentioned, and the names of the artificers employed in making it are recorded. This bell was held in great veneration, though its identity seems to have been broken by two recastings. The inscriptions mentioned are long ones to have been really cast on the surface, but not impossible on a bell of magnitude. I have given the connecting words as in the narrative, from which it may be inferred that they were so cast.

In 1607 the tower of the monastery at Gornitz was repaired, and a bell added bearing this inscription—

ALTIVS HIC VT APEX CÆLO CONSVRGERE VISVS.
FVSA HORAS DIDICI VERBERE PRESSA LOQVI. } = 1607

Other extracts from the Gornitz chronicle will be seen at a later page of this volume, in the chapter on 'Dates Quaintly Expressed.'

EISFELD.

THE following are extracted from a book bearing this title: 'Kurtz-abgefaste Eiszfeldische stadt historie,' etc. By Carl F. Diezeln. 8vo. Printed at Coburg, 1721. The copy in the British Museum library is bound up with another work relating to Coburg church affairs, noticed at a later part of the present volume.

Inscribed on a fine organ which was put up in the church at Eisfeld—

TE IOVA EXTOLLANT ET VERÈ LAVDIbVS ORNENT
ORGANA, VOX CITHARÆ, BVCCINA, CHORDA TVBÆ. } = 1609

On the building of a castle by the Knight Frederic Ampts-Castner in 1602, and the death of the owner on June 22, 1608—

CÆV PATRES CARAS STRVXÈRE NEPOTIBVS ÆDES
SIC QVICVNQVE VELINT ÆDIFICARE SATIS. } = 1602

LVX VNDENA BIS VT IVNII SVPER ORBE CORVSCAT
FRIDERICVS RITTER PECTORE CASVS OBIT. } = 1608

On April 22, 1601, there was a conflagration at Eisfeld, when the parish church, the town-hall, and the school-house were destroyed, hence this chronogram—

NOX VNDENA BIS APRILIS, NOX LVGET, VT IGNI
EISFELDÆ SCHOLA SIC CHRISTI OVILE PERIT. } = 1601

On May 24, 1610, the 'most beautiful' building in Eisfeld, the house of the metal founders, was destroyed by fire—

SEXTA QVATER MAIL PERIIT FAX BINAQVE VT ÆDES
ORNATÆ EISFELTÆ IN FINIBVS IGNE RVVNT. } = 1610

An epitaph for Nicolas Kind, doctor of theology and pastor of Eisfeld, contains these dates—

SPIRITVS IN SVPEROS TERRESTRI CARCERE VECTVS,
SIC TENET EX CHRISTI GAVDIA VERA FIDE. } = 1549

- NICOLEOS CINDVS DOCTOR PER FATA SVBIVIT,
IIT VT OCTOBRIS LVX NOVA TERRIGENIS. } = 1549
- On the death of Nicolas Boiem, pastor, on November 1, 1563—
FINIS VT OCTOBRIS FACULTAS EXTINGVIT IN AXE,
NICOLAVS BŒMVS LEGE SOLVTVS OBIT. } = 1563
- On the death of John Tittel, on November 23, 1594—
TER SEXTA QVINCTAQVE POLIS LVCENTE NOVEMBRIS
IANNES TITTELIVS CESSIT IN ANTRA NECIS. } = 1594
- On the death of George Seitz, on November 10, 1596—
FAX BIS QVINCTA NOVEMBRIS VT ORTA GEORGIOS ILLE,
SEITZIVS, IN LETHI CARCERE VICTOR OBIT. } = 1596
- On the death of Balthasar Richter, on May 19, 1607—
LVCE BIS OCTAVA MAII RVTILANTE SVB AXE EST
BALTHASARVS RICHTER FIXVS AB ENSE NECIS. } = 1607
- The death of David Zang is marked by these dates—
COR PIETATIS AMANS, ZANGI, VIRTVTIS ET ARTIS,
DEO TVLISTI IN FVNERE
SIS HÆRES IPSE IN ÆTHERE.
DIRA LVES, PESTIS, VARIA HÆRESIS, ATQ, COMETÆ
FERENT; FERENT AH FERREA
IESV BENIGNE NOS IVVA. } = 1682
- On the death of Wilhelm Faber (alias Schmied) on July 10, 1601—
GVILHELMO FABRO VITALIS SPIRITVS EXIT,
ECCE! BIS VT JVLI QVINTA CALORE NITET. } = 1601
- At Eisfeld Johannes Croniger, pastor, and his wife, perished by fire,
on January 12, 1605—
VT TER QVARTA CADIT FAX IANI CRONIGER, FIVS
AC CONIVX CALIDO TOSTVS IN IGNE PERIT. } = 1605





XX.

IMAGE OF THE VIRGIN MARY AT OMEL.

HISTORIA miraculosæ imaginis D. Virginis in Omel. Veraciter complectens inventionem Imaginis, Erectionem Conventus Sororum tertiae regulæ S. Francisci, Constructionem sacelli, et signa ibidem per intercessionem Beatissimæ Virginis edita. Expressa carmine numerali, includente imprimis annum 1598 quo ferè scriptum est, deinde Miraculorum, eum nempe quo quodlibet contigit.—Autore M. Gerardo Jacobs S. T. B. pastore in Soemerem. [Here a woodcut of B. V. M.] Lovanii ex officina typographica Gerardi Riuij Anno 1607.' Such is the title of an extremely rare book, if it be safe to say so, considering the long time (at least fifteen years) that I have passed in hunting for chronograms without meeting with any clue even to its existence. The first hint was from the Belgian Biographical Dictionary now in course of serial publication. This led to a search in various available collections and catalogues, when, almost by chance, a copy was discovered by my book-learned friend, the Rev. Walter Begley, at the Bodleian Library at Oxford, in the earlier part of the year 1894, when and where I obtained what here follows. But even at Oxford the book must be regarded as a precious treasure; it is the only copy that I know of, whatever that knowledge may be worth.

It is a small quarto of sixty-six pages, in a limp parchment cover coloured rich yellow-brown by age and use during nearly three centuries. It was printed at Louvain in 1607. The paper has become discoloured through the influences which have affected the outside covers. It describes in chronogram verses the discovery of the 'miraculous' image of the Virgin Mary preserved at the church of Omel, and records a series of miraculous cures of diseases wrought there through the same, the veracity whereof being supported by testimony adduced as worthy of belief—at least, it is so mentioned by the author of the book. Omel seems to be the local name of a church at or near

Asten,¹ in North Brabant, some thirty miles from Bois-le-Duc. I have been unable to identify it in the big folio volumes by Sanderus on the monasteries of Brabant, or in other contemporary or more modern works. The place is not included in Migne's 'Dictionnaire des Abbayes et Monastères.' The book is filled with hexameter and pentameter couplets and Sapphic metre stanzas, each being a chronogram of dates ranging from 1574 to 1606. The Sapphic chronograms are about the earliest I have met with in that metre; hexameters are more common a century or two earlier. It does not concern me to dilate on the finding or miraculous advent of images of the Virgin; there are on record a great many similar events, supported by evidence satisfactory to the minds of sincere or willing believers in the supernatural. I look only to the chronograms, and on that point I may refer to my volume, *Chronograms*, published in 1882, pages 244 to 249, on an image which came miraculously to Olmütz.

The extracts from the book under our notice which follow are somewhat copious, but the rarity of the book and the speciality of its contents must be taken in excuse for their length; moreover, a smaller selection would fail to sufficiently represent the contents of this singular book. There are altogether 524 chronograms, of which 291 are couplets and 233 Sapphic stanzas; of these I have extracted 257 into these pages. The following epitome may be of some help by way of explanation.

The work commences with a dedication to Albert and Isabella, the governor and governess of the Austrian Netherlands, to the governing authorities of the country, and to all faithful people of Christ.

The book itself addresses the reader in verses written apparently by Joannes Verdisseldonck, 'ludimagister' at Soemenen.

The author of the book is complimented in some verses by Jo. Jacobs, of Asten, his nephew.

The printer addresses the book in chronogram Sapphic verse.

Chapter i. commences the history of the miraculous image at Omel, and declares that the brethren and sisters of the convent there live in harmony and good conduct, notwithstanding the calumnies of heretics.

Chapter ii. discourses on miracles wrought through the merits and intercession of the Virgin Mary.

Chapter iii. relates how the convent at Omel, where the sisters dwelt, was first erected.

Chapter iv. relates in what way the image was found at Omel.

Chapter v. relates in what way the image began to be honoured. Judocus de Berkel bears testimony to the facts mentioned.

Chapter vi. relates how and by whom the shrine was built—by a rich merchant, John Vanderhaven, being prompted by a voice when asleep. The narrative of the circumstance is attested by Johannes Verbeerdonck, a notary at Boisleduc.

Chapter vii. relates how the shrine was afterwards enlarged.

¹ 'Est locus alijectus, qui dicitur Omel in Asten.' See chapter iii., line 49, of these extracts.

Chapter viii. discourses on the 'signs' which occurred at Omel, and on the truth of the miracles related in the subsequent verses.

The remainder of the book, from page 25 to the end, is filled with narratives of miraculous cures of diseases wrought at Omel, which in ordinary experience are only effected by medical or severe surgical treatment, extending to more than sixty cases, from which I have selected eighteen typical examples.

According to the method of Flemish and Dutch writers, the author does not use the letter D as a numeral = 500, and as a peculiarity of his own he always abbreviates the enclytic syllable 'que' (= et, *and*); thus he avoids one letter V as a numeral. Also he does not print the word 'ET,' but uses the symbol &; as this might be expanded into AC (=and) and so give rise to an error of 100 in the chronograms, I have taken the liberty of substituting ET in all the numerous places where that symbol occurs. The chronograms themselves prove that this is correct.

I now proceed with extracts from the book—

Serenissimis Principibus nostris
Alberto et Isabellæ,
Reverend^{mis} et Reverendis Episcopis, Abbatibus,
Amplissimis Statibus Patriæ, Senatui
et Ducibus Belli, Cæterisq,
Christi Fidelibus.

VIVAT ALBERTVS, ISABELLA VIVAT, PRÆSVL, AC ABBAS; STATVS ET SENATVS STENT; DVCES BELLÏ DEVS ET FIDELIS DIRIGAT OMNES.	} = 1607	
PAX DEI VOBIS; PIA PERSTET ILLA, HOSTIS À VOBIS PROCVL OMNIS ABSIT, POST VT IN CÆLO VALEATIS ALTO VIVERE LÆTI.		} = 1607
PRÆSTET ID VOBIS PIETATE CHRISTVS, VIRGINIS SANCTÆ PRECIBVS SACRATIS, OFFERO CVIVS PIA QVÆ PATRANTVR SIGNA SVB OMEL.		

Liber Alloquitur Lectorem.

Si sit perfectum numeros quod continet omnes,
Me quoque perfectum nemo negare potest.
Innumeris etenim numeris, multoque labore
Quòd sim compositus, Lector amice, vides.
Et quia sum talis, quis non putet esse legendum?
Præcipuè cùm tot, tantaque mira feram.
Vt res sunt miræ, sic est mirabile carmen,
Quale prior populo non dedit vlla manus.
Si tamen est aliquis (*sicut non omnia laudant*
Omnes), qui numeros non probet hosce meos,

Ille sit admonitus, ne me tantummodo spectet,
 Sed spectet potiùs, quid mea scripta velint.
 Materiam spectans, inquam, mi candide Lector,
 Inspicias, de qua Virgine nempe loquar.
 Est ea, quæ regnat superos Regina per orbes,
 Est ea, quæ terras, terricolasque innuat.
 Hanc Deus elegit dignam sibi nomine Matris,
 Hanc et adhuc idem nomine Matris amat.
 Eius si cupias igitur sentire juvamen,
 Quisquis es, hanc digno laudis honore colas.
 Hæc præstare sui poterit sub numine gnati,
 Quæ tibi præstari, sint modò recta, voles.
 Id satis insinuant laxis miracula verbis,
 Quæ sunt hic oculis aspicienda tuis.
 In quibus, ecce, dabunt hoc singula disticha tempus,
 Quo res quæque suo cardine gesta fuit.
 Quæ si, dum fuerint Lector tibi lecta, probabis;
 Reddideris Domino munera grata meo.
 SANCTA DEI GENITRIX, CVIVS VIRTVTIBVS OMEL }
 LVCET, IN OBLATAS ANNVE QVÆSO PRECES. } = 1607
 M. IOANNES VERDISSELDONCK, Ludimagister in Soemerem.

In Auctorem Operis.

A pagete vani vos Poëtarum greges,
 Auferre vestras Nenias.
 Me Musa detinet altior, meis sonus
 Dulcior inerrat auribus.
 Quid potiùs in te mirer, ô vates sacer?
 Benignitatem maximam?
 Summam an canendi gloriam? puero mihi
 Perquàm benignus, et meis
 Quondam fuisti: nunc benignus es Deo,
 Deique Matri Virgini.
 Eu, perge mysta psalmis Deum,
 Deique Matrem Virginem.

IO. IACOBS ASTENSIS, Nepos ex fratre.

Typographus ad Libellum.

I LIBER LONGÈ, VELVT AC PER ORAS
 PLVRIMAS DEFER QVOq, PLVS PERVRGENS
 VIRGINIS LAVDES, QVOD AGENDO VALDE
 FECERIS APTÈ. } = 1607
 VIRGINIS LAVS EN, BONA PATRIS EST LAVS,
 AC BONI GNATI, VELVTI COÆVI
 SPIRITVS: QVORVM PIA DONA PSALLEN
 FECERIS APTÈ } = 1607

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HÆC NIHIŁ DE SE QVIA POSSIDEbat, LAVDE QVOD DIGNVM POTVIT VIDERI, DONA PLVS CHRISTI QVOq; SIC ADAVGENS FECERIS APTÈ.	}	= 1607
QVANDO TVRBAVIT NVMERVS GERARDO ¹ HIC CAPVT: DICES QVOq; POST FREQVENTER VT LEGENS, DIGNIS PRECIBVS REPENDAT: FECERIS APTÈ.		
	}	= 1607

CAPUT I.

Speratur, nondum hinc ablatum iri religionem, ex reformatione et cleri et populi.

QVOD DEVS HANC PATRIAM NEC ADHVC (qVOD POSCO)	}	= 1598
RELINQVET;		
E REBV ^S BINIS QVIS DIDICISSE QVEAT.	}	= 1598
RITE REFORMATVS NVNC CLERVS VBIq ³ PROBATVR,		
VIVIT ET HIC PARITER, SICVTI AGENDO DECET.	}	= 1598
PRÆSVL ET HIC OVIBVS VIVENDI NORMA DOCTVR;		
SAL VELVT AC TERRÆ, SIC AGIT IPSE PIÆ.	}	= 1598
CANONICVS; MONACHVS BENE VIVIT, SICVT ET ABBAS;		
ABBATISSA VELVT, SIC IBI QVÆq ³ SOROR.	}	= 1598
AC DEFECTVS ABEST QVOq ³ , IVRE NOTABILIS, IPSIS		
(NVLLA QVERELA LOCVM OB QVOD SIBI TVRPIS HABET).	}	= 1598
HVMANI LICEAT SIBI NIL VEL ABESSE PVTABVNT		
(VT SANCTI NÆVIS NEC CARVERE SVIS).	}	= 1598
HÆRETICI LICEAT STVDEANT TRADVCERE CLERVM,		
PLVRIBVS ET VITIIS SÆPE DIVq ³ GRAVENT.	}	= 1598
IVDICAT HIC RELIQVOS DE SESE QVILIBET AVDENS;		
VT BONVS EST, HOCS EST; SI MALVS, ILLE QVOq ³ .	}	= 1598
TVRPIA CEV QVÆRIT QVOq ³ SÆPE CADAVERA CORVVS,		
MELLIGERANS FLORES SIC SIBI QVÆRIT APIS,	}	= 1598
MOS EST HÆRETICIS, QVÆSITIS VNDIq ³ CAVSIS		
CATHOLICOS VESENT, EXAGITENTq ³ SACROS.	}	= 1598
MORE SVO VIVANT, NIHIL HINC VARIABITVR IN RE.		
ILLINC IN CVNCTIS ARBITR APTVS ERIT.	}	= 1598
RELLIGIOSORVM CONSVRGVNT SICVT ET AÆDES,		
VT DATVR HIC VARIIS SÆPE VIDERE LOCIS.	}	= 1598
HIC QVIA SVB SANCTA NOVA DANTVR RELIGIONE		
LVMINA, SPERO BONVS SIC QVIA CHRISTVS AGET.	}	= 1598
SE MELIOR FACTVS POPVLVS VVLGARIS ET IPSE		
CONSPICITVR, DIGNÈ QVÆRIT HIC ESSE BONVS.	}	= 1598

¹ The name of the author.

FCMINA PLVS ALIAS CERTÈ DEVOTA PROBATVR,	}	= 1598
AD SACRA CONCVRRIT SEXVS VTERQ, LVBENS,		
PLVRES VENERVNT NVNC AD SE ¹ PERCVTIENTEM;	}	= 1598
HOC VT AGANT CVNCTI, DET BONVS IPSE DEVS.		
QVARE PVRA SATIS ECCLESIA ² NOSTRA VIDETVR,	}	= 1598
QVÆ QVASI VIRGO NITET, SIT MACVLATA LICET.		
QVADRAGINTA VELVT CVM CASTIGATA SVB ANNIS	}	= 1598
SINT PECCATA; QVIBVS CONVENIT IRA DEI; ³		
QVÆ NVNC INDE PIIS CØPIIT MITESCERE VALDE,	}	= 1598
PLVRIBVS IN REBVS QVOD PATET, VTQ, LOCIS.		
QVI VEL AMICITIA DAT TALIA DONA LVBENTER,	}	= 1598
CÆTERA CONVERSIS VIXQ, NEGARE CVPIIT.		
EX QVIBVS AC ALIIS VALDE SPERARE LICEBIT,	}	= 1598
QVOD NEC ADHVC NOBIS AVFERET IPSE FIDEM.		
RESTAT AT HIC VNVM, PRECIBVS QVØ QVILIBET ILLVD	}	= 1598
EXPETAT, ATQ, SIBI HOC RITE REPOSCAT AGENS.		
HINC CAVEAT VELVTI, VITÀ NE CAUSA SIT ILLE,	}	= 1598
QVOD DEVS A NOBIS AVFERAT ILLE FIDEM.		
ATQ, SVÀ VITÀ CVNCTIS PRÆLVCEAT INDE,	}	= 1598
IN DOMINO VELVTI IVSTA LVCERNA PIO.		
NAM PIA VITA QVASI LVX EST, QVÆ LVCET IN ORBE;	}	= 1598
HÆRESIS HINC TENEBRAS PELLIT AGITQ, PROCVL.		
HÆRESIS HIC TVRPI VITÀ SIC PLVRIBVS ORTA EST,	}	= 1598
HOC VT AB EXEMPLIS CERNERE RITE VALES.		
O DEVS HANC NOBIS CONSERVA RELIGIONEM,	}	= 1598
EXPVRGANS, QVICQVID NON TIBI IVRE PLACET,		
AC FIDEI DONVM PLVS NOBILE DEHINC QVOQ, SERVA,	}	= 1598
VEL PATER HIC AVGE SANCTIVS INDE TVIS:		
SICVT ET HVC REVOCA, NVPER QVI SPONTE RETRORSVM	}	= 1598
DISCESSERE PIIS, NVNC IN OVILE DEI.		

CAPUT II.

Speratur idem ex miraculis, quæ passim fiunt ex merito et intercessione
Beatæ Virginis.

EST ALIVD MIHI, QVO CERTÈ PLVS SPERO, VEL ILLVD,	}	= 4
CREBRESCVNT VARIIS QVOD PROBA SIGNA LOCIS.		
HIC IN PRINCIPIO IVSTÈ QVOQ, FACTA FVERVNT,	}	= 1598
CVM PLANTATA FIDES, SVRGERET, AVCTA FVIT.		
HÆC VELVTI TESTES VETERIS SVNT RELIGIONIS:	}	= 1598
HINC APVD HÆRETICAM NVLLA VIDERE QVEAS.		
CATHOLICI SOLI VALDE IÆTANTVR AB ILLIS	}	= 1598
VERØ, QVOD EXISTAT HIS QVOQ, MVLTA FIDES.		

¹ Isaiah ix. 13, Vulgate.² Canticum canticorum Salomonis i.³ Psalm ix.⁴ This chronogram is faulty in the original; it makes 1748.

HÆC NVNC PRÆCIPVÈ FIVNT PRECE VIRGINIS ORBE, AVXILIATRICES DAT BONA SÆPE MANVS.	} = 1598
HÆC EST STELLA MARIS, SIGNIS PLVS FVLGET; ET EXIN NOS HÆC EX VARIIS ATTRAHIT VSq, LOCIS.	} = 1598
AC QVOD IN HAC PATRIÀ PLVRES ABIERE RETRORSVM; VVLt PIÈ, VTI CVRRANT HISCE AD OVILE DEL.	} = 1598
PARTIBVS HÆC VARIIS COMPLVRIA FACTA PROBANTVR, VT NVLLVS DIGNÈ NESCIAT ILLA PIVS.	} = 1598
NVNC, VELVTI AC OLIM, SPLENDET SACRA VIRGO LARETI ¹ PLVRIBVS E SIGNIS, QVÆ SAT VBIq, PATENT.	} = 1598
IN QVO SVSCEPIT CHRISTVM, PATET ECCE CVBILE; ET QVOD SVB HONORE PLO FIT, VENERANTVR IBI.	} = 1598
NVNC BRABANTINAS FVLGET SACRA VIRGO PER VRBES EX SIGNIS MVLtIS, SICVT ET INDE LOCIS.	} = 1598
HESPERIASq, PLAGAS, HALLENSI ² EX VRBE REFVLGENS, NVNC HIS IMPLVIT, SICVT ET ILLA PRIVS.	} = 1598
MERRIDIONALI PLVS ASPRO-COLLE ³ REFVLsIT NVPER, VTI CVNCTI RITE VIDERE QVEVNT.	} = 1598
QVÆ VELVT HÆRETICIS EX ALTO COLLE REFVLGENS, SVB VARIIS SIGNIS STELLA MARINA TRAHIT.	} = 1598
NVNC ORIENTALI LVXIT QVOq, CANDIDA PARTI, ET SVB OMEL ⁴ CRESCVNT VNDIq, SIGNA PIA.	} = 1598
VICINVS LOCVS EST VALDE GELDRENSIBVS ORIS, ASTENSI ET VILLÆ ⁵ HIC MODò IVRE SVBEST.	} = 1598
AC ALIVS LOCVS EST, QVI NON PROCVL ABSTAT AB ISTO, PLVRIMA QVO FIVNT VEL PIA SIGNA BONIS;	} = 1598
DICITVR AC ARLEN, QVI NON PROCVL EXSTAT AB HELMONT ⁶ DE QVIBVS AT STATVI RITE TACERE TIBI;	} = 1598
ILLA QVOD HAVD VALVI SAT SIGNA PROBATA VIDERE, SICVT ADHVC CERTÈ POSCO VIDERE MIHI.	} = 1598
SIC AQVILONARI PATRIÆ PLVS LVXIT AB OMNI PARTE, IBI NE VALDE CÆCA VEL VSq, FORET.	} = 1598
O DEVS EX SIGNIS HANC ATTRAHE PLVRIBVS ACTIS IVRE LOCIS, VEL EI STET QVOq, STELLA MARIS.	} = 1598
QVÆ SVB OMEL SVNT FACTA PIIS, SACRA SIGNA VIDEBO, PER QVÆ PLVS FVLsIT HIC QVASI STELLA BONIS.	} = 1598
QVALITER AST ICON, CONVENTVS SIVE CAPELLA VENERIT, EXPEDIENS SAT TIBI IVRE CANAM.	} = 1598
EST ICON PRIMò, SVRGIT POST IVRE CAPELLA, CONVENTVS SEQVITVR POST VELVT ILLE TIRI.	} = 1598

¹ Domus Lauretana, the "Casa Santa" at Loreto in Italy. Here the author has adapted the word to the chronogram by leaving out a superfluous letter *V*.

² Domus Hallensis.

³ Domus Aspicollis.

⁴ Domus Omelensis.

⁵ The town of Asten.

⁶ The town of Helmond.

CAPUT III.

Quomodo Conventus in Omel, vulgò Marie-Schoot dictus, primò erectus sit, et quì sorores ibi vivant.

DE QVO CONVENTV LICEAT MIHI PAVCA REFERRE, QVALITER ADSVRGIT, VEL BENE CREVIT IBI.	} =	1598
TERTIA FRANCISCI DVM REGVLA SANCTA SORORES IVSTIVS EXORNAT, SANCTIFICAVIT OVES.	} =	1598
EX FERVORE RECENS PLANTATIO DICITVR ORTA; CRESCIT, VT EXCREVIT, DE PIETATE NIMIS.	} =	1598
MVLTIPLICANTVR ADHVC NEC IBI PERIRE SORORES, EXCREVERE PIÈ; PLVS DABIT INDE DEVS.	} =	1598
EST LOCVS ARCTVS IIS (ALIBIQ, HISCE AMPLIOR EXSTAT) HVC SI PERSONÆ QVANDO VENIRE PETVNT.	} =	1598
HIC MODÒ PERSONÆ SVPERANT; LOCVS ARCTVS AT EXSTAT: PLVRES VENISSENT, SI LOCVS ESSE QVEAT.	} =	1598
QVAS FVROR HÆRETICVS, NEC DISTVRBAVIT IBI OLIM, PROTEGIT HAS CHRISTVS, PLVS PLACVERE DEO.	} =	1598
NVNC REGIT HAS RECTRIX IBI VIRGO MARIA SECVNDA, PLVRIBVS AC ANNIS DIRIGIT ILLA PIÈ.	} =	1598
QVINQVAGINTA SACRÀ HIC MODÒ VIXIT RELIGIONE ANNIS; HINC NVPER IVBILAT ILLA PIÈ.	} =	1598
INDE SECVNDA IVVAT SVBRECTRIX VIRGO IOHANNA, IAM CHRISTO PLACEANT HIC BENE, ET VSQ, DEO.	} =	1598
CIRCITER ANTE ANNOS IBI SEXAGINTA FVERVNT, EXORTÆ CITIVS HIC PLACVERE MODÒ.	} =	1598
TVNC PRIOR INCEPIT DE GOER PIA VIRGO MARIA, CONSTRVXIT RECTRIX SIC IBI LÆTA PIIS.	} =	1598
VNICA IVNCTA FVIT SOROR HIC, ELSEBENA FVIT QVÆ STRVCTVRAM PARITER CONSTITVERE PIÈ.	} =	1598
EX HVMILI SVRGVNT LOCA RELIGIOSA LVBENTER, ET VERÀ CRESCVNT E PIETATE SIBI.	} = ¹	
SPIRITVS ORANTEM DOCVIT QVASI SÆPIVS ILLIC, VVLt PROIN, INCEPIT, PERFICIT, EGIT OPVS.	} =	1598
SÆPIVS AVDIVIT VOCÈM SIBI TALITER ORANS: INCIPE, PERFICIES, QVICQVID AGENDO CVPIS.	} =	1598
ANTE CRVCEM SVPPLEX CHRISTO BENE PRÆSTO PRECATVR, QVÀ BENE VOX TALIS PERSONAT ALTA SATIS.	} =	1598
PERFICIETVR OPVS, OBSTACVLA NVLLVS IN ILLO HIC HOMO IVRE QVEAT OPPOSVISSE SATIS.	} =	1598
PRO SIGNO CVIVS MVLIER PLVS ILLA NOTETVR, FGETVS ET ACCEDENS, FILIVS EIVS ERIT.	} =	1598
SVSCIPIET CHRISTI VIVVS BAPTISMA ² PVELLVS, ILICO PERFICIAS FORTIS VT APTA PIIS.	} =	1598

¹ This chronogram is faulty in the original; it makes 1597.

² Signum unde mater confortabatur.

VoX pIA pASTORI IvssIt CItò SIGNIFICARI	
oMnIA: qVOD fECIt SICVt ET ILLA LVbENS.	} = 1598
EX SE NIL fECIt tVM, non CItò CREdIdIt: Aptè,	} = 1598
NE LEVIs EXISTENS CORDE VEL IstVd AGAT.	} = 1598
CONSVLVIt doCTOS VARIOS pIA VIRGO MAGISTROS,	} = 1598
E SE NIL VolVIt; tVnC BENE doCTA fVIt:	} = 1598
LVCEq, CæLESTI fVIt ET LoCVs ISTE notATVs,	} = 1598
IN qVo VIRGINIBVs STAT pIA fACTA doMVs.	} = 1598
EST LoCVs ABIECTVs, qVI dICItVR oMEL IN ¹ ASTEN,	} = 1598
æDICVLÀ GAVDET qVI qVoq, PRæSTO pIÀ.	} = 1598
dICItVR ILLE sINVs GENITRICIs VbIq, MARiÆ,	} = 1598
EST LoCVs EGREGIVs, GRATVs Vt ILLE pIIs.	} = 1598
ECCE sINVs MATRIs REQVIEI EST, CEV LoCVs AptVs.	} = 1598
FILIVs HAVd ALIo tVtIor ESSE pOTEST.	} = 1598
PROPRIETAS proCVL HINC, pESTIs qVæ RELlIGIONIs,	} = 1598
PLVRIBVs EXVRENS, roBVR ET oMNE LoCIs.	} = 1598
AC non INVIDIæ LoCVs EST, AMOR EXpVLIt ARCENS,	} = 1598
FERREQ, VEL FERRI qVòD dIDICERE DIV.	} = 1598
HIS fERVET pIETAS, VIRTVs CONCORDIA VINCIt,	} = 1598
PLVs SVPERAT SANCTVs, RELlIGIOSVs AMOR.	} = 1598
MENS IN CORPORIBVs VARIIs HIS VNICA DEGIt,	} = 1598
IVRGIA CONSPICIES HAVd oCVLATVs IBI.	} = 1598
VIRTvtVM fLORES DIvERSOS proCREAT IstIC	} = 1598
PAVPERTAS, PLACVIt, VTILIS ILLA qVoq, EST.	} = 1598
HIC NEC OPES pEPERIt FALLACES PRæVIA VIRTVs,	} = 1598
ADIVVAT HAS doMINVs, CEV LABOR IPSE PLVs.	} = 1598
dEQ, LABORE sVo (dIDICERVnt dVCERE fVsVM)	} = 1598
CONTENTæ VIVVnt, Vt PLACET ARTE LABOR.	} = 1598
CARNE sVB hVMANA CæLESTIs VITA fIT ILLIC,	} = 1598
qVOD CARO non HABVIt, SPIRITVs VNVs HABET.	} = 1598
VNDE PIè RAPIVnt sIBI MEL PLVs dVLCE SORORES	} = 1598
EX CHRISTI CELLA, qVæ pIA VINA TENET.	} = 1598
HIC SED ET INCIPIVnt, qVOD AGENT PLVs PLVRIBVs ANNIs;	} = 1598
ALLELVIA CANVnt, POST qVoq, fIAT, AMEN.	} = 1598

CAPUT IV.

Qualiter inventa sit imago D. Virginis in Omel.

VIRGINIs AC ICon COLItVR sVB HONORE VEL IstIC,	
PARVA fVIt, PARItER LIGNEA VISA MIHI.	} = 1598
HIC VELVt AC ALIBI STATVæ, BENE CONSPICIVntVR	
PARVæ, STANS hVMILIs FORtè qVOD EGIt EA.	} = 1598
VIRGINIs AST ICon DATVR ANTE, fIT INDE sACeLLVM,	
CONVENTVs VELVtI, fACTVs AB INDE PATET.	} = 1598

¹ The full name of the locality.

QVALITER HÆC ILLVC QVONDAM QVoq, VENERAT ICON	}	= 1598
VIRGINIS, ATTENDAS NVNC BENE, DEINDE VIDE.		
HÆC IN POSTE STETIT, VEL VISA REFERTVR ET ILLIC	}	= 1598
MANE PRIVS: NVLLVS SCIT SATIS, VNDE DATVR.		
PLEBS VT CONSPEXIT, LOCAT HANC IN VIRGINIS ARA	}	= 1598
ASTENSIS TEMPLI TVNC QVoq, IVRE SVO.		
ALTERA LVX ORITVR, QVANDO IAM CERNITVR ICON	}	= 1598
IN LONGO TRVNCO, SICVT ET ANTE, TIBI.		
REDDIT AT HANC RVRSVS, VELVT ANTEA, VIRGINIS ARÆ	}	= 1598
PLEBS SACRA, SIC TEMPLO TVNC IBI IVRE SVO.		
ADVOCAT AC ISTVC PASTOREM, SIGNIFICAVIT	}	= 1598
IPSI QVæq, VELVT IVRE DECERE PVTAT;		
AC PETIT, VT PASTOR CLAVDAT NVNC OSTIA TEMPLI	}	= 1598
QVOD FIT IVRE, VELVT PASTOR ID IPSE CVPIIT.		
MANE SVOq, LOCO, VELVT ANTEA, PERSTITIT ICON;	}	= 1598
QVALITER AT VENIAT, SCIT QVoq, NVLLVS IBI.		
ANGELVS ISTVC AN FORSAN SIBI NOCTE REVEXIT,	}	= 1598
AVT ALITER FACTVM SIT, DVBITARE LICET.		
QVALITER ID FACTVM SIT, NON AIT VLLVS APERTÈ:	}	= 1598
QVICQVID ERAT, VALET IS POST IN HONORE LOCVS.		

CAPUT V.

Qualiter hæc imago cœperit ibi honorari.

HINC IN CISTELLÀ NON CLAVSÀ PONITVR ICON,	}	= 1598
EST VBI VISA PRIVS, TVM QVoq, PRÆSTO DATVR.		
CÆPIT HONORARI VERÈ QVoq, SANCTIVS ISTIC,	}	= 1598
CONSVRGVNT SICVT PLVRIMA SIGNA QVoq,		
E VETERI CONSTANT HÆC TRADITIONE PARENTVM,	}	= 1598
VICINVS POPVLVS SIC QVoq, IVRE CANIT.		
SIC VOX EST PLEBIS CONSTANS ET MAGNA FIDELIS,	}	= 1598
ILIA PII VETERES RITE LOQVVNTVR ADHVC.		
HÆC QVoq, IVDOCVS DE BERKEL BVSCODVCENSIS	}	= 1
CIVIS DEPOSUIT, MIRAQ, IVRE CANIT.		
ILLE LICET CIVIS, VIVENS HABITABAT IN OMEL	}	= 1598
ÆGER, CVRATVR, PLVRA VIDEBAT OVANS.		

CAPUT VI.

Qualiter, et per quem ibi sacellum construatur, et qualiter imago exaltetur.

QVALITER AST ILLIC STRVITVR POST FORTÈ SACELLVM,	}	= 1598
EXPEDIET PRORSVS TE QVoq, SCIRE TIBI.		
MERCATOR DIVES PLVS, HIS FVIT ECCE DIEBVS,	}	= 1598
DICTVS IOHANNES VANDERHAVEN FVIT HIC.		
NAVIGAT HIC PELAGVS, MAGNES VBI FERREA SERVAT:	}	= 1598
TENTVS HIC, HINC VELVT AC FORTÈ LIGATVR IBI.		

¹ This chronogram is faulty in the original ; it makes 1698.

IN VIÆ VIXIT CERTO DISCRIMINE VALDE ;	}	= 1598
QVID FACIAT, NESCI; TERRITVS ILLE STETIT.		
AVDIT HIC IN SOMNO, VOX TALIA DIXIT ET ILLI :	}	= 1598
VIRGINIS HINC ICON PERSTET HONORE SACRO :		
SI POSCAS VBI SIT, SVB OMEL POST ASPICIETVR.	}	= 1598
HANC QVOD HIC EXTOLLET, VOVIT ABINDE DEO.		
HINC EXORTA FVIT TEMPESTAS, ABSTRAHIT ILLINC,	}	= 1589
NAVIGAT AC LÆTVS, QVØ BENE QVIPPE CVPIIT.		
AD LITTVS SED VBI LÆTVS DEVENERAT, ISTINC	}	= 1598
QVÆRIT OMEL CVRRENS, AC CITØ VIDIT OVANS.		
SOLVERE VVLIT, STRICTÈ QVOD SIC PROMISERAT IPSE :	}	= 1598
ICON VISA FVIT, QVO FVIT ANTE, LOCO.		
ABSTVLIT HINC SECVM, REDDAT QVO PVLCHRIVS AVRO ;	}	= 1598
NON POTERAT PLANÈ, QVICQVID IS EGIT EI.		
ALTERA CONSTRVITVR DE SVMPTIBVS ILLIVS ICON	}	= 1598
AVRO SAT PLANÈ QVÆ SIBI PVLCHRA STETIT.		
ATTVLIT HANC VT EØ. PORTANS, IVNGITq, PRIORI	}	= 1598
VT CISTÀ PVLCHRÀ ; CLAVDIT UTRAMq, PIVS.		
ANGELICÁsq, NOVÆ STATVÆ TVNC ILLE FIGVRAS	}	= 1598
CONIVNGIT QVATVOR, SICVT AGENDO NIMIS		
OBTEGIT AC AVRO, NAVIS POSVITq, TABELLÀ	}	= 1598
HIC SPECIEM, VELVTI QVÀ SIBI VECTVS ERAT.		
AC SCRIPTVRA FVIT, PER QVEM SACRA VIRGINIS ICON	}	= 1598
EXALTATA FORET, TVNC QVASI FORSAN AIT :		
VANDERHAVEN FECIT, PLENÈ QVOD VIRGINIS ICON	}	= 1598
EXALTATA TIBI SIC MODØ PVLCHRA DATVR.		
IVDOCVS BERKEÏ PRÆDICTVS QVÆq, SACELLO	}	= 1598
HOÇ QVØD VIDISSET, DIXIT IS IPSE MONENS.		
HÆC IBI NVNC ABEVNT ; PER QVOS SEV QVALITER, ILLVD	}	= 1598
NESCIO : STANS ICON, EST VBI VISA, MANET.		
HOÇ AT IOANNES VEL VANDERHAVEN SIBI DICTVS,	}	= 1598
VT DOMVS HIC CHRISTO CONSTITVATVR, AGIT.		
CONTVLIT ARGENTÏ PONDVS CITØ SICVT ET AVRI,	}	= 1598
INDE SACELLVM FIT VIRGINIS ISTVD IBI.		
HINC ABIT, EXSTRVITVR SANCTÈ POST RITE SACELLVM,	}	= 1
SVB QVO POST ICON VIRGINIS APTA PATET :		
HÆC ITA IVDOCVS DE BERKEÏ BVSCODVCENSIS	}	= 1598
ISTIC DEPOSVIT, VERÁq, DIXIT AMANS.		
SIC DVO PRESBYTERÏ, QVIBVS HIC DANT PASCVA NOMEN ;	}	= 1598
HENRICVS VELVTÏ, SIC QVOq, FRATER AIT.		
PVBLICVS ILLA TIBI CEV RITE NOTARIVS INQVIT,	}	= 1598
CONTESTATVR EIS SICVT ET IPSE NIMIS.		
SIC VEL IOHANNES VERBEERDONCK BVSCODVCENSIS	}	= 1598
SIGNAVIT PROPRIÀ, CEV PIVS IPSE, MANV.		

¹ This chronogram is faulty in the original ; it makes only 1548.

CAPUT VII.

Qualiter sacellum post amplificatum fuerit.

EST PIVS IPSE LOCVS DILECTVS DIGNIOR, OLIM	}	= 1598
QVOD PRÆ CONCVRSV SAT SIBI APRVVS ERAT.		
SAT SIBI PARVVS ERAT; PLVS CONSTRVXISSE COACTI,	}	= 1598
DEJICIVNT MVROS, ET BENE TECTA PIA.		
SIC OBLATA DEI MIRÈ QVOq, CRESCERE VIDI,	}	= 1598
QVÆ VARIÈ CRESCVNT EX PIETATE GRAVI.		
CONFLVIT HVC PIA PLEBS VARIIS È PARTIBVS, ISTIC	}	= 1598
VT SOLVAT DOMINO VOTA SACRATA SVO.		
AC QVIA CONCVRSVS POPVLI FIT TANTVS, AB ISTINC	}	= 1598
GRANDIOR EX DONIS FIT BENE SANCTA DOMVS.		
FIT NOVA TVNC SPECIES TEMPLI QVOq, SIVE SACELLI,	}	= 1598
QVOD POST PERFICIVNT, VT QVOq, RITE PATET.		
AC TVM NEC PAVCAS CVRAS HABVERE SORORES,	}	= 1598
QVANDO LABORANTES EXCIPIENDO IVVANT.		
EXCIPIENDO IVVANT; IN CVNCTIS RITE MINISTRANT.	}	= 1598
PRO QVO QVOD POSCANT, NEC TENVERE, DOLENT.		
SVMPTIBVS IN PROPRIIS HAVD ÆDIFICARE LICEBAT,	}	= 1598
INTVS VT A RELIQVIS SIC LOCVS ESSET IBI;		
ÆDIBVS EX PROPRIIS CVPERENT INTRARE SACELLVM,	}	= 1598
CLAVSO PONTE SVO SIC IBI RITE SVpra.		
SIC IN DIVINIS DISIVNGI RITE REPOSCVNT,	}	= 1598
AMPLIOR VT RELIQVIS SIC LOCVS ESSE QVEAT.		
AC ITA QVO CHRISTO MELIVS SERVIRE LICERET,	}	= 1598
IVRE SEQVESTRARI TVNC VOLVERE PIÈ.		
HÆC SATIS EXPOSCVNT CONCEDI POSSE SORORES:	}	= 1598
NON ITA VVLt POPVLVS, SED MODò STVLtVS OBEST.		
HINC PRO VIRGINIBVS PLVS SOLLICITATVR ID, INDE	}	= 1598
VT DOMVS HIC CHRISTI RITE DARETVR EIS.		
HIC HABVERE PIOS, SINCEROS SICVT AMICOS;	}	= 1598
AT PAVCOS VALDè, QVI SAT VBIq, IVVANT:		
EFFICITVR PER QVOS, QVOD RITE CAPELLA DARETVR	}	= 1
ILLIS VIRGINIBVS, QVAM SACRA VASA REGANT.		
VNDE LOCO TEMPLI PROPRII FIT IVRE CAPELLA,	}	= 1598
SVB QVO VIRGINIBVS VEL SVA SACRA DARENT.		
HANC DVM CONVENTVS CEPIT SIBI RITE, SORORES	}	= 1598
EFFICIVNT DICTÆ, QVOD VOLVERE PRIVS.		
SIGNAQ, PLVS VERè FÆLICIVS INDE CORVSCANT,	}	= 1598
VIRGINIS IN PRECIBVS PLVS, MERITISq, PIIS.		
O SI IAM DETVR LAVDES CECINISSE PERAPTE	}	= 1598
VIRGINIS: HOC FÆLIX, CEV QVOq, LÆTVS ERO.		

¹ This chronogram is faulty in the original ; it makes only 1548.

CAPUT IIX. (i.e. VIII.).

De signis quæ in Omel contigerunt.

NVNC TIBI DE SIGNIS, ISTIC QVÆ FACTA DOCENTVR,	}	= 1598
VIRGINIS IN LAVDEM DIXERO, SICQ ₃ DEL.		
HÆC EXCVSA PRIVS PATRIO SERMONE, LATINÀ	}	= 1598
SICVT ET HINC LINGVÀ PINGERE IVRE VOLO.		
SVB CUIVS MEA SCRIPTA FIDE DABO QVÆQ ₃ LIBELLI,	}	= 1598
NEC DVBITO QVIN SINT VERA, PERACTA QVOQ ₃ .		
NEC DVBITARE PETAS, PLANÈ SI MIRA VIDENTVR:	}	= 1598
TVNC AGIT HÆC CHRISTVS, NVNC ITA IVRE QVOQ ₃ .		
VIRGINIS ET PRECIBVS DANTVR PLVS SIGNA BEATÆ,	}	= 1598
QVÆ CHRISTI COLLVM SEPE VOCATA FVIT.		
QVOD VELVTI COLLO CIBVS OMNIS TENDAT IN ARTVS,	}	= 1598
VIRGINE SIC CHRISTVS DAT SVA DONA POTENS.		
TALIA PER VESTES, SVDARIA, SICVT ET VMBRAS	}	= 1598
FACTA VEL INVENIES, VT TIBI CVNCTA LEGIS.		
AN NON A CHRISTO GENITRIX QVOQ ₃ SANCTA VALEBIT,	}	= 1598
QVOD SANCTI PLVRES HIC VALVERE NIMIS?		
EIVS ET HIC ICON AN NON BONA RITE VALEBIT,	}	= 1598
VMBRA QVOD HIC PETRI, TVNC VELVT IPSA VALET.		
QVOS VVLT IPSE DEVS, SIC HIC QVOQ ₃ CHRISTVS HONORAT,	}	= 1598
VT PETIT, ET TALI IAM QVOQ ₃ RITE LOCO.		
PAVCVLA DE MVLTIS VOLVI NVNC DICERE SIGNA,	}	= 1598
QVÆ CONSTANT NOTIS TESTIBVS, ATQ ₃ PIIS.		
QVÆ NVPER SVNT FACTA CANO PIA, PRISCARE LINQVENS,	}	= 1598
DE QVIBVS HAVD CONSTAT NVNC MIHI RITE SATIS.		
SIC VOLVENS DOLVI, QVOD NON SACRA SIGNA SVB OMEL	}	= 1598
SVNT CONSCRIPTA PRIVS, SIVE NOTATA PIIS.		
HAUD FRAVS HÆRETICI FVERAT TVNC NOTA FIDELI,	}	= 1598
HAUD CIRCVMSPECTI PRÆSTO FVERE VIRI.		
HAUD INCERTA CANAM, NVNC QVÆ CONSTARE VIDENTVR,	}	= 1598
PVBLICA NOTA SATIS VERSIBVS AIO PIIS.		

PRIMUM MIRACULUM.

Iohanna uxor Iohannis ab Heessel, quæ cæca oculo sinistro dolores gravissimos patiebatur, tribus Sabbatis visitatâ B. Virgine in Omel, visum recipit.

LIBERABATVR PATIENS IOHANNA,	}	= 1598
PLVS IOHANNIS BENE MIRA CONIVNX,		
SCRIBA IVRATVS PATRIÆ LIBENTER		
ILLE RECESSIT.	}	= 1598
HÆSSEL HIC DIGNÈ FVERAT VOCATVS,		
GNATA GISBERTI FVIT ILLA PETRI,		
CVMQ ₃ SANATVR, VIDVATA CONSTAT,		
NATA SED IN ROY:		

QVÆ DECEM, TRES ET, QVATVOR VEL ANNOS NATA VIVEBAT, OCVLO SINISTRO CÆCA FIEBAT, PATIENS DOLORES	}	= 1
POST IBI DVROS.		
QVINQ, ET HÆC ANNOS, QVATVOR VEL, ILLOS FERT; AT A NVLLO POTERAT JVVARI: IN DEO SPERAT MAGIS, AC BEATÅ	}	= 1598
VIRGINE SANCTE.		
HÆC DEHINC SVASV BENE GENOVEFÆ OMEL ACCESSIT; VELVTI DOLORES SENSIT AVFERRI: SIBI DIVES ERGO	}	= 1598
GAVDET APERTÈ.		
SABBATIS IVIT QVOQ, CONSEQUENTER HÆC TRIBVS: SANCTE QVOD UBI PEREGIT, IPSA PERFECTE VIDET, ET DOLORE	}	= 1598
TVM CARET ÆGRO.		
PVBILICO SCRIPTO VALEAS MONERI PRÆSTO: GISBERTVS BONVS ET DECANVS IN DVCIS-SYLVIA ² QVOQ, TESTIS ESSET	}	= 1598
SPONTÈ SORORI.		
PASTOR HENRICVS, CVI NOMEN EST A PASCVIS, TESTIS QVEAT APTVS ESSE; LITTERIS SVADET, VELVTI PATERET	}	= 1598
HASCE LEGENTI.		

MIRACULUM SECUNDUM.

Henricus ab Hersel claudus gressum recipit.

CLAVDVS IT HENRICVS ABS HERSEL, VISITAT OMEL: CLVNIBVS VNITVS PES STETIT ALTER EL.	}	= 1598
COLLIGIT EX DVMIS LANAS, QVAS OFFERAT ILLIC, ÆS QVOD NON FVERAT: SIC IBI PAVPER OVAT.		
SVB SACRO SVPPLEX GENITRICI SISTITVR ALMÆ, DEVOTVS CHRISTO SVPPPLICAT INDE DEO.	}	= 1598
CVM SONITV GRATO PES CLVNE RESOLVITVR ALTER, RECTVS ABIT, HVIVS SCIPIO RESTAT IBI.		
PVBILICA FAMA CANIT, TESTES SINT IVRE SORORES, DICTVS VT PAROCHVS EX GENITRICE GRAVI:	}	= 1598
QVÆ TESTATA FVIT, SONITVM QVOD PRÆSTO RECEPIT, AVRIBVS ACCEPIT SICVT ET ILLE SVIS.		
HÆC, ANTIQVA VELVT, QVO SVNT IBI FACTA SVB ANNO, nescitvr; MERITO TVTE IBI FACTA SCIAS.	}	= 1598
TISTIBVS HÆC CERTIS RELIQUIS PLVS CERTA PROBANTVR, IN MVLTIS SICVT IVRE PROBARE QVEAS.		

¹ This chronogram is so in the original ; it makes only 1597.² Silva-Ducis, the town of Bois-le-Duc in North Brabant, now known as Herzogenbusch.³ This chronogram is so in the original ; it makes only 1548.

HA CTENVS ECCE DATO VERSVS NVMERALITER VNO,	}	= 1598
VT CERTO, POSVI: NVNC VARIANDO DABO.		
AC SVB EO FACIAM, QVO SIGNA PERACTA DOCENTVR,	}	= 1598
DEHINC NE QVIS DVBIVS VOLVERET ISTA SIBI.		

TERTIUM MIRACULUM.

Anna de Pas religiosa monasterii S. Barbaræ in Rynsberch, muta
duobus annis cum medio, loquelam recuperat.

LIBERABATVR SOROR ANNA DE PAS:	}	= 1574
BARBARÆ È CLAVSTRO PROBÈ OMEL ADIBAT,		
ATQ, DE RYNSBERCH: BENE GAVDET ILLA,		
QVANDO RECEDIT.		
NON LOQVENS ANNO MEDIO ET DVOBVS	}	= 1574
STABAT HÆC; DIGNÈ SED OMEL ADIBAT;		
ORAT ET SANCTÈ, TACITÈq, PLANÈ,		
DONEC ET VSq.		
POST DIES OCTO, BENE MVTA, FACTA	}	= 1574
EST LOQVENS (CERTÈ PATER ESSE TESTIS		
HIC POTEST) ORAS PROPRIAS REPOSCENS,		
GAVDET ABVNDÈ.		

MIRACULUM DECIMUM.

Iohanna filia Henrici Reyntkens, per quatuor septimanas cæca, visui
restituatur.

VRBE GELDRENSI QVOq, CHARA GNATA	}	= 1599
VIXIT HENRICO, FVIT AC TRIENNIS.		
CÆCA BIS BINIS VBI SEPTIMANIS		
EST IOHANNA,	}	= 1599
ASTEN ACCEDVNT CVPIDÈ PARENTES:		
IVNGITVR PROLES VENERANTER VNA;		
HINC ET ALTARI BENE PRÆSTO FIVNT		
VIRGINIS ALMÆ.	}	= 1599
VT PRECES FVNDVNT DOMINO PARENTES,		
CERNIT EN PROLES: CITÒ DIXIT ISTIS:		
ICONES PLVRES VIDEO PATENTES,		
GAVDEO PLANÈ.	}	= 1600
HINC PIÈ GAVDENT PARITER PARENTES,		
AC ACVM LABI SVBITÒ SINEBANT,		
VT LEVET PROLES SVA, SI VIDERET:		
QVOD FACIT IPSA.	}	= 1599
EST PATER CERTÈ BONVS ILLE TESTIS,		
SICVT ET DE BREI DOMINVS GERARDVS:		
HOc ET ÆDILES DVO, PRÆSTO QVI SVNT,		
TESTIFICANTVR.		

¹ This chronogram is so in the original; it contains two letters M, doubtless an oversight, consequently it makes 2574.

MIRACULUM XI.

Nicolaus Lutzenburgensis tribus annis cæcus, visum recuperat.

LVTZENBERGENSI E FVNDQ NICOLAVS ADIVIT:	}	= 1
CÆCVS NIL ANNIS VIDERAT ILLE TRIBVS.		
CONFIDENS CHRISTO DEVOTVS ADIVIT IN OMEL	}	= 1599
FIT SVPPLEX VALDE SICVT ET ILLE PATRI.		
VT SVPPLEX FACTVS FVIT, IS CITÒ CERNIT APERTÈ.	}	= 1599
STRICKIVS ET PASTOR DICIT ID ESSE RATVM.		
DICIT ID ESSE RATVM, SANCTÈ VT QVÆSIVIT AB IPSO;	}	= 1599
SIC FASSVS FVERAT TVNC NICOLAVS EI.		

MIRACULUM XII.

Henricus filius Matthiæ ab Heez per horam submersus, voto a matre facto D. Omelensi, vivus supernatat aquis.

EX HEEZ MATTHIÆ GNATVS FVIT ECCE PVELLVs,	}	= 1599
ATQ, HENRICVS IBI DICITVR IPSE LIBENS.		
A GENITRICE SVA PROCVL AT CVM LVDERET INDE,	}	= 1599
HINC SVB AQVAS SVBITÒ LABITVR IPSE SIBI.		
POST GENITRIX PROLEM VERÈ CITO QVÆRIT VBIQ,	}	= 1599
NVNC HIC NVNC ALIBI, PLORAT ET IPSA QVOQ,		
CONFIDENS CHRISTO, ET PRECIBVS GENITRICIS AD OMEL,	}	= 1599
VOVERAT, HÆC GENITRIX, QVOD SVBITVRA FORET.		
POST HORÆ SPATIVM, VEL CIRCITER, ECCE VIDEbat,	}	= 1599
FILIOLVs VIVENS QVOD NATITARET AQVIS.		
QVOD VOVERÈ, CITÒ TVNC COMPLEVERE PARENTES,	}	= 1599
SICVT ID AGNOSCVNT, QVANDO ROGANTVR EI.		
QVANDO ROGANTVR EI, DICENT SIC CERTIVS IPSI,	}	= 1599
CONVENTVS VELVTI MATER ET ILLVD AIT.		

MIRACULUM XV.

Pater Conventus in Rien liberatur à morbo caduco.

EXTITIT IN RIEN PATER VNICVS ILLE, CADVCO	}	= 1600
HIC VIVVS MORBO SÆPE LABORAT IBI,		
AC TOTÀ SÆPE CVBVIT QVASI MORTVVS HORÀ,	}	= 1600
ACCEDIT CVPIDVS, LIBER VT ESSE QVEAT.		
OMEL VT INTRAVIT, VOLVIT CELEBRARE; VIDETVR	}	= 1600
COR FRANGI, PERFERT, VULT CELEBRARE BONVS.		
LIBER IS EFFICITVR, MORBO CESSANTE CADVCO,	}	= 1600
VIXIT ADHVC SANVS POST TIBI RITE DIV.		

MIRACULUM XVI.

Elisabetha prædicti Patris soror liberatur etiam a morbo caduco.

ELISABETHA, SOROR DICTI PATRIS VNA, CADVCO	}	= 1600
VIXIT ET IN MORBO; IS CREVIT, VT ILLA, QVOQ.		

¹ This chronogram, intended to make 1599, is defective; it is so in the original, and makes only 594.

HVC SOCIATA SVBIT, QVÆ TVNC ET LIBERA CESSIT	}	= 1600
VIRGINIS E PRECIBVS: SANVS VTERQ, NIMIS.		
CVIVS ERVNT TESTES IBI, QVÆ VIDERE, SORORES:	}	= 1600
ILLIC CVM FIVNT SIGNA, VIDERE LICET.		

MIRACULUM XIIX.

Christianus filius Petri Elkens herniâ liberatur.

CHRISTIANVS SIC QVOQ, DICTVS ELKENS,	}	= 1600
GNATVS AC PETRI GRAVITER LABORAT		
HERNIÂ VALDE MEDIO SVB ANNO,	}	= 1601
VT SIBI TOTO.		
SPONDET ATTENDENS GENITRIX IN OMEL	}	= 1601
VIRGINIS DIVÆ QVOD HONOR IS ERGO		
SANCTA SVCCEDET: QVOD VT ISTA FECIT,	}	= 1601
HERNIÂ CESSAT.		

MIRACULUM XXV.

Filia Theodorici Venlonensis herniosa, ab herniâ liberatur.

ET VENLONÆ ¹ CIVIS ERAT THEODORICVS, ORTVS	}	= 1602
EX BREME, ² CVI VALDE FILIA CHARA FVIT.		
ANNIS NATA FVIT (VEL CIRCITER) ILLA DVOBVS;	}	= 1602
SVB FLETU MVLTO RVPTA SED ILLA FVIT.		
FRACTA FVIT VALDE, VELVT HERNIA RVPERAT ILLAM:	}	= 1602
ILLIVS VNDE PARENS CONDOLVIT GRAVITER.		
NVNCVPAT HINC VOTVM DIVÆ: SIC HERNIA CESSIT;	}	= 1602
ET CVRATA FVIT. POST BENE VIRGO VALET.		
FILIOLÆ IVNCIVS PATER ANNO EXINDE SECVNDO	}	= 1602
OMEL, VTI DECVIT, APPROPERAT CVPIDVS.		
AVGVSTIQ, DIE PRIMO DEVENIT HIC ILLVC.	}	= 1602
EX IPSO NOSCVNT, QVOD BENE FRACTA VALET.		
DOMINICVS PASTOR VENLONÆ ¹ EXSCRIPSIT ET ILLVD,	}	= 1602
AC TESTATVR ADHVC, QVOD FORET ISTVD ITA.		

MIRACULUM XXVI.

Henricus Nicolai, graviter herniâ laborans, inuatur.

SICVT HENRICVS QVOQ, NICOLAI,	}	= 1603
HERNIÂ VALDE GRAVITER LABORANS,		
LIBER EVASIT, PIETATE GRANDI VT	}	= 1603
IVIT IN OMEL.		
ZONA, QVA CINCTVS FVERAT, SOLVTA EST,	}	= 1603
QVAMQ, IBI DVCTV PIETATIS OFFERT.		
ISTA AB HENRICO DIDICIT IOHANNES	}	= 1603
RESTIVS IPSO.		

¹ The town of Venlo.² The town of Bremen.

MIRACULUM XXXIII.

A sanguinis fluxu Isabella ab Arssen liberatur.

ECCE QVO _q ISABELLA EX ARSSEM FILIA PETRI	}	= 1603
SANGVINIS A FLVXV LIBERA FACTA FVIT.		
HÆC TRIBVS ET QVATVOR DE FLVXV SANGVINIS ANNIS	}	= 1603
CONFECTA, IN MEDICOS NON ITA PAVCA DEDIT.		
CREDITA PROIN MEDICIS FVIT INCVRABILIS. VNDE	}	= 1603
EXIVIT DVCTV RELIGIONIS EØ.		
PRÆSTO PATRI SVPPLEX CITØ FACTA EST, ET QVO _q MATRI:	}	= 1603
SANGVINIS HINC FLVXV LIBERA CESSIT EA.		
SIC DIXIT, CONFESSA VIRIS TVM RITE DVOBVS,	}	= 1603
SIC ET CONVENTVS DICERE SAT VALEAT.		

MIRACULUM XL.

Jacobus Pneu et Petrus Pneu a morbo comitali¹ liberantur.

SEPTEM ANNOS PASSVS DELIQVIA CREBRA IACOBVS	}	= 1604
PNEV, HINC IBI CONVALVIT AVXILI ANTE DEO.		
ALTERA DEHINC PETRVS DE PNEV DELIQVIA PASSVS,	}	= 1604
SACRATÆ ACCEPIT VIRGINIS AVXILIVM.		
HOC IBI TVNC PATRI DECLARAT VTER _q ; DIES VT	}	= 1604
SEX, ET VICENOS IVNIVS EMICVIT.		

MIRACULUM XLIII.

Maria Iohannis ex Hynsberch filia, a mirā corporis inflatione liberatur.

EXIIT EX HYNBERCH IANI ILLVC FILIA MAYKEN,	}	= 1604
VENTRE ADEØ CRASSO, DVCTA SIT VT GRAVIDA.		
ANXIVS ICCIRCO ID GENITOR, MÆSTVS _q , PVTAVIT,	}	= 1604
QVØD FORET HÆC PROLES HINC OBIVRA BREVI.		
AC FVERAT VARIIS MEDICINIS VSVS, ET APTIS:	}	= 1604
QVÆIS NIL PROFEKIT, QVICQVID IS EGLT HVIC.		
QVØCIRCA GENITOR TER, IVNCTA PROLE, SVBIVIT	}	= 1604
OMEL. TVNC DIVA EX VIRGINE LÆTA REDIT,		
AT _q VALENS DIXIT SIC HIC IBI IVRE SEQVENTI	}	= 1604
ANNO, SIC PAROCHVS STRICKIVS INQVIT ITEM.		
VIGINTI QVATVOR SEPTEMBER QVANDO DIEBVS	}	= 1604
ILLVXIT; SIGNO HIC CLARVIT ECCE DEA.		

MIRACULUM XLVII.

Sophia de Camp à vehementi et admirabili aurium tinnitu liberatur.

VOTO IBI EXPLETO, REDIT HINC SOPHIA	}	= 1605
LÆTA. TRICENOS FVIT HÆC PER ANNOS		
INTVS AFFLICTA VS _q ADEØ, VT PVTARIT		
PERDERE SENSVM;		

¹ Morbus comitalis, epilepsy, or falling sickness; so-called, says Festus, because its occurrence was considered ominous, and put a stop to business for the day at the Comitium.

AC OBAVDIRET SONITVS PERENNES. CONTIGISSE ILLI REFERVNT ID ILLIC, MARTIVS DENIS VBI FVLST, ATQ ₃ QVINQ ₃ DIEBVS.	}	= 1605
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MIRACULUM LIII.

Gertrudis uxor Marcelli Aquisgranensis tres proles mortuas enixa, voto
D. Omelensi nuncupato, quartam vivam peperit.

ATQ ₃ MARCELLI PROBA FERTVR VXOR, DICTA GERTRVDIS, PEPERISSE PROLES TRES ABORTIVAS; IDEOQ ₃ DIVÆ ILLICO VOVIT. QVO PROBÈ VOTO, PEPERIT PVELLAM IPSA, QVÆ FORTIS (VELVT ET PARENTES) ARTVBVS CVNCTIS FVIT, ET DECORA CORPORE TOTO. IVLII PRIMÀ RETVLIT SACRATO HOC PATRI LÆTANS GENITRIX, LVBENSQ ₃ ; EIVS ET VERBO VELVT HOC SORORES RITE PROBARENT.	}	= 1605
	}	= 1605
	}	= 1605

MIRACULUM LV.

Beatrix e Kessel a scabie lepræ persimili liberatur.

LIBERA EXIVIT PARITER BEATRIX EDITA IN KESSEL, SCABIOSA PLANÈ, VT VIDERETVR MACVLATA LEPRÀ IN CORPORE TOTO. AT VOVET LARGÈ, QVOD OMEL SVBIRET. HOC VBI PRÆSTAT, SCABIES RECEDIT: QVOD DIE IVLI FVIT IPSA PATRI FASSA SECVNDO.	}	= 1605
	}	= 1605

MIRACULUM LXXIX.

Emgardis Reyneri, sex septimanis cæca oculo sinistro, visum recipit.

POSTEA EMGARDIS VOCITATA REYNARTS, QVÆ PROBA ET CONIVX FVERAT IACOBO SCILICET DONNERS, OPE SOSPITATA EST VIRGINIS HVIVS. CÆCA SEX DEGIT QVASI SEPTIMANAS, ET DOLEBAT VALDE OCVLO SINISTRO. HANC, VBI VOVIT, QVOD ADIRET; IPSA RITE PEREGIT.	}	= 1606
	}	= 1606

AC VIDET VOTÒ SVBITO PERACTO,
 VIRGINI GRATES QVOq, SOSPITALI
 EGIT, EDIXITq, PATRI OMELANO
 CVNCTA LVBENTER.

} - 1606



MIRACULOUS IMAGES.

SINCE the preceding pages were prepared for the press, my attention was directed to a ponderous book in the British Museum library (press-mark 4807, ff. 2), bearing this title: 'Atlas Marianus quo sanctæ Dei genitricis Mariæ imaginum Miraculosarum origines, duodecim historiarum centuriis explicantur. Auctore Guilielmo Gumpenberg e Societate Jesu.' Munich, 1672. The author gives an account of 1,200 images of the Virgin in various parts of the world. An enlarged edition in Italian was published at Venice about fifty years ago, where the number is increased, being brought up to date, to the extent of more than 2,000 miraculous images. But even this immense work in seventeen volumes seems incomplete, when we find a Portuguese book enumerating the images of the Virgin round about Lisbon especially, and other parts of Portugal, and reckoning 1,750 in that neighbourhood alone.

In Gumpenberg's work there is a short account in Latin of the image at Omel, which is to the same effect as that in the volume at Oxford from which my extracts were made. At page 979, at the narrative concerning the image No. 1,033 of the series, that image is said to have been found 'in stipite sepi, alicujus averrucandis animalibus in agro contexta'—brought there by some unknown or angelic agency; it was carried to the parish church of Asten as a convenient place of safety, and locked up there by the 'Parochus,' the keys being deposited in his accustomed sleeping-place, with the intention of erecting a chapel for the image on the spot where it was found. Then the author says, 'Sed ecce rem verè stupendam,' the story of the merchant Joannes Van der Haven as related in the chronograms, who, on the evening after the finding, and while at sea in his ship and in great danger, heard a voice declaring to him that he would escape safely if he should cause the little image of the Virgin found at Asten to be removed to Omel. This was accordingly carried into effect by him in the manner related in the chronogrammatic verses. The author does not mention the date of these events. There is one remarkable feature which runs through the entire work—each narrative of the 1,200 miraculous images is preceded by an anagram on the words of the Angelic salutation, 'Ave Maria, gratiâ plena, Dominus tecum.' These words at the Omel narrative, by transposition of the letters, make 'In lapsu Adami tu recta mane mea Virgo.' Each of the 1,200 narratives has a different anagram on the words of the salutation. A parallel to this, but on a lesser scale, is in that very remarkable work

described in *Chronograms*, page 458, 'Conceptus Chronographicus,' by Joseph Zoller, in which there are 100 anagrams on the same words standing at the head of the several chapters. Another series of anagrams is in a work described in *Chronograms Continued*, page 483, where is recorded a work by a blind author, containing 150 anagrams of somewhat similar construction on these same words. These works are astonishing efforts of patient ingenuity.

Gumppenberg also relates that the merchant having made the vow to remove the image to Omel, the wind changed in his favour and carried his ship to the wished-for port; also that he took the image to a painter to be decorated with gilding, a purpose, however, that could not be effected; the image itself cast off all the gold, 'sed illa omne aurum respuit.'—Nevertheless plenty of gold was supplied, as if by miracle, wherewith to build the chapel to contain the image. He concludes his narrative by this mention of the authority on which it rests, —'Ex libello impresso et ab Episcopo loci approbato.'





XXI.

IMAGE OF THE VIRGIN MARY AT KEVELAER.

AT Kevelaer, in the duchy of Gelders, a commemorative jubilee was held in 1792 in honour of the Virgin Mary. A tract, 8vo., pp. 16, in my possession, was printed at Gelders, in which are preserved some poetry and 100 chronograms composed for the occasion. The title-page is chronogrammatic, as follows—

JUBILÆUM VIRGINIS KEVELARIENSIS	}	= 1792
VERSU DECLARATUR,		
JUGITER JUBILANS TRIUMPHATRIX	}	= 1792
RITÈ COLLAUDATUR,		
EXALTATÆ SUPRA SUPEROS, VERSUS,	}	= 1792
ET PRÆCONIUM DICATUR.		
DIXIT PSALTES:	}	= 1792
BEATUS POPULUS, QUI SCIT		
JUBILATIONEM.		

Psalm 88.

The words of the last chronogram are precisely those of Psalm lxxxviii. 16 of the Vulgate Version, and thus translated in Psalm lxxxix. 15 of the English Bible Version: 'Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound.' The chronograms are all in Latin, and relate to a celebrated image of the Virgin Mary at Kevelaer in Gelderland, Netherlands. The image is alluded to in the work as 'Virginis effigies;' 'illic, effigies tam memorabilis;' 'Kevelaria, thesaurum retinens stat celeberrima;' but there is no particular description of it. The little work was put forth on the occasion by the anonymous author, who styles himself a little and venerating servant. Two pages are filled with laudatory phrases, and words are used where almost every letter in the chronogram is a numeral; they are, however, only remarkable because there are so few words in the Latin language composed entirely of numeral letters.

The following extracts fairly represent the chronograms in this curious little volume—

§ I.

EXTAT JUBILÆUM : CONDECORABO PARVUS SERVUS. ¹	=	1792
O VIRGO VICTRIX, DOMINATRIX! JUBILA PSALLO.	=	1792
CORDIBUS EX GRATIS LAUSQUE, DECUSQUE DATUR,	=	1792
ANNIS, DIVA TIBI, PERSONAVIT GELRIA ² FESTUM	}	= 1792
A QUINQUAGINTA : JUBILA RITE CANIT.		
A QUINQUAGINTA LÆTÈ CELEBRAVIMUS ANNIS	}	= 1792
JUBILA, DEVOTÈ NOS REPERTA FOVENT.		
HAC QUINQUAGINTA ET CENTUM TRANSIVIT AB ANNIS	}	= 1792
VIRGINIS EFFIGIES, DEIN REVELAR RETINET.		
FELIX ISTE LOCUS THESAURO, SPLENDET IMAGO	}	= 1792
SIGNIS, THESAURUS PROTEGIT ISTE FAVENS.		
VIRGO REGALIS SERVOS DEFENDE SUB ALIS ;	}	= 1792
JUBILA SUNTO SOLO, GAUDIA IUSTA POLO.		

§ II.

EXULTABUNDA CORUSCAT TRIUMPHATRIX;	=	1792
AUXILIABUNDAM LUCTUOSO EXALTATE.	=	1792
MARIA PLENA GRATIÂ PLENA DEO PLENA VIRTUTIBUS.	}	1792
PLENA GLORIÂ, INQVIT BEATVS BONAVENTURA,		
(In speculo b.m.v. Lect. vii. &c.)		
SOLATRIX, ET AUXILIATRIX PLENA MISERICORDIÆ.	=	1792
(Idem ex S. Bernardo.)		
PIA VIVENTI CONSOLATRIX, ERIT MORIBUNDO PROTECTRIX.	=	1792
ANIMABVS PATIENTIBVS LIBENS SUCCURRIT ADJUTRIX.	=	1792
JANUA CÆLI JUGE INVOCANTI GAUDIUM EXHIBET.	=	1792
POSTULANTI DUX, MIRACULOSA LUX.	=	1792
SALVE BENEDICTA IN MULIERIBUS; VIRGO GENITRIX NOS	}	1792
SALVA.		
TU COLENDA PACATRIX, SERVORUM SERVATRIX.	=	1792
TU MISERICORS, LUX DECORA, EXURGENS ³ AURORA	=	1792
DIVA ES VIVA, AC CHRISTIANIS AUXILIUM.	=	1792
AVE, TU VALDÈ SUAVE PECCANTIBUS REFUGIUM;	=	1792
SUBVENI NOBIS ILLUSTRIS AFFLICTORUM ADJUTRIX!	=	1792
DA PACEM VIRGO, QUIA NON EST ALIA, QUÆ	}	1792
FUGNET PRO NOBIS, NISI TU SOLA SOLATRIX.		
GAUDIA SINT CÆLIS, QUIA VIVIT VIRGO FIDELIS,	}	1792
LÆTANTER DEGIT, NOSQUE BENIGNA		
REGIT.	}	1792
TEGIT.		
VIRGO LABE CARENS, PRORSUS, DOMVS AUREA FULGES	}	1792
NOS HILARANS REFOVE, TARTAREOSQUE FUGA.		

¹ *I.e.*, the author. He does not mention his name.

² The province of Gelders.

³ Canticles vi. 9, Vulgate.

QUÆ SUPRA STELLAS TRANSLATA ES, TRISTIA PELLAS,	}	= 1792
TRISTI, INOPIQUE FAVE, MUNERE DIVES AVE†		
SOLATRIX, NUTRIX, TUTRIX, VICTRIX, DOMINATRIX	}	= 1792
SUBVENIAS PLEBI, SISQUE BENIGNA REIS.		
NOS TUTRIX FORTIS DE PORTIS ERIPE MORTIS	}	= 1792
SERVOS, ATQUE VOCA, PATRIA IN URBE LOCA.		
AVE LÆTA DUX, AVE SOLATRIX AFFLICTORUM,	=	1792
PRECES EXAUDI, VOTAQUE SUSCIPE POPULORUM.	=	1792

§ IV.

EXALTETUR CUNCTORUM ADJUTRIX,	=	1792
COLLAUDETUR UNIVERSORUM LEVATRIX;	=	1792
COLLAUDETUR, EXALTETUR TRIUMPHATRIX.	=	1792
MARIA REDIVIVA LUCET, INSIGNITUR;	}	= 1792
QUASI AURORA CONSURGENS. ¹		
SOLATRIX EXURGENS DILUCULUM,	=	1792
TUTRIX SUBLEVANS DILUCULUM	=	1792
PLENÈ EXURREXIT DILUCULUM;	=	1792
PLANÈ EXURREXIT DILUCULUM.	=	1792
AXI LUX DILUCULUM.	=	1792
JUVA LUX DILUCULUM.	=	1792

And so on for thirty lines more.

§ V.

SPIRITUS SANCTUS REVELAVIT, ET INSPIRAVIT	}	= 1792
HUMILI, ET DEVOTÆ:		
BEATUS VENTER QUI TE PORTAVIT, ET UBERA,	}	= 1792
QUÆ SUXISTI. ²		
QUÆSTIO SIT: LAUDIS QUÆ SIGNIFICATIO DETUR?	}	= 1792
ET QUID SIGNIFICET: VIRGO BEATA PARENS?		
Resp: VIRGO PARENSQUE DEI PEPERIT, TULIT	}	= 1792
ABSQUE DOLORE. (<i>S. Bonav. &c. catholici D.</i>)		
IPSA INTACTA FUIT, TOTIQUE SPLENDET OVANS,	}	= 1792
ET DONATA FUIT VIVENTI GRATIA PLENA.		
A QUÆVIS MACULÆ ³ LIBERA VIRGO PARENS.	=	1792

And so on for twenty chronograms, each composed as an expression of praise or adoration, illustrated by a quotation from Scripture or some patristic writer; concluding with the author's allusion to himself—

GELRIÆ CONCINEBAM PARVUS,	}	= 1792
VENERABUNDUSQUE SERVUS.		

There are several pages of Latin verse not chronogrammatic. The whole sixteen pages and the 100 chronograms are roughly printed. All the chronograms make 1792, and there is no date in figures throughout, except that of the permission to print, as follows: 'Apographum gratiosi rescripti: Excellentissimus, ac Reverendissimus Dominus meus, examinatis, quæ in scripto vestro, concernente Jubilæum Kevelariense,

¹ Canticles vi. 9, Vulgate.

² The exact words of St. Luke xi. 27, Vulgate.

³ Canticles iv. 7, Vulgate.

continentur, pro responso dedit, nihil obstare, quominus prælo committantur, et pro ornatu inserviant. Hæc de mandato Illustrissimi Domini mei.

Ruremondæ hac 17 Aprilis 1792.

L. Theunissen, secret.'

The concluding words of the book are on page 16, thus—
EXULTABUNDE EXHIBETUR CANTICUM.

= 1792

JUBEL VREUGHT VAN HONDERT VYFTIGH JAAR,
VERBLYDT GELDER, EN HEEL KEVELAAR.

} = 1792

It is not precisely mentioned in the book that there was anything miraculous in the arrival of or the existence of the image of the Virgin at Kevelaer, as was the case with the image at Omel; but that it was highly venerated and valued is to be inferred from expressions in the non-chronogrammatic verses, such as 'the so memorable image of the Virgin;' 'Kevelaer retains the most celebrated treasure.' It is to be inferred, also, that for 150 years the 'treasure' had been there, *i.e.*, from the year 1642, and probably it remains there at the present time.

The tract is a very rare one. I do not know of any other copy than that which I possess. The size is 6 inches by 4½ inches, and it is very roughly printed.

Kevelaer is now within the territory of Rhenish Prussia, and is said to be a great resort of pilgrims. The shrine is not included in the work by Gumpfenberg quoted at page 232 *ante*.





XXII.

TRÈVES.



T the city of Trier, as it is called in German, Trèves in French, and Triveri, Treveris, or Augusta Trevirorum by the old Romans, chronograms had a flourishing time, judging by the examples which have come under my notice. The following extracts will show that among the prince-bishops of Trèves the Franconian family of Schönborn held an illustrious position; and on reference to my published volumes (*Chronograms*, 1882, pages 473-480; and *Chronograms Continued*, 1885, pages 270-300), it will be seen that other members of the family held prince-episcopal rank at Bamberg, Würzburg, and Mayence, and that special record of them is preserved in chronogrammatic literature. The 'Series Episcoporum Ecclesiæ Catholicæ,' 4to., Ratisbon, 1873, by P. B. Gams, is a most useful book of reference for the bishoprics and the chronological lists of prelates of the Roman Church, continuously from very early dates. To that work I refer for the places named.

The first tract, relating immediately to Trèves, which now comes in order of date, is a laudatory composition, entirely in Latin, addressed to Carl Caspar, Archbishop and Elector of Trèves, on his inauguration, bearing this title: 'Elogia parallela sacerdotis et petræ dicata reverendissimo . . . Carolo Casparo archiepisc: et electori Trevirensi, &c. . . Cum Deo auspice sacerdotio sacro inauguraretur. A Colleg: Academ: Societ: Jesu. Anno Christiano CIO. DC. LII.' A second title: 'Ecce sacerdos magnus.'

Ecce Sacerdotem Magnum. Cur cætera linquis?

Non nisi post vitam hæc addere verba licet.

[Here his portrait.]

VIVAT PATRIÆ PATER
CAROLVS CASPARVS
ARCHIEPISCOPVS ET ELECTOR
TREVIRENSIS,
VIVAT, AMANTERQVE REGAT.

} = 1652

The purpose of the tract is to draw parallels between him and firm-

ness of character, as represented by the word 'Petra,' a rock, by quotations from the Bible, where the word is used in that sense, also by Latin poems, epigrams, and paraphrases on the idea. There are no more chronograms until the last page, where an invocation to the Virgin Mary concludes with this hexameter date :—Anno quo,
HOSTIA PRIMA PETRÆ TREBETAS DELECTAT ET ASTRA. = 1652

There is another work, as I gather from Backer's 'Bibliothèque des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus,' but I am unable to meet with it—viz., 'Ludus quadruplex in Petra. Prælusiones, Prolusiones, Collusiones exhibens Honori et Amori . . . Domini Caroli Caspari de Petra . . . Coadjutoris Trevirensis . . . Anno quo,

ÆDES MAGNA IN PETRA LOCATA EST.

Augustæ Trevirorum . . . 1651,' folio 12 ff. From this it would appear that he was coadjutor prior to his election to the higher rank in 1652.



Francis George, Count of Schönborn, Elector Archbishop of Trèves (he had many other titles of territorial and personal dignity), was consecrated in 1729, at Bamberg, by his brother, Frederic Charles Schönborn, Bishop of Bamberg and Würzburg. On that solemn occasion the Jesuits at their college at Bamberg composed and printed an elaborate Latin address, consisting of figurative and flattering odes in varied metre in a tract (folio, pp. 34, British Museum, 12301, m. 16), with a title filling two whole pages, boldly printed, commencing thus: 'Frater a fratre, Aaron a Moyse olim in umbra: hodie in luce sacerdos magnus inunctus . . .' (and concluding)—

Anno quo

HÆC, VIX ALTERI VISA, LÆTA BAMBERGA VIDET.

Die 28. 30. Octobris 1729.'

At page 3 the event is thus mentioned and dated, and the fraternal relationship of the two prelates elucidates the leading words of the title-page—

HOC ANNO BAMBERGÆ
FRATER GERMANUS A FRATRE GERMANO
ELECTOR TREVIRENSIS

AB

EPISCOPO
BAMBERGENSI ET HERBIPOLENSI
PRESBYTER ET ARCHIEPISCOPOVS
CONSECRATVS FVIT.

} = 1729

Then follows a Latin poem, which concludes with this distich—
Quis mihi tunc plausus? Quæ gaudia? Quisque triumphus?
Tunc hæc in pario marmore verba dabo.

TRÈVES.

FRANCISCO GEORGIO
 ARCHIEPISCOPO ET ELECTORI
 TREVIRENSI.
 FRIDERICO CAROLO
 EPISCOPO ET PRINCIPI
 BABEBERGENSEI ET HERBIPOLENSEI
 FRATRIBVS
 FELICITAS!

} = 1729

The remaining pages of the tract are filled with allegorical odes and poems, curious, but not chronogrammatic.



Connected with the foregoing tract, and immediately following it, is a tract of four pages folio, two of which contain the title, the third page an explanation of the pontifical vestments and special privileges belonging to the prince-bishops of Bamberg, and used by them since the year 1053; the fourth, a set of fifteen chronograms of the year 1729, printed in the form of a pyramid, or probably it is meant to represent the pallium worn by the Archbishop. This tract was put forth when the Archbishop of Trèves, Francis Charles von Schönborn, was solemnly invested by his brother, Damian Hugo Philip von Schönborn, Cardinal Bishop of Spire, with the 'Pontifical Pallium,' in the cathedral at Bamberg on October 23, 1729. The title-page commences thus—

PONTIFICALE PALLIVM
 PECVLIARIS PRÆROGATIVA
 EPISCOPIS BABENBERGENSIBVS
 CONCESSA,
 breviter explicatum
 quando,
 etc., etc.

} = 1729

The last page of the tract is filled with fifteen chronograms alluding to the event, printed in the form shown below; each chronogram, as indicated by the asterisk, makes the date 1729. Francis Lothair, therein mentioned, was Bishop of Bamberg from 1693 to 1729, afterwards Bishop of Mayence; Frederic Charles was Bishop of Bamberg from 1729 to 1746; and Damian was Bishop of Spire from 1716 to 1743. The pyramid chronograms allude to them as a triad of brothers, three suns to enlighten the world. The last line of the pyramid (or pallium) consists of the exact words of the passage quoted from the Vulgate version of the Old Testament—

A

D E O
 OMNIA HÆC
 FACTA SVNT,
 QVÆ SEQVVNTVR,
 PLÆ GRATA POSTERITATĪ.*
 EST FONTIS SVPERINDVCTA
 NVBES, RAPTA IN ASTRA,
 AVREO TERRAS IMBRE VT
 RECREARET.* ÆNIGMA EST,
 SED PATET IN SOLE, QVI
 ECLIPSIN NVPER PATIEBATVR
 IN IANVARIO.* FVERAT SOL ILLE
 FRANCISCVS LOTHARIVS
 ELECTOR, PRINCEPS MOGONVS ET
 PRÆSVL BABENBERGÆ,* ORTVS EX AN-
 TIQVA ET PERILLVSTRI DOMO, SCHON-
 BORNIANĀ,* RADIIS VT VIRTVTIS, ITA ET
 SAPIENTIÆ ORBE TOTO LONGE CLARISSIMVS*
 DEFECIT IPSVM GLORIOSÆ LVX VITÆ,*
 QVANDO PIIS VOTIS NESTOREOS NESTORI DIES
 SVBDITĪ, ANNO INCHOANTE, SVNT APPRECATĪ.*
 VNDE LVCTVS FAMILIÆ, ET PROPE TOTIVS
 TEVTONIÆ.* SED REVIXIT BONVS PRINCEPS IN
 FRIDERICO CAROLO EPISCOPO ECCLESIAE
 BABENBERGENSIS, NEPOTE,* QVI A DAMIANO
 HVGONE, EPISCOPO SPIRENSI, FRATRE, PALLII HONORE,
 PIO RITV, ORNATVS EST.* A QVO FRANCISCVS GEORGIVS
 ELECTOR TREVIRENSIS INITIABITVR PRESBYTER ET ARCHIEPISCO-
 PVS. TER VIVAT! VIVAT! VIVAT! HÆC FRATRVM TRIAS.*
 HI TRES SVNT SOLES, QVI POST TVA FATA, LOTHARI,
 DEVOTAS REPLENT OPTATO LVMINE TERRAS.*

ITA

SCILICET FONS, SCHONBORNIANE, CONVERSUS ES IN
 SOLEM, ET FACIES HONORIS VBIQVE IACIS.*

AST ET

ERIS FONS AQVARVM, CVIVS NON DEFICIENT AQVÆ.

Isaïæ lviii. 11.

In plain Latin, these are the words of the chronograms, each sentence being a chronogram of the date 1729—

A Deo omnia hæc facta sunt, quæ sequuntur, piæ grata posteritati.

Est fontis superinducta nubes, rapta in astra, aureo terras imbre ut recrearet.

Ænigma est, sed patet in sole, qui eclipsin nuper patiebatur in Januario.

Fuerat sol ille Franciscus Lotharius Elector, Princeps Mogonus et præsul Babenbergæ,

Ortus ex antiqua et perillustri domo Schonbornianâ,

Radiis ut virtutis, ita et sapientiæ orbe toto longe clarissimus

Defecit ipsum gloriosæ lux vitæ,

Quando piis votis nestoreos Nestori dies subditi, anno inchoante, sunt apprecati.

Unde luctus familiæ, et prope totius teutonix.

Sed revixit bonus princeps in Friderico Carolo episcopo ecclesiæ Babenbergensis, nepote,

Qui a Damiano Hugone, episcopo Spirensi, fratre, pallii honore, pio ritu, ornatus est.

A quo Franciscus Georgius elector Trevirensis initiabitur presbyter et archiepiscopus. Ter vivat ! vivat ! vivat ! hæc fratrum trias.

Hi tres sunt soles, qui post tua fata, Lothari, devotas replent optato lumine terras.

Ita scilicet fons, Schonborniane, conversus es in solem, et faces honoris ubique jasis.

Ast et eris fons aquarum, cujus non deficient aquæ.—Isaiah lviii. 11.



A tract of eighteen pages, folio [British Museum, 9930, h.], describes the honour done to Francis George, Archbishop of Trèves, on his visit to the monastery of Meinfeld in 1730. The title-page is as follows—

DEBITA TESTIFICATIO	}	= 1730
HONORIS AMORIS, OBSERVANTIÆ,		
VERÆQVE SVBIECTIONIS,		
Quam reverendissimo et eminentissimo Domino D. Francisco Georgio, archiepiscopo Trevirensi sacri Romani imperii principi electori, &c. . . . domino suo clementissimo Monasterium et Satrapia Meinfeldiæ exhibebat, quando		
EI PRÆSENTI MENSE AVGVSTO	}	= 1730
TOTA ISTA SATRAPIA IVRATÆ FIDELITATIS		
VINCULO SE OBSTRINGEBAT.		
Confluentiæ		

Typis Joannis Francisco Krabben, Typ. Aulici.

The church and monastic buildings, decorated with emblematical statues, pictures, columns, pyramids, were approached through a triumphal arch, etc., with inscriptions in honour of the occasion, designed especially to set forth the merits of the Archbishop, with

allusions to his armorial shield and his illustrious lineage. The inscriptions in chronogram are fifty-three in number, but as they have particular application to the decorative works to which they were appended, they hardly convey their meaning to the reader when transcribed apart from them and the accompanying explanations. That the tract itself does not give us all the inscriptions may be inferred from these words which follow the mention of some statues and chronograms which were put up in the forecourt of the monastery—

Plures quidem tam ante curiam, quam alibi erant inscriptiones et imagines, sed hæc brevitatis causâ in typo omissa sunt, quæ omnia uni huic voto includantur :

DELICIVM PATRIÆ TREVERENSIS NESTOREOS } = 1730
VIVE ANNOS ET SOSPES VALE.



A festival held in the name of the Senate and people of Trèves to congratulate the Archbishop Frederic Charles on reaching the twenty-fifth year of his reign, is described in a tract (folio, pp. 42, British Museum, 11409, h.). A triumphal arch ornamented with a series of 'columns' was erected, with allegorical and pictorial decorations, and chronograms to denote their meaning. These are accompanied, in the tract, by 'epigrams' and sets of Latin verses of ten or twelve lines each, some being entirely in chronogram. Each 'column' is made appropriate to a year of his 'glorious reign' progressively up to the twenty-fifth, but the chronogram dates are 1754 throughout. Probably the triumphal arch was what is now called the 'Porta nigra' dressed up for the occasion, the well-known Roman gateway at one entrance to the city. The title-page commences thus—

TRIVMPHVS
FIDELITATIS, ET PIETATIS
A SENATV POPVLOQVE TREVIRENSI
IVRATÆ, NVNC RENOVATÆ } = 1754
Sive

Porta triumphalis

eminentissimo . . . Francisco Georgio Dei gratia archi-episcopo Trevirensi, . . . erecta, et a devotissimâ Musâ carmine panegyrico explicata, et adornata anno,

QVO POST VIGINTI QVATVOR ANNOS TER FAVSTI
REGIMINIS IVBILÆA PLVRA DEVOTÈ PRECABATVR. } = 1754

The chronograms do not possess sufficient independent character to be read with interest apart from all other surroundings in the tract; there are fifty-three in all. A few extracts will suffice. The 'Genius' of Trèves is supposed to say (alluding, perhaps, to his birthday in April)—

SEXCENTOS CANVS VIVAS, FRANCISCE! IN APRILES;
SÆCVLA MVLTA GERAS LVSTRAQVE FAVSTA FERAS! } = 1754

The 'Genius' of the empire wishes the Archbishop may live for another twenty-five years—

IMPERIO, SERVANTE DEO, IVBILARIE! VIVAS,
ET VALEAS LVSTRIS FLOREE QVINQVE NOVIS! } = 1754
A shield bears the emblem of Austrian rule, the golden 'apple,' or orb; the chronogram is the sixteenth year of his reign—a time of war—
AVSTRIA DVRABIT, PAX ET TRANQVILLA BEABIT } = 1754
VT BELLONA FVRET, MOX TENEBROSA RVET.

On the same page with the foregoing chronogram is this cabala—

1	12	432	3	325	43	531	4	2	135	53	1
Da pacem Domine in diebus nostris quia non est alius, qui											12
52	4	43	33	5	25	42					432
pugnet pro nobis, nisi tu Deus noster.											3
The key to it consists of the five vowels which are to represent numerals thus—											325
											43
											531
											4
											2
											135
											53
											52
											4
											43
											33
											5
											25
											42
											<u>1745</u>

Those over each separate word must be placed together (as in the margin), then the totals of the words must be added up for the grand total, which will be the intended date. The words themselves are a prayer for peace (*i.e.*, *Give us peace, O Lord, in our days, for there is none other who can fight for us, but Thou our God*). The date is 1745, and it is explained that in the latter part of the year 1744 the Archbishop offered up a public prayer in the words of the cabala, which was answered in the year following by the restoration of peace.

The people wish a very long life to the Archbishop in the following lines—

Multiplicentur tibi anni. Prov. iv. 10.		
SEXCENTIS VIVAS, ORO, IVBILARIE LVSTRIS,		} = 1754
ET TVA SINT SVPERIS TEMPORA FAVSTA DONIS,		
DEVINCIT TIBI SE, NOSTERQVE, OMNISQVE SENATVS,		} = 1754
AVSPICIIS OPTANS VSQVE SVBESSE TVIS.		
SENSIT SÆPE TVÆ EXOPTATA LEVAMINA DEXTRÆ		} = 1754
HINC PIVS OBSEQUIIS SE LIGAT IPSE TVIS.		
VT VIVAS CANOSQVE DIES, AVRASQVE SVAVES,		} = 1754
CORDIS SVSPIRIIS OBSIDET ASTRA PIIS.		
EXCONSUL, CONSUL, PROCONSUL CHARA PRECANTVR,		} = 1754
ATQVE MAGISTRALIS TVRBA VNIVERSA FORI.		
Clamavit omnis populus. 1 Reg. x. 24.		
ANTIQVVS MERITIS VIVAS LONGÆVIOR ANNIS		} = 1754
ES PIETATE, ANNIS VIVE COLENDE SENEX.		

This Archbishop reigned at Trèves for twenty-seven years, until his death in 1756; that his activity was now failing may be inferred from what the next tract celebrates, the appointment of a coadjutor.

An address by the Jesuits in the diocese of John George, Archbishop of Trèves, in the form of a long Latin 'Epos,' presented to John Philip, Baron de Walderdorf, on his being appointed as 'adjutor' to the Archbishop in 1754, is preserved in a tract (folio, pp. 15, British Museum, 4091, l.), with a title-page as follows:

'Patria novas in spes erecta, quando faustis nuper auspiciis communique s. p. q. t. applausu eminentissimo, ac reverendissimo domino D. Francisco Georgio e comitibus de Schönborn d.g. archiepiscopo Trevirensi . . . Reverendissimus . . . D. Joannes Philippus e baronibus de Walderdorf illustrissimi capituli metropolitani intra Treviros Decanus urbisque Proprinceps Adjutor creabatur . . . anno a partu virginis MDCCLIV.'

The poem, 'Votum Societatis' (of the Jesuits), which follows the title, exhibits this chronogram couplet, the only one in the tract—

VIVE, VIGE, VERNÄ PER SÆCVLA DENA PHILIPPE !
SANVS DENA TIBI VIVITO, DENA TVIS. } = 1754

He succeeded to the archiepiscopal throne on the death of Frederic Charles in 1756, and reigned until 1768.



Another jubilee festival was held at Trèves in honour of Archbishop Francis George on reaching the twenty-fifth year of his reign, when the usual emblematic decorations adorned the streets and public places of the city. Chronogram inscriptions to the number of thirty-eight were put up on the several permanent buildings and temporary structures, and are briefly specified in a tract (folio, pp. 14, British Museum, 11409, h.), which displays on its front page the Archbishop's armorial bearings, with the following chronogrammatic title printed beneath—

'RENOVATA HOMAGIA,
GENVINÆ PIETATIS TREVIRENSIS;
AVGVSTO SOLI SCHOENBORNIANO,
IVBILARIO,
ELECTORI SINCERIORE APPLAVSV,
CONSECRATA.

Augustæ Trevirorum Typis J. C. Reulandt.
Aul. & Univer. Typogr.

A triumphal arch is first described, bearing this inscription—

PORTA TRIVMPHALIS, EX VERÄ SVBIECTIONE A PATRIA TRE-
VIRENSI ELABORATA, FRANCISCO GEORGIO, PRINCIPIS ELECTORI } = 1754
ANTIISTITI NOSTRO IVBILARIO.
VIVAT FRANCISCVS GEORGIVS ELECTOR, AC TREVIRORVM } = 1754
ARCHIEPISCOPOVS IVBILARIVS.

A representation of the ceremony of electing the Archbishop in 1729 was thus marked—

TVTOR IS EST PATRIÆ: DABAT HVNC LVX ALTERA MAIL. = 1729

The further contents of the tract are a mixture of Latin and German

laudatory verses, brief descriptions of the pictorial decorations, and chronograms having special reference to the decorations to which they were appended; but in the absence of those decorations they possess but little interest for the reader. They seem, however, to have represented a circumstance or sentiment for each passing year in the reign of the Archbishop, the date of which is marked by a chronogram bearing some figurative allusion to the heraldic eagle of Germany, or to the wolf or the lion, or to some other device in the armorial shield of the Archbishop. His mitre also is made of use to carry on a chronogrammatic compliment. Passing on from these particulars to the year of the jubilee, the twenty-fifth year after his election, we reach an altar which was inscribed with four 'vows,' thus—

1. VIVAT FRANCISCVS GEORGIVS,	}	= 1754
2. ELECTOR TREVIRENSIS,		
3. MAGNIS AVSPICIIS,		
4. SCHÖNBORNICIS IVBILARIIS.		

The last line of the tract consists of the following chronogram composed of words in a passage in the Bible, Vulgate Version, Ecclesiasticus xlv. 8 and 9 (English Version, 7 and 8)—

BEATIFICAVIT ILLVM GLORIA, CIRCACINXIT ZONA GLORIÆ,	}	= 1754
ET CORONAVIT IN VASIS VIRTUTIS.		

There are altogether thirty-eight chronograms in this tract.



An applauding congratulation, in a tract of eight pages, folio size, to John Philip, Baron Waldersdorf, when he was elected Bishop-adjutor of Trèves, and successor to Archbishop Francis George Schönborn—British Museum, press-mark 11409, h. 32 (8). A full title-page begins with a chronogram, boldly printed, concluding with a cabala of the date 1754, the words of which are adapted from the Old Testament (Vulgate version, 1 Maccabees iv. 58), thus rendered in the English translation: 'Thus was there very great gladness among the people.'

APPLAVSVS GRATVLATORIVS	}	= 1754
EX VERÆ SVBMISSIONIS		
AFFECTV ADORNATVS		
honor, et amori reverendissimi excellentissimi . . . Domini Joannis Philippi liberi baronis a Walderdorff (with many other titles).		

Quando.

LÆTANTE TOTA PATRIA, FRANCISCI GEORGI,	}	= 1754
ARCHIEPISCOPI, ET PRINCIPIS ELECTORIS		
TREVIRENSIS IVBILARI		
CO-ADIVTOR, SVCCESORQVE ELECTVS FVERAT.		

The applause is expressed in Latin hexameter and pentameter verse, filling five pages ; it is preceded by this introductory chronogram—

VENITE EXULTANTES
CVNCTI CONFRACTES CHORI
EX CORDE IVBILANTES
ISTI COADIVTORI.

Clavis Cabali.

Anno 1754.

(The name of the author does not appear.)

An applauding congratulation to Clemens Wenceslaus, Duke of Saxony, Bishop of Frising and Ratisbon, etc., from the Reverend the Chapter in Trèves, on his election to the Archbishopric of Trèves, on February 10, (supposed to be uttered) by the devoted seraphic *Muses* of Lower Thuringia, representing the Franciscan brotherhood of St. Elizabeth, at Limburg—British Museum library, press-mark 11409, h. 32 (9).

The title-page begins—

PHŒBVS
LVCE MAGIS GRATÀ PATRIÆ POST NVBILA
SPLENDENS
in eminentissimo . . . Domino Clemente
Wenceslao episcopo Frisingensi, et Ratisbon
(etc., filling the entire page). On the back thereof is the following
cabala—

Votum Patriæ.

3. 20. 5. 30. 5. 40. 90. 90. 9. 100.	1. 80. 3. 8. 9. 5. 60. 9. 90. 3. 50. 60. 200. 90.	
C L E M E N S S I T	A R C H I E P I S C O P U S	
193.	199.	668.
	100. 80. 5. 200. 9. 80. 5. 40. 90. 9. 90.	
	T R E V I R E N S I S ,	
	708.	Summa 1768
3 20 5 30 5 40 90	400. 5. 40. 3. 5. 90. 20. 1. 200. 90.	
C L E M E N S	W E N C E S L A U S	
193.	854.	
200. 9. 200. 1. 100.	1. 4. 5. 200. 1.	
V I V A T A D	Æ V A .	
510.	5.	Summa 1768
	206.	

At page 7, the 'Genius of Trèves' thus bewails the death of John Philip, the late Prince Archbishop—

Genius Trevirensis, ecclesiæ suæ viduitatem plorans, somno corripitur. Fama dormienti novum ecclesiæ sponsum prodit.

Genius. Princeps! ah oculi lacrymarum fundite rivos!
Philippus! glaciata sacro mihi membra tremescunt
Horrore; ac medio retinetur lingua palato!
Princeps Philippus scabiosi victima Lethi
Facta cadet? tumulo mea Lux sine luce jacebit?
Princeps! Lingua tace! Philippus! Lumina flete!
Princeps! ah taceo! vox hæret fessa palato!
Ah doleo!—

(The impersonation of *Fame* interposes and speaks)

<i>Fama.</i>	HEM! SVRGITO A VANO SOPORE! REGIVS PRINCEPS}	1768
	ELECTOR ADEST.	
<i>Genius.</i>	AH QVIS REVALEBIT, ET CONSOLABITVR DESOLATAM?	1768
<i>Fama.</i>	ARCHIPRESVLVM INSIGNE DECVS.	1768
<i>Genius.</i>	BENE: SIC DECORABITVR TREVIRENSE SOLVM.	1768
<i>Fama.</i>	ET VIVIDÈ ELECTORALE SOLIVM.	1768
<i>Genius.</i>	GRATA RELATIO, QVÆ ERIGET GRECEM EX DOLORE NE}	1768
	PLANÈ FATISCAT.	
<i>Fama.</i>	ET PASTOR IN BRACHIO LATÈ EXTENSO GRECEM}	1768
	CVSTODIET.	
<i>Genius.</i>	TANTO CVSTODE, PATRE, ET PASTORE DILECTA}	1768
	TREVIRIS EGET DENVO.	
<i>Fama.</i>	SVB EO REDIT DESIDERATA CVNCTIS SALVS.	1768
<i>Genius.</i>	AN EXEMPLIS NARRATA DOCERE SVFFICIS?	1768

<i>Fama.</i>	ECCLESIAE, QVAS ADMINISTRAT, ATTESTANTVR, VERA ESSE.	}	= 1768
<i>Genius.</i>	ET QVÆ SVNT, QVAS ADMINISTRAT, ECCLESIAE?		
<i>Fama.</i>	SVNT HÆ DVÆ, SCILICET FREISINGENSIS, DEINDE RATISBONENSIS.	}	= 1768
	ET AVGVSTANA CATHEdra SI VACARIT, PLANÈ SPONSA PETITA MANET.		
<i>Genius.</i>	ERGONE EST REGIVS PRINCEPS CLEMENS DE SAXONIA?	}	= 1768
<i>Fama.</i>	EST, ET ADEST DIVINÀ SORTE ELECTVS, AC PATRIÆ DATVS.		
	SVRGITO, VADE, VIDE, PRINCEPS ELECTOR ADEST.	}	= 1768

Then follow a series of Latin poems in various metre, in praise of the new Archbishop, inspired by the dream of the *Genius*. Afterwards the poems continue to praise the Archbishop in terms suggested by the various devices in his armorial shield, with occasional chronograms. The last page is occupied by the utterances of the three *Fates*—Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos—who agree to these happy aspirations—

VIVE DIV CLEMENS, HOC PATRIA TOTO PEROPTAT.	= 1768
ANNVE, QVI PARCÆ PRÆCIPIS, ALME DEVS.	= 1768
CANDESCENS LVX IMPERII,	= 1768
CVSTOS, ET DELICIÆ OVIVM,	= 1768
AC PATER PATRIÆ CLEMENS, DIV VIVE.	= 1768



Another tract in the British Museum library—press-mark 11409, h. 32 (10)—is in praise of the same Clemens Wenceslaus, by the grace of God Archbishop of Trèves, etc. (folio, pp. 14). The title-page begins with a chronogram—

SACRIFICIVM LÆTITIÆ, ET GRATITVDINIS.	= 1768
Reverendissimo ac serenissimo principi	
Domino Domino	
Clementi Wenceslao regio Poloniæ	
et Lithuanie principi Saxonie duci	
gratia Dei archi-episcopo Trevirensi . . .	
. . . humillime oblatum a	
Devotissimâ ac devinctissimâ abbatia	
Brauweilerensi.	
MDCCLXVIII.	

Accinente F. Francisco Cramer ejusdem Abbatie professo.

At page 3 is this introductory chronogram—

CLEMENTIS VVENCESLAI	}	= 1768
PRINCIPIS ET ELECTORIS		
PANEGYRIS CHRONICA.		

The remaining twelve pages are occupied by the panegyric in Latin hexameter and pentameter verse. There are 154 couplets, each making the date 1768, and this concluding aspiration—

PRINCEPS CLEMENS DIV VIVAT.	= 1768
-----------------------------	--------



The city of Trèves abounds in objects of high interest to the archæologist: the Roman gate, the Porta nigra already alluded to, the imposing ruins of the Roman palace, the Roman amphitheatre, the extensive ruins of the Roman baths near the bridge, the bridge itself, built on Roman foundations, the cathedral and other churches, the contents of various museums now deposited in the new museum building to form an important collection of local Roman antiquities, the mediæval walls, and the heights on the far side of the river overlooking this ancient city. Chronograms also may be seen inscribed on some buildings and memorials. I gathered several when on a visit to the place in October, 1888, which I have not otherwise seen in print; it is desirable that they should be so recorded.

Inscription in gold letters on the front of a stately building, having the appearance of an archiepiscopal residence in times past, but now used as a military storehouse, a purpose so much in discord with the words—

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO ET IN TERRA PAX HOMINIBVS. = 1731

Inscription over the statue of St. Gangolph on the gateway of the church dedicated to him—

SANCTVS GANGVLPHVS HVJVS TEMP LI
PATRONVS ET DEFENSOR } = 1732

In the beautiful Liebfrauenkirche there are some mural tablets with inscriptions on them difficult to read in consequence of deficiency of light. The inscriptions commemorate certain canons of the Church, and contain respectively these chronogram dates of their death—

ET HOC EXEMPLO SAPIAS, ATQVE AD TVA VBIQVE PARATVS } = 1698
EXISTE FATA.
PIE IESV DOMINE LVX ÆTERNÆ GLORIÆ LVCEAT EIS. = 1780
IPSIVS ANIMA IN CÆLESTI SEDE GLORIOSA IVGITER EXVL TET. = 1783
CHRISTE IESV PIE ORBIS SALVATOR DONA ILLI REQVIEM. = 1772

Contrary to expectation, the handsome monuments in the cathedral to the memory of the archbishops do not display any chronograms in the inscriptions which they bear. The grand rank of Archbishop and Elector of Trèves no longer exists. A Bishop now presides over the diocese, and the province forms part of the new German Empire.

Inscription in hexameter and pentameter verse, over the great doorway of a handsome house near the Liebfrauenkirche, known as the Kesselstadcher Palast, accompanied by two armorial shields, probably those of the paternal and maternal families of the builder of the 'palace.' The heraldic devices are the dog and the dragon, which are playfully mentioned in the inscription, as follows—

INSIGNES ISTI QVI ME PEPERERE PARENTES,
SVNT CANIS ATQVE DRACO, VIVAT VTERQVE PARENS. } = 1742

i.e. These are the distinguished parents who produced me, the Dog and the Dragon. Long live both parents.

A tall monumental structure stands in the street in front of the buildings now occupied as the library and schools ; it is surmounted by a statue of the Virgin Mary, with this inscription—

DEO VIRGINIQVE MATRI EIVS
HONOR ET GLORIA IN SÆCVLA. } = 1727

A further inscription once filled the tablet on the front of the pedestal, but now it is illegible through wilful damage ; it probably explained the purpose of the monument. On the back are these inscriptions on two stone tablets, making the date 1727 five times repeated—

VOTUM SODALIT: ANGELICÆ

KOSKÆ ET GONZAGÆ SVPEROS
BENEDICTVS HONORES
QVANDO DABAT PRÆSENS
SVRGERE CÆPIT OPVS.
O MATER BENEDICTA NOVOS
FAC SVRGERE KOSKAS,
GONZAGASQVE NOVOS.
QVOS HONOR ISTE BEET. } = 1727

VOTUM SODALIT: MARIANÆ MINORIS

SI QVIS EST PARVVLVS
CONVOLET AD ME (Prov. ix. 4).
JESVLE NOS GRÆMIO NOSTRÆ
NE TRVDE PARENTIS
IPSA PARENS VVLT NOS
ASSOCIARE TIBI.
DEXTERA TE NOS LÆVA FERAT,
PORTARE PVSILLOS
MAGNA PARENS PLVRES,
TE PERHIBENTE POTEST. } = 1727

The names Koska and Gonzaga occur twice in the foregoing inscription ; these were two youthful saints who were canonized in 1727. The monument was appropriately erected in front of the Jesuits' College (now a modern school) at Trèves, as an example to the youths in training there. Whilst copying the inscriptions, the modern youths of the school swarmed around me, seeming to wonder why I took the trouble, when they, heedless of the meaning of the monument, were rushing out of school to follow their own games. The chronograms may be translated thus :

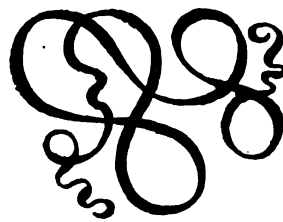
A joint votive offering to the angelic Koska and Gonzaga, when Benedict [the Pope] gave to them superior honours the present work began to rise. O blessed mother [Virgin Mary], do thou cause to arise new Koskas and Gonzagas, whom that honour may bless.

A joint votive offering of the Marian Minors. Should anyone be little let him come to me (Proverbs ix. 4). O Child Jesus, thrust us not away from the bosom of Thy parent. Thy parent herself desires us to associate with Thee. Thy gentle right hand will bear us, Thy Great Parent is able to carry more little ones.

An epitome of the history of Kostka is to be found in Butler's 'Lives of the Saints,' under the day November 13. A more detailed history of him is in the 'Library of Religious Biography,' edited by E. H. Thompson, third edition, 1880. Stanislas Kostka was born in 1550, of noble parentage, in Poland. From his earliest childhood he exhibited extraordinary piety and austerity, and persisted therein under every kind of annoyance and opposition at home. He at length took refuge with the Jesuits, and joined that society at Rome, where he attracted great notice. He died there on August 15, 1568, at the early age of eighteen. It seems that it was only after long solicitation at the Roman Court that he was beatified, and ultimately canonized by Pope Benedict XIII. in 1727. He was adopted as the patron saint of Poland. Many singular miracles are attributed to him and to the influence of his relics and his portrait pictures. His bones have been somewhat dispersed since his first entombment, his head being at Gorheim, in Germany, and most of his other bones in a shrine in the church of St. Andrew Quirinale at Rome.

Aloysius or Lewis Gonzaga was born on March 9, 1568, of noble Italian and Spanish parentage. His career was not unlike that of Kostka, except that he was not so much persecuted by his parents and relations. He became a member of the Society of the Jesuits. He died June 18, 1591, at the age of twenty-six, and was canonized, at the same time with Kostka (see Butler's 'Lives of the Saints,' under the day June 21; also the 'Life of St. Aloysius Gonzaga' in the series above quoted).

The personal history of these two young men as related in the quoted biographies is interesting and touching; there is no apparent reason for doubting the accuracy of the narratives in this respect. Butler says, 'when we see a young prince, the darling of his family and country, sacrifice nobility, sovereignty, riches, and pleasures, the more easily to secure the treasure of divine love, how ought we to condemn our own sloth, who live as if heaven were to cost us nothing!'





XXIII.

MARTIN LUTHER.



CHRONOGRAMMATIC records of Martin Luther are endless.

A great many may be found in *Chronograms*, and *Chronograms Continued*, by consulting the index to those volumes. I possess a large number, scattered among engravings commemorating the Reformation, preserved in a 'scrap-book'; it seems that in 1717 Luther festivals were held in Germany; this was the second centenary of the year when Luther published his religious doctrines. Many of the engravings are highly emblematic; no description can do them justice. I select the following accompanying chronograms—

A jubilee medal of Martin Luther and his wife. (My readers may see what Rempen says of her in another part of this present volume; see Chapter X. and pages 97, 99, 101)—

MARTINVS LVTHERVS THEOLOGÆ DOCTOR. = 1717

CATHARINA VON BORA D. LVTHERS FRAV GE MAHLIN. = 1717

An allegorical engraving by I.E.L. A female as Truth repels 'Der Reid,' a malicious female Envy with snakes about her head and waist; Luther reclines on his tomb with the Tree of Justice growing out of his breast; many inscriptions and one chronogram—

GLORIA MAGNÆ DOCTRINÆ BEATĪ LVTHERI. = 1709

A large allegorical engraving by Elias Bäck; Luther in the centre under an arch bearing numerous emblems, inscriptions, and—

MARTINVS LVTHERVS THEOLOGÆ DOCTOR. = 1717

HALTET DIE GEBOT VND AVCH DEN GLAVBEN AN IHN. = 1717

D. MARTINVS LVTHERVS PIETATE CLARET. = 1717

DER HERR GEDENCKET AN SEINE GNADE AVCH VVARHEIT. = 1717

VERA MARTINI LVTHERI DOCTRINA SINE FINE FLOREBIT. = 1717

A large allegorical engraving, size 17 by 9 inches, represents the ceremony of the Augsburg Confession, with many inscriptions and chronograms—

WIE VIEL NACH DIESER REGVL HERGEHEN VBER DIE SEY } = 1730
FRIEDE. Galat. vi. 16.

GOTTES WORT VND LVTHERI LEHR, } = 1730
VERGEHT IN KEINER SEIT NICHT MEHR.

D. MARTIN LVTHERI LEHR } = 1730
 WEISET ALLEIN AVFF IESV EHR.
 DIE AVGSPVRGISCHE CONFESSIO VERBLEIBT } = 1730
 AVCH NOCH DER EVANGELISCHEN EHREN CRON.

A large allegorical engraving by Elias Bäck, with the figure of Luther pointing upwards to numerous emblems arranged on a palm-tree, and two obelisks bearing these chronograms—

PALMA HÆC ONVSTA DEO IVVANTE FLOREBIT. = 1717
 LVTHERI GRVND LEHR VERGEHET NICHT MEHR. = 1717

A large allegorical engraving by Gottfrid Rogg and Albrecht Schmidt represents an assembly of men and females (probably portraits) with books, listening to Luther, who appears in a pulpit in the centre, many inscriptions, and on a riband over him—

LVTHERVS DOCVIT THEOLOGIAM. = 1717

A very large allegorical engraving by Elias Bäck shows a triumphal arch carrying figures of princes and others who gave their support to the Augsburg Confession, emblems, inscriptions, and this chronogram—

AVGVSTA OB CONFESSIOHEM IVBILAT DEOQVE PERSOLVIT } = 1730
 GRATIAS.

A very large engraving represents twenty events of the Reformation in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in separate square compartments, Luther and an assembly of saints in the centre, numerous inscriptions, and these chronograms—

IO DVCENTOS ANNOS FLAGRAT EVANGELIVM. = 1617

LÆTANTER DEO SACRATVR IVBILÆVM. = 1717

DAS LVTHERTHVMs IVBEL IAHR SCHAFFT GOTT. = 1717

LV MEN ANTIQVÆ DOCTRINÆ LV THERANÆ. = 1717

ANTIQVITAS LV THERANA TANDEM LVCET. = 1717

DIE CATECHISMVS VBUNG. = 1717

COLITE NV MEN LAVDIbVS. = 1717

ACH GEDENCKET SEINER WVNDER DIE (ER) GOTT GETHAN } = 1717
 HAT. *Psalm* cv. 5.

A large allegorical engraving by Elias Bäck shows Melancthon, Luther, and Spalatin, and on either side the princes and others who adopted and fought for the Reformation ; many emblems and inscriptions, and this at the foot—

VERA LVTHERI DOGMATA FLORENT ET FINE CAREBVNT. = 1717

LV THERI REINE LEHR, GOTT HOCHSTER RHVM VND EHR. = 1717

A large and very allegorical engraving by Gottfried Rogg and J. C. Steinberger, containing figures and portraits of the Reformation princes and Luther, arranged about a triumphal arch, with inscriptions and many chronograms, commencing with the centre—

CHRISTVS VERBVM PRÆDICAT. = 1717

with a reference to Zechariah iv. and vi., and—

SINT BINI ÆDIFICATORES TEMPLI SERVABEL ET IOSVA. = 1717

IO DVCENTOS ANNOS FLAGRAT EVANGELIVM. = 1717

GOTT SCHAFFT DES LV THERVMs IVBEL IAHR. = 1717

IVBELA DEO LV THERANORVM CORONA. = 1717

COLITE NVMEN LAVDIBVS.	=	1717
CONSTANTER VERBVM PRÆDICABITVR.	=	1717
LÆTANTER DEO SACRATVR IVBILÆVM.	=	1717
ACH LASSET VNS IM GEIST WANDELEN. <i>Gal. vi. 2.</i>	=	1717
MARTINVS LVTHERS LEHRER DER SCHRIFT.	=	1717
GEDENCKET ALLER SEINER WVNDER DIE GOTT GETHAN HAT.	=	1717
<i>Psalm cv. 5.</i>		
IHR VOM HAVSE LEVI LOBET ALLE DEN HERRN.	=	1717
<i>Psalm cxxxv. 20.</i>		

A large allegorical engraving by J. F. Bæck and C. Miller shows an architectural design on which hang the armorial shields of the princely supporters of the Reformation; in niches are the figures of Justus Jonas, Luther, Melancthon, and Bugenhagen; a picture of Luther affixing his thesis to the church-door of Wittenberg. Below are emblematic figures or genii; among the inscriptions are—

VOR HVNDERT IAHRN WAR JE DIE KIRCH VON FEIND'N GEHONT.	}	= 1630
NVN WIRD SIE FERNER JEZT MIT JVBEILLVST GECRÖNT.		
EVANGELISCH AVFGERICHTETE EHREN FRENDE PFORTE DER AVGSPVRGISCHEN CONFESSION VVIE AVCH VVEGEN SOLCHER VNTER GOTTLICHER PROTECTION ANGESTELLTEN ZVVEILTEN IVBEILLVST.	}	= 1730

Then follows an explanation in German of the whole engraving.

A large engraving by C. Kolb and G. Rogg, crowded with figures of saints and martyrs, arranged above a group of Reformers, including Luther; the eye of Providence is in the heavens above them; winged figures hold shields containing this chronogram—

CERTES OCVLVS DEI CAROS CASTOS ET CYGNEOS LVTHERI, SOCIOS LÆTIFICAT! CONSTANTER ET NVNC ET PER SECVLA.	}	= 1730

Another large engraving by Elias Bäck to commemorate the Augsburg Confession shows obelisks hung with portraits of the Reformers and numerous inscriptions; in the foreground Time records in a book the dates 1530, 1630, 1730; an altar in the centre is thus inscribed—

IN DEM ZV AVGSPVRG RVHIG GEHALTENEN CONFESSIONS IVBEL-IAHR.	}	= 1730

Another by the same engraver, to commemorate the Augsburg Confession, represents a triumphal arch hung all over with emblems, etc., etc.; through the arch is seen a view of Augsburg; it bears this inscription—

GOTTES AVG VND HOHE MACHT HAT VBER AVGSPVRG GVTE WACHT.	}	= 1730

All the foregoing engravings are about 12 by 16 inches in size, well executed and brightly printed. The subjects are very interesting, but too complicated for detailed descriptions. What I have placed on these pages will serve to identify them, should copies fall under the notice of my readers.



A series of eleven engravings, in size about 12 by 9 inches, by German artists, on the subject of the Reformation; they represent events of that period and scenes from the Bible suggesting analogies between them. On the back of each engraving are sets of verses in German emanating from an evangelical school at Augsburg as a 'thank-offering' and a 'peace festival'; the dates are from 1718 to 1730; the quality of the work is not equal to that of the foregoing set of engravings. The following chronograms accompany the verses and engravings—

SEPTVAGENA LE IRENICVM DEO LITATVR.	=	1718
SEPTVAGENA LE IRENICVM I. DEO LITATVR.	=	1719
LASSET VNS AVCH SIEBENZIG MAL EINS VNSER FRIEDEN- FEST BEGEHEN.	}	1719
SIEHE ZV HIER IST DER KELCH MIT IESV BLVT.	=	1720
IO BIBITE EX HOC OMNES VOS CHRISTIANES.	=	1720
D. LVTHER ERKLARET SICH ZV VVORMS.	=	1721
LVTHERVVS VVORMATLE RES DECLARAT.	=	1721
D. LVTHERVVS IN PATHMO LATENS VERSAT SCRIPTVRAS.	=	1722
DOCTOR MARTIN LVTHER LEBTE IN VVARTENBURG.	=	1722
ITA CÆSAR ET STATVS IVRE PETVNT C. GRAVAMINA ABROGANDA.	=	1723
DIE C. EINGEGEBENE, VRSACHEN, VVAS ZV REFORMIREN.	=	1723
BILDER HABEN IST ERLAVBT.	}	1724
VVO MAN GOTT SEIN EHR NICHT RAVBT.		
LVTHERVVS IMAGINES CONTRA BODENSTEIN LONGE PROPVGNAVIT.	=	1724
IO LVTHER! IVRA ET LEGES MAGISTRATVS VINDICAT.	=	1725
PRIMVS ORDINATIONIS ACTVS LVTHERI FVLGET.	=	1725
CONIVGIUM LVTHERI LAVDANT PIL.	=	1725
IST AVCH DAS EVANGELIVM AVFZVHA LENTEN?	=	1727
DIE PROTESTIRENDE APOSTEL VERHARREN VEST IN DER VVahren LEHRE VON CHRISTO.	}	1729
DIE APOSTOLISCH-PROTESTIRENDE HALTEN STANDHAFFT AN VNSERS THEVRESTEN IESV ZE VGNVS.	}	1729
ZVVEY HVNDERT-IAHRIGES GEDACHTNVS DER HIESSEN CON- FESSIONS-VEBERGRAB.	}	1730
DEI GRATIA FESTIVITAS IVBILÆA FELICITER ITERVM PERAGITVR.	}	1730



A list of Luther jubilee festival chronograms of the year 1717 appears in a periodical publication of Wittemberg: 'Altes und neues aus den Schatz,' etc., issued at Wittemberg and Leipsic (volume for 1718).

The Augsburg jubilee chronograms—

CONSTANTER VERBVM PRÆDICABITVR.	=	1717
COLITE NVMEN LAVDIBVS.	=	1717
JVBILAT DEO LVTHERANORVM CORONA.	=	1717
CHRISTVS VERBVM PRÆDICAT.	=	1717
LÆTANTER DEO SACRATVR JVBILEVM.	=	1717

IN DVCENTOS ANNOS FLAGRAT EVANGELIVM.	=	1717
LV MEN ANTIQVÆ DOCTRINÆ LV THERANÆ.	=	1717
MARTINVS LV THERVS, LEHRNER DEN SCHRIFT.	=	1717
MARTINVS LV THERVS HEGT DAS LICHT.	=	1717
GEDENCKET ALLER SEINEN VVANDER DIE ER GETHAN HAT.	=	1717
GOTT SCHAFFT DES LV THERTHVMS JVBEL JAHR.	=	1717
The Dresden chronograms—		
IO SECVLARE FLORET GAVDIVM.	=	1717
DEO SIT GLORIA, PATRI LV MINIS ET CHRISTO EJVS.	=	1717
INCERTIS RAPITVR SECLORVM GLORIA CVRIS,	}	1717
VERBI FIXVS APEX SECVLA NVLLA PAVET.		
PARCA SIT ET RESONET PERITVRÆ GLORIA FAMÆ;	}	1717
VERBO LARGA DEI IO SINE FINE SONET.		
Chronograms by some preachers at Dresden—		
IN DOCTORIS LUTHERI REFORMATIONIS JVBILA.	=	1717
MARTINVS LV THERVS THEOLOGÆ DOCTOR.	=	1717
MEGALANDER LV THERVS SIT IN PACE VERA!	=	1717
FAMA LV THERI DOCTORIS FLOREAT, VOVEO!	=	1717
MARTINVS LV THER BABELIS DESTRVCTOR.	=	1717
MARTINVS LV THER PRÆDICTVS OLOR. ¹	=	1717
VÆ PAPÆ CLEMENTI VNDE LV THERVS HOSTIS EST!	=	1717
LV THER PRÆDICAT EVANGELIVM.	=	1717
DOCTOR LV THERVS REFORMATOR EVANGELII.	=	1717
DOCTOR MARTINVS LV THER EVANGELISTA.	=	1717
MARTINVS LV THER DOCTOR THEOL RESVRGIT.	=	1717
DOCTOR MARTIN LV THER VERVS EST ELIAS!	=	1717
LV THERANA ECCLESIA CONSTAT CONTRA PAPÆAM SVB SVO	}	1717
PROTECTORE CHRISTO.		
VVITTEMBERGÆ LV THERI CATHEdra FLOREAT!	=	1717
RABACES ROMANVS DIRA FRVSTRA OBLAT RAT LV THERANIS.	=	1717
LV THERVS DER MÖNCH IST VON EISLEBEN!	=	1717
SACHSEN-HAVS BEGEHET SEIN JUBELFEST AVSS ANDERE MAHL.	=	1717
DOCTOR LV THERS JVBILÆVM.	=	1717
JVBILATE DEO OMNES PII IN HOC ANNO JVBILÆO.	=	1717
DEVs NOBISCVM, QVIS CONTRA NOS?	=	1717
EN MARTIN LV THER, DOCTOR, VERBI ANGE LVs ESTO.	=	1717
Inscribed on some other medals—		
JVBILÆVM SALFELDIA AGIT IN LÆTITIA.	=	1717
DOGmata LV THERI STABVNT IN SECVLA.	=	1717
VERBVM DEI SOLE CLARIVS.	=	1717
Medal representing a pharos and an inundation—		
OST-FRIESLANDS FLVTH. Dec. 2. = 606		
ICH VVILL EVRE FEYERTAGE IN TRAVREN, ICH VVILL	}	1717
ALLE EVRE LIEDER IN VVEHKLAGE N VERVVANDELN.		
Amos viii. 10.		

¹ Olor, a swan; an appellation given to Luther.

On the reverse—

FOLGT JVBELMVTH.¹ = 1111 = 1717²

Some other medals relating to the jubilee—

DAS VVORT SIE SOILLEN KLAR LASSEN STAHN VND SEIN } = 1717
DANK FERNER HABEN. Oct. 31.

SANCTIFICA VERO NOS SERMONE TVO DEVS. John xvii. 17. = 1717

DEN BRVNN, SO VNS ZV TROST AVS GOTTES VVORKE QVILT } = 1717
FING AVSZ VTRAVMEN AN LVTHERVS HATS ERFVLT.

A Dantzic medal relating to the jubilee—

BONO AVSPICIO JVBILÆVS EVANGELICVS SECVNDVS A } = 1717
SENATV POPVLOQVE GEDANENSI ANTIQVO ZELO CELEBRATVR. Oct. 31.

A Strasburg medal—

SPES CONFISA DEO NVNQVAM BONA VOTA FEFELLIT. = 1717
JUBIL. LUTHER.

Another jubilee medal—

KOMT HER, HÖRET NVN ZV ALLE DIE IHR GOTT FVRCHTET. } = 1717
Psalm lxi. 16.

The obverse of this medal refers in two chronograms to the first Luther jubilee in 1617; the reverse has two chronograms of the second centenary jubilee in 1717—

HEI VIDI! HEI LATAS! POST JVBILA PRIMA = 1617

TENEBRAS! PRIMA JVBILEI ECCLESIAE EVANGELICAE CELEBRATIO. = 1617

PAX ERIT, EN PALMAS CAROLO DONANTE QVIETAS. = 1717

ALTERA SOLEMNIS JVBILEI ECCLESIAE EVANGELICAE CELEBRATIO. } = 1717

Another medal represents Luther with a light and Bible—

REVOCARE GRADVM OPVS LABOR ERAT ET FONDS LÆTITIAE } = 1717
NOSTRÆ.

NOBIS SIMVL APRICARI LIBEAT QVIDNI? = 1717

A medal to commemorate Melancthon—

PHILIPPVS MELANCHTON, OPERANS DEO SERVVS. = 1717

A Luther thaler, inscription round his armorial shield—

NEC FOLIVM EIVS DEFLEVET. = 1717

Included with the foregoing Luther commemorations of 1717 is (at page 899) a half thaler, bearing a Luther anagram in the form of chronograms making the year 1917. The intention may be prophetic, that as at the end of two hundred years—in 1717—a jubilee festival is celebrated, so in two hundred years from that date there will be another jubilee—

MARTINVS LVTHERVS SACROSANCTÆ THEOLOGIAE DOCTOR. = 1917

¹ Incredible damage was done by inundations in West Friesland and Holland in 1717; this particular chronogram is made up by the first and last lines of the inscription. The denunciations in the Book of Amos, as in the principal chronogram, indicate that the calamity came as a judgment.

² The sum of the first and last lines.

Anagram.

OLOR ANTEHAC DICTVS HVSSO, MELOS ERGO TERRA CANTAVIT. = 1917

There are some other chronograms in the book relating to the festival, but devoid of interest; also some others erroneously composed or badly printed, beyond all attempts to put them right; they are, therefore, passed over in making this extract.



The following are extracted from a book printed at Coburg relating to the Luther reformation, bearing this title: 'Das der gantzen Evangelischen Kirchen insonderheit in dem gesammten Fürstenthum Coburg,' etc. By J. C. Thomæ, 1722 (British Museum, 3908, bbb. 23). This chronogram of the jubilee is on the back of the title-page—

CÆSARI HONOREM DA CENSVSQVE IOVÆ ORE PROBATO = 1717
REDDE DEO ET QVÆ SVNT EIVS, FER CANTICA GRATA. = 1717

On Luther's ordination and profession in 1507—
MIRIFICE STABAS TONSVS CÆCEQVE CANEBAS }
ENTHEA LVX ET VOX AST TE IN SE RITE TRAHEBAT } = 1507
QVO VATES FIERES ITA PAPÆ OFFENSOR ET OSOR.

On Luther's theses, before Cardinal Cajetan in 1517—
RELLIGIONIS OPUS CENO EXTRAHIS AVSPICE CHRISTO, }
VERAX O! DEXTRO NIXE LVTHERE DEO. } = 1517

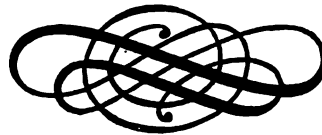
On the translation of the Bible into German—
FONTIBVS EX SACRIS GERMANICA BIBLIA PVRE }
SACRA OPE LVTHERI, TER-SACRA PROVENIVNT. } = 1542

An epitaph for Luther, the year of his death—
ARTEQVE MARTE PIO CELEBRIS VIRTVTE ERAT IPSE }
CLARVS APOSTOLICO VVLTV ET GRAVIS ORE PER ORAS. } = 1546

Another epitaph for Luther—
VICTOR IN VRNA STAS CELEBRIS MAGNVSQVE BEATVS }
ECCE! LVTHERE TVA IOVÆ IN HONORE BONI. } = 1546

An epigram for the jubilee year—
IVBILA FINIMVS DECLINA TRISTIA FATA = 1717
ALME DEVS, PAPÆ, REX CELEBRIS ROGITO = 1717
CHRISTE TVIS VERA ET CONSERVA DOGMATA SACRA (sic) = 1817
AVDITO SCHOLÆ IESVLE VOTA MEÆ. = 1717

The third line, as in the original, is faulty as a chronogram, and the way to rectify it, without making errors in Latinity, scanning, or meaning, is not clear—it makes 1817. The book contains many other Luther chronograms, which are already printed in my former volumes, extracted from various authorities.





XXIV.

THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.



LARGE engraving, 31 inches by 17, represents an architectural façade surmounted by emblems and mottoes; below are portraits of Prince Ferdinand of Hanover, with a surrounding chronogram, PRINCEPS FERDINANDVS ELECTORATVS DEFENSOR FORTIS (= 1763), and of General Lauhdon. Dispersed over the whole are twenty-three frames or cartouches, containing chronograms recording battles and events of the Seven Years' War, the conflict maintained by Frederick II., King of Prussia—England being his only ally—against Austria, Russia, and France, from 1756 to 1763, by which he gained Silesia and other advantages; upwards of twenty battles were fought. It ended with the peace of Hubertsburg. From my copy of the engraving it seems to be one of a series; the following is a transcript of the chronograms, and of the brief explanations, which are in hexameter or pentameter verse, with a number to each—

Beckius ille potens sua portat sarta triumphi. (64.)

NOVEMBRE PRÆTER LAPSO AVRORA SEQVENTE III. VERNANS
HEROS CÆSAREVS BECKIVS COHORTIS BORVSSICÆ PROPE } = 1759
KØHLEN ILLVSTRIS FVERAT VICTOR.

Henricus¹ portat protrato ex hoste trophæum. (65.)

DECEMBRE EXSPIRATO PROPE HOYERSWERTHA GENEROSVS
BORVSSIÆ HEROS HENRICVS TVRBÆ THERESIANANÆ VERNANS } = 1759
FVERAT SUPERATOR.

Fidis sic sociis arx Dillenburgica cessit. (66.)

VII IANVARII CONSOCIATA COHORS DILLENBURGII TVRBÆ } = 1760
GALLICÆ PVGNAX ET STRENVVS DESTRVCTOR ERAT.

Sic turba Anglorum Gallorum classe triumphat. (67.)

XXIII IANVARII PROPE GRÆVESAND DENEL HEROE GALLICO } = 1760
CÆSO VNIVERSA CLASSIS FVERAT CONCVSSA.

Exspirat Brereton, Corte est redivivus in illo. (68.)

IANVARIO NVNC FERE EXSPIRATO ANGLICVS DVX BRERETON } = 1760
LALLIO CAPTIVITATE OPPRESSO PROPE PONDICHERY STETIT
VICTOR.

¹ Henry, Prince of Prussia, general; his date is 1726-1802.

Est victus Lauhdon! vicerunt ense Borussi,

Daun fratres coesos aspicit monte suos. (86.)

XV AVGVSTI EXERCITVS CÆSAREVS GLORIOSO SVB VIRO
LAVHDONE, DVCE CÆSAREO PROPE LIGNIZ, FATA SANGVINE } = 1760
COPIOSO SATIS EXTENSA, FVIT EXPERTVS.

Imperii turbam prostravit foedere junctam. (87.)

XX AVGVSTI HEROS GLORIOSVS AB HVLSEN COHORTIS IM-
PERIALIS ASSOCIATÆ PRINCIPE VSINGENSI CAPTIVITATI } = 1760
SVBIVGATO IN SAXSONIA VERNANS EXTITIT VICTOR.

Gallica tota cohors tandem captiva moratur,

Lalli, Vandrevill stant libertate carentes. (88.)

AVGVSTO FINITO AVRORA SVBSEQUENTE I. TOTA CANADA SVB
GLORIOSO VIRO AMHERST SVPERATA EXVLAT. } = 1760

Warburgo reliquos ferro trucidavit et ense. (89.)

AVGVSTO EXSPIRANTE AVRORA SVBSEQUENTE VII STRENVVS
HEROS BRVNSWICENSIS TVRBÆ RELIQVÆ DV-MVYZIRENBERGII } = 1760
GENEROSVS FVIT SVPERATOR.

Beckius expulsus, montes aufugit in altos. (90.)

XII SEPTEMBRIS REX BORVSSLÆ PROPE LANDSHVT IN SILESIA
SVB BECKIO TVRBÆ THERESIANÆ STRAGE SANGVINEA SVPERA- } = 1760
TOR ERAT.

Est Gallus felix, hostis ab arce fugit. (109.)

XXVII MARTII CIVITAS CASSELLANA HASIÆ PRINCIPALIS
SVA ASSOCIATÆ COHORTIS OBSESSIONE PENITVS FVIT LIBERATA. } = 1761

Schenkendorff, Syburg, Linden trino ense triumphant. (110.)

II APRILIS FVIT, QVO SCHENKENDORFFIVS TVRBÆ COLONIENSIS
ET TREVIRENSIS COPIOSIS EXTINCTIS ET CAPTIS PROPE SAAL- } = 1761
FELD FVIT SVPERATOR.

Ecce manu forti martis nunc ense cruento,

Tandem Gallorum hæc insula bella jacet. (111.)

XII APRILIS FVERAT, QVO FÆCVNDA BELLEISLE INSVLA A
VIRO ILLVSTRI GENERALI HODGSON FVIT OCCVPATA. } = 1761

Croy defensor palais nunc limina linquit,

Fulmine nam martis Gallica porta jacet. (112.)

VII IVNII SVB DVCIBVS ANGLICIS HODGSON ET KEPPEL } = 1761
INSVLÆ BELLÆ ARX PALAIS FVIT OCCVPATA.

Scheiteri facta hæc multos miranda per annos. (113.)

XVIII IVNII VENIT HANOVERANVS SCHEITERVS, HEROS VIRT-
VOSVS ET INSIGNIS PROPE XANTEN ARSEN ATQVE GENEP
NAVES, CVRRVS ET HORREA INCENTIA, VBERIBVS PLENA } = 1761
FRVGIBVS, QVINQVAGINTA STIPATVS VIRIS HORIS LXXXIII
VIRO NVLLO LÆSO NEQVE CAPTO IGNE PERDIDIT.

Henricus palmam victo referebat ab hoste. (130.)

APRILI CESSANTE DIE SEQVENTE XII PRINCEPS HENRICVS
TVRBÆ CÆSARÆ SVB HEROE ZETWIZ VARIIS CAPTIS ET CÆSIS } = 1762
PROPE DÆBLEN SVPERATOR.

En decus imperii nunc portatserta triumphi. (131.)	
APRILI PRÆTERITO AVRORA POSTEA PERGENTE X EXIT TVRBA BORVSSICA SVB PRINCIPE STOLLBERGENSI, ASSOCIATÆ TVRBÆ CÆSAREÆ GENERALI PROPE CHEMNIZ FVIT PROSTRATA.	} = 1762
Sic vicit Seidliz generoso marte triumphans. (132.)	
APRILI PRÆTERLAPSO DIE SEQVENTE XIII INSGNIS GENER- ALIS BORVSSICVS SEIDLIZ COHORTIS CÆSAREÆ FREIBERGII ILLVSTRIS FVIT VICTOR.	} = 1762
Sic Ferdinandi florescit palma triumphi. (133.)	
XVII IVNII ELECTORATVS HANOVERANI SERVATOR FORTIS F. COHORTIS GALLICÆ PROPE WILHELMSTHAL BELLIPOTENS STETIT SVPERATOR.	} = 1762
Mensibus en binis martis tormenta boabant, Multis sat captis arx benè cincta jacet. (148.)	
VIII OCTOBRI ARX FORTIS ISTA SCHWIDNICENSIS GRAVI OPPVGNATIONE ET ANGVSTIA SATIS PRESSA BELLICOSO BORVS- SILÆ REGE PRESENTE CECIDIT.	} = 1762
Stolberg est victor! Stolberg nunc marte triumphat. (149.)	
XVI OCTOBRI TVRBÆ IMPERII ASSOCIATÆ PRINCIPALIS PRIN- CEPS STOLLBERGENSIS TVRBÆ BORVSSICÆ SVB HENRICO FREI- BERGII FVIT SVPERATOR.	} = 1762
Martis vindicta est Henrico debita magna. (150.)	
XXVIII OCTOBRI MAVORTIVS PRINCEPS HENRICVS CO- HORTIS ASSOCIATÆ FREIBERGII FORTIS ET BELLIPOTENS STETIT VICTOR.	} = 1762
His spoliis magnis Anglorum corda tumescunt. (151.)	
OCTOBRI CVRRENTE VIRI ANGLICI RORNISCH ATQVE TRAPPER, PRINCIPALIS VRBIS MANILLÆ IN ASIA SITE QVOQVE NAVIS INGENTIS FVERE SVPERATORES.	} = 1762



Another large engraving, similar in size, form, and subject to the preceding one, exhibits portraits of Field-Marshal Daun and his 'comrade Henricus'; the chronograms are as follows. There is no engraver's name or place; my copy of the engraving seems also to be one of a series—

Insidia victa jacet, Cuba necata cubat. (139.)	
XXX. IVLII FVIT, QVO ARX INSVLÆ CVBÆ SVB HEROIBVS BOCCOK ¹ ATQVE ALBEMARLE VICTORIBVS ISTIS GLORIOSIS FVERAT SVPERATA.	} = 1762
Possidet urbs ingens argenti pondus et auri. (140.)	
HAVANA SVB ADMIRALI POCCOK ¹ REPORTATA.	= 1762

¹ Sir George Pocock, English Admiral.

Cæsareas princeps debellat marte cohortes

Serta laurifero tempora cincta gerit. (141.)

DIE XVI AVGVSTI HEROS BRVNSWICENSIS-BEVERN TVRBÆ
THERESIANÆ¹ COPIOSIS CAPTIS PARITER CÆSIS PROPE REICHEN- } = 1762
BACH DEBELLATOR ERAT.

Cæsarea ecce cohors festinis gressibus exit. (142.)

XVII AVGVSTI INSIGNIS VIR BORVSSICVS PRINCEPS BRVNS-
WICENSIS-BEVERN, CÆSAREOS SCHWEIDNIZ GRAVI OBSES- } = 1762
SIONE PRIVARE VOLENTES FVGA PELLENDQ STETIT SVPERATOR.

Exuviae multae superato ex hoste relatae. (121.)

XV. SEPTEMBRIS FVERAT, QVO ILLVSTRES ATQVE VIRTVOSI
ISTI HEROES PLATEN, ZIETHEN, QVOQVE KNOBELAVCH HORREA
VBERIBVS PLENA FRVGIBVS A CATERVA GALLICA SVBITO } = 1761
REPORTAVERVNT.

Russorum est heros Dolgruski morte peremptus. (122.)

XVIII. SEPTEMBRIS PRINCEPS WVRTENBERGENSIS RVSSIS TRVN-
CATIS, CAPTIS AC FVGATIS PROPE COLLBERG ERAT VICTOR. } = 1761

Astutus Lauhdon de nocte hac urbe potitur. (123.)

I. OCTOBRIS CIVITAS SCHWIDNICENSIS EVENTV INEXPEC-
TATO A LAVHDONE VIRO BELLIPOTENTE SVBITO RELATA. } = 1761

Moenia non cessat vulcanus perdere flammis. (124.)

VIII. OCTOBRIS VRBS WOLFENBVTLENSIS ARMIS SATIS CINCTA
A PRINCIPE XAVERIO FAVSTE ERAT OCCVPATA. } = 1761

Ventorum hostili turbine pressa jacet. (97.)

VIII. OCTOBRIS FVERAT, QVO VRBS BEROLINA A RVSSICO
GENERALI EZERNISCHEW QVASSI AGMINE FACTO FVERAT } = 1760
OCCVPATA.

Holmes in ponto prosternit marte cohortes. (98.)

XVIII. OCTOBRIS FVIT, QVO INSIGNIS HEROS BRITANNICVS
HOLMES² CLASSIS GALLICÆ GENEROSVS FVIT VICTOR. } = 1760

Latorff defensor, Lauhdon desertor abivit. (99.)

XXVII. OCTOBRIS ISTA ARX SILESIAE COSEL APPELLATA
LAVHDONE OBSIDENTE A BORVSSICO HEROE LATORFFIO } = 1760
LIBERATA LETATVR.

Regis Friderici bis quater millia cernis,

Quinquaginta tamen hostili a millia currunt. (100.)

XXX. OCTOBRIS CIVITAS LIPSIA A GLORIOSO ISTO FRIDERICO
REGE BORVSSICO DENVO OCCVPATA. } = 1760

Sanguine sternit Fridericus marte cohortes

Daun pede per Torgau properante fugam. (101.)

III. NOVEMBRIS NOTVS HEROS F. PROPE ZIPTIZ COHORTIS
CÆSAREÆ TELLVRE CRVORE COPIOSO LVXVRANTE LAVREA } = 1760
PRÆSTANS ERAT VICTOR.

En vicit Lauhdon, Fouquet tamen ense triumphat. (75.)

XXIII. IVNII VICTORIA SINE VICTORIA A FOVQVET CONTRA
EXCEDENTES LAVHDONIS TVRBAS, TOT HOSTIBVS REPRESSIS, } = 1760
TOT IIS EXTINCTIS, TOT E BORVSSIS CONSERVATIS REPORTATA.

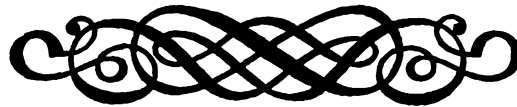
¹ The Austrian forces.

² Holmes, English Commodore.

Surgit Fridricus ! dux Daun decipitus ab illo. (76.)	
IVNIO PERGENTE HEROS FRIDERICVS FVCATE CASTRA RELINQVIT SAXONICA, EN DAVN OCIVS PROPERAT SILESIAS AST STAT RVBORE CÆSVS.	} = 1760
In ponte Gallus tristia fata canit. (77.)	
VIII. IVLII IN FLVVIO SANCTI LAVRENTII SVB VIRTVOSO DEFENSORE BIRONG ¹ CLASSIS GALLICA DESTRVCTA.	} = 1760
Regius is soboles regia facta tulit. (78.)	
X. IVLII FVERAT, QVO GLORIOSVS PROSAPIA REGIA PROGENI- TVS PRINCEPS DE CONDE TVRBÆ ASSOCIATÆ PROPE CORBACH FVERAT VICTOR.	} = 1760
Pro Corbach, Kirchheyn cantans : vindicta ! reclamation. (79.)	
XVI. IVLII KIRCHENHEINI IN HASSIA SITI DVX HÆREDI- TARIVS BRVNSWICENSIS GALLICÆ COHORTIS TOT HOSTIBVS RVINA SVBIVGATIS FORTIS FVIT VICTOR.	} = 1760
Discedit Gallus, captus ab hoste manet. (53.)	
DIE XVIIII. AVGVSTI SVB HEROE FRIDERICHS CIVITAS CASSELLANA A COHORTE CONSOCIATA BREVI POSSESSIONE ERAT PRIVATA.	} = 1759
Augusto ista fuit, jam est, pariterque manebit. (54.)	
AVGVSTO EXSPIRATO AVRORA SVBSEQVENTE IIII. FVERAT, QVO VRBS ISTA SAXONICA PRINCIPALIS DRESDEN AB ILLVS- TRI VIRO PALATINO ZWEIFRVCENSI FELICITER FVIT RE- PORTATA.	} = 1759
Wolffius exspirat, Saunders redivivus in illo. (55.)	
XIII. SEPTEMBRIS FVERAT, QVO CIVITAS QVEBECK A VIRO PRÆSTANTI SAVNDERS FVIT SVPERATA.	} = 1759
In ponto victor Boscawen ² marte beatus. (56.)	
XVI. SEPTEMBRIS SVB VIRTVOSO LA-CLVE TOTA CLASSIS AB HEROE ISTO ANGLICO BOSCAWEN ² ILLVSTRI STETIT OPPRESSA.	} = 1759
Vir ! Dæmon ! victus ! Russica turba canit. (57.)	
XXIII. SEPTEMBRIS LEGIO RVSSICA COHORTIS BORVSSICÆ ACRITER PVGNANTIS PROPE PALZIG ILLVSTRIS ERAT VICTOR.	} = 1759

¹ John Byron, English Admiral, defeated the French fleet at Louisbourg in the river St. Lawrence in 1760.

² Admiral Boscawen defeated the French fleet commanded by De la Clue.







XXV.

ENGRAVINGS.

DUKE OF BAVARIA.



LARGE engraving in my possession, 15 by 10 inches, probably the frontispiece to a folio volume which I cannot trace, has a very intricate, crowded, and allegorical appearance. It is represented by the accompanying facsimile on a reduced scale.¹ It relates to the military exploits of Maximilian Emmanuel,² Duke of Bavaria, in the Austrian war in Hungary against the

Turks in 1686, as may be gathered from the subject and the chronograms. At the top of the engraving a ribbon bears this inscription—

ZODIACVS BAVARIÆ FORTISSIMO SVO HEROI FAVSTA QVÆQVE } = 1686
ET LÆTA INTONAT.

Beneath is the circle of the zodiac, in the open centre of which a triangular badge emits twelve rays of splendour spreading in all directions. The zodiac is divided into twelve compartments, each with an allegorical symbol, a sign, and inscriptions as here follow :

1. Aries. An orb and cross, inscribed—

Hoc signo ducitur orbis.

CRVX NOTA PIORVM O DEVS SALVA TVOS. = 1686

2. Taurus. The Bavarian shield, which seems to represent a net, inscribed—

Sic capiuntur.

PAX EST BVDA VT PER RETE³ CAPTA ATQVE SOLIMANNVS⁴ } = 1686
BARBARVS PEREAT.

3. Gemini. The Bavarian lion apparently guarding them, inscribed—

Quis tibi compar.

VERA SVNT, ETIAM CIVITAS BVDENSIS FORTI LEONI BAVARO } = 1686
OFFERTVR.

¹ The use of a lens of moderate magnifying power is recommended to bring up the details of the engraving to their real proportions as seen in the original.

² See a later chapter in this volume, an almanac dedicated to him. Consult the index.

³ The Bavarian shield is described in heraldry as fusilly or lozengy, resembling a net.

⁴ Solyman, the name of the Turkish Emperor or Sultan.

4. Cancer. The same lion raging, inscribed—
Nil timet.
ITA NOBIS VIGEAT DVX BAVARVS HEROS INCOMPARABILIS. = 1686
5. Leo. Two rampant lions in alliance for warfare, inscribed—
Virtute similis.
DENIQVE FORTIS HEROS AVO SVO VIRTUTE SIMILIS ESSE } = 1686
CONATVR.
6. Virgo. Three emblems in a triangle, representing cities in Hungary. [Virgo offers a chaplet, inscribed—
Sub hac triade.
VIENNA NEVHEVSEL QVOQVE BVDA CORONAM OFFERVNT. = 1686
7. Libra. A heart surrounded by thirteen smaller hearts, inscribed—
Ex multis unum.
ATQVE LAVDIS EST SI MENTES IN VARIIS REBVS SE CON- } = 1686
IVNGVNT.
8. Scorpio. Seven warriors' arms holding a sword upright, inscribed—
Sic se conjungunt.
IAM TE VICTORE BOIARIA GAVDEBIT ATQVE EXVLTABIT. = 1686
9. Sagittarius. On one side a warrior's arm holds a sword and palm-branch; on the other a civilian's arm holds a pen and olive-wreath, inscribed—
Marte et arte.
MARTI ET ARTI DATVR LAVS ATQVE VICTORIA TRIBVITVR. = 1686
10. Capricornus. On one side a priest's arm holds up a cross; on the other a warrior's arm holds up a sword, inscribed—
Pius Deo fidus Cæsari.
CREATORI PIVS IMPERATORI FIDVS, FORTIS IN HOSTES, SIT } = 1686
IGITVR ITA FORTVNATVS FLOREAT.
11. Aquarius. A warrior writes on a tablet within an olive-wreath 'Maximilianus floreat,' inscribed—
Immortalitati.
AGE DVX BAVARE HEROA TVA FACTA NON MORIENTVR AT } = 1686
FLOREBUNT.
12. Pisces. Time, with his hour-glass and scythe in his left hand, holds a pen in his right hand and writes 'Emanuel vivat,' inscribed—
Æternitati.
ET ITA BAVARIÆ DVCIS EMANVELIS VIRTUTES VIGEANT. = 1686
- Beneath are allegorical figures resting on clouds, indicative of peace, between whom, in the centre, is a female figure, flying in mid-air, representing Fame blowing two trumpets, to which are attached banners thus inscribed—
ITA NOBIS HERCVLES ISTE PERENNET, ET DVX BOIARIÆ ÆTERNVM VIGEAT. } = 1686
The wings and robe of Fame are scattered over with human eyes.

Beneath is a view showing the towns of Vienna, Gran, Buda, Pest, Baracan, and Neuheusel; in the centre stands a nude female figure,¹ having in her right hand a human eye, and in her left an open book showing the letters v.d.² The lower portion of the subject shows on the left an imperial personage in a triumphal car drawn by two lions and attended by crowned personages and Turkish prisoners of war, all preceded by females denoting peace, who are met by three females denoting plenty issuing from a portico, under which in the distance is the city of Munich. Over the portico, among its decorations, are placed these chronograms and inscription—

IO VICTORIA, QVOQVE TRIVMPHVS, PERPETVA DEO GLORIA SIT. = 1686
 TIBI ITAQVE VIENNA CANTAT.
 NEVHAVSEL INTONAT.
 BVDA TRIVMPHAT. } = 1686

Major Alexandro Theodone atque Hercule major

Esto tuis factis tu quoque major avo.

The columns of the portico are composed of stems of palm-trees entwined with these inscriptions—

Austria erit immortalis ob victoriam.

ITA IGITVR RVRSVS VENIENS DILECTVS MEVS ISTE VIGEAT } = 1692
 PERENNET.³

Vicisti o Imperator esto augustus.

Below all, on either side are the two lions, fierce-looking, and holding shields inscribed—

Vivat Austria—Vivat Bavaria.

In the centre between them is a globe, supported by trumpeting angels, thus inscribed—

CANTATE DEO OMNIS TERRA IN EXULTATIONE PROPTER BONA } = 1686
 QVÆ TRIBVIT GRATES PERPETVAS AGITE.

This elaborate work is thus subscribed by its authors—

Matthæus Eimark C. Ratisb: Pictor inv: et Delin:

Ian Caspar GutWein. Sculp. Stattamhof.

This Duke of Bavaria, Maximilian Emanuel, was the son of Duke Ferdinand, born 1661, began to reign 1669. Allied with Austria and other princes of the German Empire in the war against the Turks in Hungary, he continued faithful to Austria until 1702, when he allied with France and fought in the campaigns undertaken against Marlborough and Eugene of Savoy. He was defeated at the battle of Rastadt (Blenheim), so disastrous to France and the intrigues of Louis XIV. He then lost his realms, which were treated by the Emperor as a conquered country. By the treaty of Baden he was restored in 1714. He died in 1726. His birth was applauded in a tract, 'Sol Oriens,' which presaged a glorious career for him. See *Chronograms Continued*, page 206. Also Zedler, Univ. Lex., xix. 2279.

¹ Of Truth?

² Verbum Dei? in contrast with the Ottoman belief.

³ This chronogram makes 1692, six years too much; the engraver's oversight, no doubt.

SAINT CAJETAN.

CAJETAN was son of Gaspar, Lord of Thienna, and Mary Porta, persons of the first rank among the nobility of the territory of Vicenza, in Lombardy. He was called Cajetan after the famous Cajetan of Thienna. He was born in 1480, and died in 1559. Among his numerous benevolent acts was his constant attention to the needs of the poor, personally relieving them in times of pestilence, plague and famine; while his religious zeal was conspicuous in his attempts to reform the lives of the clergy by instituting the order of 'regular clerks' or priests, united by vows to fulfil the duties of the ecclesiastical state conformably to his very strict rule. He was beatified by Pope Urban VIII. in 1629, and canonized by Clement X. in 1671 (see Butler's 'Lives of the Saints' under his day, August 7. A large engraving, by Joh. Henrich Stockler of Augsburg, after a picture by Jacopo Amiconi (painter 1605-1661), represents Cajetan imploring help from above, below which is the following chronogram of the year 1718, when probably a pestilence prevailed:

SANCTVS CAJETANVS CLERICVS REGVLARIS BAVARIÆ NEC }
NON VTRIVSQVE SICILIÆ PATRONVS ET A FVNESTÀ CON- } = 1718
TAGIONE PROTECTOR SPECIALIS DELIGITVR.



PORTRAITS.

FREDERICK I., King of Prussia. A mezzotint oval portrait represents him robed and crowned. Eight Latin verses beneath are signed 'David Koogstranus.' The engraver is Peter Schenck. A chronogram marks the year of his accession—

FRIDERICVS PIVS ATQVE FELIX }
PRIMVS REX BORVSSIÆ. } = 1701

Prior to this date the rulers of Prussia were dukes. In 1688 Duke Frederick III. succeeded to the throne. On January 18, 1701, in an assembly of the states, he put a crown upon his own head and upon the head of his consort, and was proclaimed King of Prussia by the title of Frederick I.



A broadsheet, printed at Nuremberg, has in the centre an engraving by Thomas Hirschman, dated 1683, of the young Archduke of Austria, born in 1678, son of Leopold I., and who became Emperor of Germany, as Joseph I., in 1705. The sheet is filled with congratulations in German on his fifth birthday in 1683, dated thus—

GOTT SCHVT VIEL SEEGEN, AVF SEINEN VVEGEN, AVF IHME }
DAR. } = 1683

The child is represented in Roman costume, half length. Engraving, 7 by 5 inches. Six saints surround him; the eagle is above all.

A mezzotint portrait of Achatius Hüls, born at Bamberg in 1534, died on March 20, 1614, the eightieth anniversary of his birth. His lineage is set forth, and beneath is this hexameter and pentameter chronogram, with the interpretation thereof—

BIS DENA MARTII, QVA VT NATVS, OBIT QVOQVE FAVSTÈ	=	1534
HVLSIVS ENITVIT IS PROBITATE SENEX	=	80
Annum quo natus fuit, priore versu, posteriori priori		
conjuncto Annum, mensem, et Diem obitus exprimi		1614
sciat lector.		

i.e. On the twice tenth day of March, when Hüls was born, he also died happily, an old man distinguished for his probity. In the first line the reader will perceive the year in which he was born, and the last line added to the first, the year, month, and day of his death.



A mezzotint portrait of a man wearing a full wig; size 14 by 9½ inches; inscribed—

Natus 29 Dec. 1671	[Armorial shield.]	Denat d. 18. 7bris.	
Lipstad. Westph.		1733.	
IOHANN DIETERICH NOTEBOHM			} = 1722
BVRGER-CAPITAIN, NEVTEN			
QVARTIERS IN FRANKFORT.			
MDCCXXII. erat annus		I.C.M.	
promot. ad Dign.		Bernardus Vogel.	
Capit.		Sculpsit Aug. Vin.	



A mezzotint portrait inscribed 'Samuel Christian Thomæ, Pastor Evangel. Palat. in Præfect Germersheim post ann. 125 intervallum Primus. in Florig. Norimb. ad Pegnes. Societ. dictus Fidocles.' Beneath are these lines giving the dates of his birth and some events in his career—

1668.	FATA BENIGNA DABANT GEMINÆ CVNABVLA VITÆ.	
1694.	MOX DEVS AVXILIANS PASCERE IVSSIT OVES.	
1710.	INDE PALATINIS SVM PASTOR ET INCOLA TERRIS.	
1719.	SIC OVIBVS FACIES, VT MEA NOTA FIDES.	
Affectionis causa	Honoris et observ. ergo. f.	
Joh. Kenekel del. et sculp.	M. Joac Negelein P. L. C.	
	Diac. Laurent. in Florig.	
	Norimb. ad Pegnis. Societ.	
	dict'. FLORANDO.	

He was a member of the Pegnitz Society at Nuremberg, an association of literary men; so also was the person named in the second note to the portrait. They were known in the society by the assumed names Fidocles and Florando. The Society is described in a book quoted in *Chronograms*, page 404.



An engraved portrait of a man wearing a frill round his neck, inscribed, 'Obiit Alosti in Flandria xvi. Kal. Septemb. c13.10LXXXIV. Æt. xxxvi.—Balthasar Ayala. I. C. et Senator Regius Machliniensis.'

FELIX INGENIO, RETHOR GRAVIS, ARTE DISERTVS
LINGVISQVE, ET CLARVS IVRE PERITVS ERAT:
REGIVS IN BELLO IVDEX, DESCRIPSIT, ET ILLA
BELLICA, QVÆ ÆQVALI, IVRA BILANCE DABAT:
PRINCIPIBVSQVE VIRIS GRATVS, DECORATVS HONORO
OFFICIO, SEROS OCCIDIT ANTE DIES.

} = 1584

i.e. He was happy in his wit, a weighty speaker, having an intimate acquaintance with learning and languages, clear and skilful in jurisprudence, a splendid judge in warlike matters, which he decided with impartiality; he was acceptable to princes and to men, decorated with honour in his office; he died before mature age. (The letters D in the chronogram are not counted.)



BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.

A LARGE engraving (23 by 20 inches) by Romanus de Hooghe represents the battle of Blenheim; the foreground shows the conflict on the banks of the Danube. It is dated by this hexameter verse—

'GALLOS ET BOËROS MARLBORG TIBI DELET IN ISTRO.

= 1704

Mensis vere Augusti 13.'

The engraving is dedicated to Queen Anne of England. Prince Eugene of Savoy is represented in the thick of the fight, and Marlborough (here named Churchill) is in the foreground.

PRINCE EUGENE.

A BROADSHEET printed in the German language is a memorial of the death of Prince Eugene of Savoy, commander in the Austrian army, and an ally of the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Blenheim and other famous fights. The broadsheet is twenty-five inches in length; it shows in its upper half a portrait of Prince Eugene with various accessory lethal emblems, over eleven inches square in size, a facsimile whereof I give here on a somewhat reduced scale. The oval border has the names of his victories engraved in small characters; his armorial shield in the lower corner appears as broken across the dexter quarterings displaying the arms of Savoy, denoting his death in 1736, as alluded to by this chronogram in the upper corner of the picture—

EVGENIVS PRINCEPS EHEV! INOPINATA MORS SVOS DELEVIT
TITVLOS.

} = 1736





Lower down is the following—

VNVERGANGLICHES EHREN TRAVER GRABMAHL DES PRINZENS } = 1736
EVGENII VON SAVOIIEN.

The verses, etc., in the lower half of the sheet are preceded by this chronogram, in large print—

EX VTROQVE CÆSARIS FIDELISSIMVS LONGÈ IVIT. = 1736

The concluding verses are preceded by these chronograms—

NAM TVNC ET EVGENIVS VENIT, VIDIT, VICIT. = 1736

AVCH EVGENIVS KAME, SAHE VND VNTERVVARFFE ALLES = 1736

The engraving is designed and executed by Elias Bäck, and the whole was printed at Augsburg. The accompanying facsimile of the engraving being on a reduced scale, the use of a lens is needed to bring the details into clearer view equal to the original.



A TROPHY.

A LARGE engraving in my possession, 21 by 14 inches, of a military trophy printed in crimson ink, represents a square pedestal (as if to support a column) bearing on its top two letters C in combination, which are surmounted by the crown of Charlemagne, signifying Charlemagne the founder of the German Empire, and Charles VI., the reigning Emperor. Each face of the pedestal bears a military scene in the war of expulsion of the Turks from Hungary: No. 1, the victory over the Turks at Belgrade, on August 17, 1717; No. 2, the occupation of the Turkish camp on August 16; No. 3, the submission of Belgrade on August 18; and No. 4, a trophy of Turkish cannons and standards, bearing this chronogram—

EN HAEC DE TVRCIS FVSIS SVNT ARMA REPOSTA. = 1717



A LARGE engraving in my possession represents a town (Heilbronn in Würtemberg?), signed 'Joh: Christ: Fillisch delineavit 1728.—A. Nunper sculp: Norimb:' size 10 inches high by 29 inches long. In the left-hand corner is a tablet surmounted by a trophy of weapons; from behind it comes a female figure forcing old Time away from it. The tablet is inscribed—

ANTIQUITATES HEILBRONNENSES

A TEMPORIS INSVLTIBVS

PIÆ POSTERITATI VINDICATÆ.

} = 1731

Compare this with a book, 'Antiquitates Heilbronnenses,' printed at Nuremberg, 1806, folio. Press-mark 555, e. 22, British Museum.



A large engraving, about 19 inches square, represents the 'schloss' at Aschaffenburg and a view of the town; a printed description underneath concludes thus—

O GOTT! THV VNSERM HERRN SEHR SPATHE IAHR VERLEIHEN! } = 1749
SO HOFFEN VVIR, ER VVIRD ALSO VNS NOCH OFFT ERFREVEN!
The engraving is signed 'Henericus J. Ostertag et Henericus H. Contgen. sculp. Mog.'



EMBLEMS.

A PRETTILY engraved set of twelve 'emblems,' probably removed out of a book, reached me from a Continental bookseller. The subjects are within circular boundary-lines about 2 inches in diameter, and are intended to convey some religious sentiment. On the outside of each there is an elaborate ornamental border arranged in square form, each being of different design. Around the central subjects there is a chronogram motto of the year 1723, when probably the engraver executed his work. In the absence of any accompanying explanations, I can only transcribe the mottoes, which are appropriate to the subjects—

VERA BEATITVDO CVM ET IN PACE ÆVITERNA.	= 1723
MEDICVS EXPERTVS IN CONTAGIOSA PESTE.	= 1723
PORTVS TVTVS, CERTAQVE PORTA MISERICORDIÆ.	= 1723
LVNA IN IPSO VIRTVTVM SPLENDORE PERFECTA.	= 1723
LVX IN NVBIS GERMANIS E CÆLO DATA.	= 1723
HIC VICTOR TRIVMPHABVNDVS.	= 1723
SANCTIFICANDVS EX VTERO MATRIS.	= 1723
FREQVENTIVS SVMENDA SACRA EVCHARISTIA.	= 1723
VEXILLVM HONORIS ET DECORIS.	= 1723
CANDIDVS PARITER, ET RVBICVNDVS.	= 1723
CORDILEGIVM PVRE XENIALE.	= 1723
INNEXI FORTIVS CONCORDAMVS.	= 1723
HOSTES TRIVISTI, PALMAS NORBERTE TVLISTI	} = 1723
NOSQVE CORONARI DA PIETATE PARI.	

This last, a leonine couplet, is addressed to St. Norbert.



THE ASSUMPTION.

A N engraving in my possession of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, signed 'Ant. Stockhamber, del.—I. A. Pfeffel, sculp. Aug. V.¹—Jos. Mereder s.i. inv.' Size 11 by 6½ inches. It represents the Saviour receiving her into heaven to occupy a vacant seat on the

¹ Augusta Vindelicorum, = Augsburg.

right of His throne, to the left of which a venerable personage occupies the corresponding seat. The Dove sheds rays over the group. Angels and saints are in attendance rejoicing. Beneath the terrestrial globe appears rising from or resting in space, having on the visible surface 'Terra sancta' delineated, on which is figured 'Sepulch: B.V.M.' On the upper margin is this chronogram—

ASSVMPTIO NE VIRGINIS IN CÆLOS GAUDENT ANGELI. = 1721

And in the lower margin—

GNADIGE SCHUTZFRAU DER EHRGER BRUDERSCHAFT = 1721

Zu Klagenfurth in Carndten.

i.e. The angels in heaven rejoice at the assumption of the Virgin.—The gracious protectress of the City Fraternity of Klagenfurt in Carinthia.

This has apparently been the frontispiece or an illustration to a book which I am unable to identify. It is finely engraved. The chronogram helps to assign a locality to the engraving.





XXVI.

GERMAN MEDALS AND COINS.



IN addition to the numerous historical medals and coins mentioned in *Chronograms* and *Chronograms Continued*, the following are extracted from a work, 'Vollständiges Thaler-Cabinet,' by David Samuel Madai, 4 vols., 4to., Königsberg, 1765. A copy is in the British Museum Library.

Vol. I., No. 957. Essen. Allusion to Saints Cosmas and Damian, Anna Salome, princess, etc.—

QVOS S. ENGELBERTVS TVETVR VOS SS. COSMA ET DA.(miana) } = 1680
FOVETE.

No. 1,501. A Saxon thaler of Duke William Ernest for the Luther jubilee—

A DEO ACCENSVM QVIS SVPERABIT. = 1717

No. 1,551. A funeral thaler of John Ernest VIII., Duke of Saxony (see No. 4,034 below)—

CÆLO REDVX INTAMINATIS FVLGET HONORIBVS. = 1729

No. 1,550. A Luther jubilee thaler of the same duke at Salfeld—

IVBILÆVM SAALFELDIA AGIT IN LÆTITIA. = 1717

No. 1,582. A funeral thaler of Julius Sigismund of Mecklenburg—

FELICI TEMPORE EDITO. = 1653

VETVSTÆ STIRPIS HENETÆ ANNA SOPHIA MECLLENBVRGENSIS } = 1677
IPSI TRADITVR.

EXVSTA EST ARBOR SIC EXIT GLORIA MVNDI. = 1684

SVRCVLVS EX DEMPTO PROGNATVS STIPITE REGNET. = 1682

No. 1,658. A memorial thaler of Albert Ernest, Dettingen—

ALBERTVS ERNESTVS FAVENTE DEI GRATIA PRIMVS OTTINGÆ } = 1675
PRINCEPS.

NVMEN VNICA IN TERRIS SALVS PROVIDEBIT. = 1675

No. 4,034. The death of John Ernest VIII. (see 1,551 above)—

INTAMINATIS REDVX CÆLO FVLGET HONORIBVS. = 1729

No. 4,055. Mauritius Wilhelmus, Duke of Saxony; a Luther memorial—

CHRISTO DVCE SERVABIMVR. = 1717

Another on the same subject—

HER GOTT ZEBAOth TRÖSTE VNS LAS VNS LEBEN SO WOLLEN } = 1717
WIR DEINEN NAHMEN ANRVFFEN. *Psalm lxxx. 19.*

No. 4216. John Frederick, Count of Hohenloe, on the Augsburg Confession—

IOH: FRIDERICVS COMES HOHEN: EX PIO VOTO POSVIT. = 1730
IESVS CHRISTVS EST DOMINVS QVI CORONABIT SVOS. = 1730

No. 4219.—

LVDovicVS ET PHILIPPVS CHRISTIANVS ET CAROLVS HEN- } = 1751
RICVS ATQVE AVGVSTVS HIS EX FRATRIBVS NATI IN VNIONE }
FELICES SVNT CAPITA LINEÆ HOHENLOICÆ LANGENBVRGICÆ.

No. 4,760. The city of Augsburg, festival medal of the 'Confession'—
NVNC AVGVSTA PIAS LAVDES ET IVBILA MITTIT. = 1730

No. 5,069. A Nuremberg thaler. For others see *Chronograms*, p. 76,
and *Chronograms Continued*, p. 650—

EST VBI DVX IESVS PAX VICTO MARTE GVBERNET. = 1648

No. 5,176. Relating to events at Münster and the Peace of West-
phalia (hexameter verse)—

CÆSARIS ET REGVM IVNXIT PAX AVREA DEXTRAS. = 1648

No. 1,870. Ludovicus primus Bohemiæ, to commemorate the com-
mencement of the Reformation. (See also *Chronograms*, p. 291)—

IO! ECCE VALLES FLORENT CVM EVANGELIO. = 1517

No. 2321. Another Nuremberg thaler alludes to Charles VI. (hexa-
meter verse)—

PER CAROLVM POPVLO REDIENS PAX IVRA TVETVR. = 1737

No. 2,229. Frankfurt on Main, a Charles VI. complimentary thaler,
marking the year when he began to reign—

QVIS HAC IMPERII CORONA DIGNIOR TE? = 1711

No. 3,212. A thaler to commemorate the peace of Ryswick (hexameter
verse), it also appears on a Nuremberg coin—

EXPECTATA REDI PAX! PAX SVPERVM AVREA PROLES. = 1696

Vol. IV., No. 5,413. A coin of Bamberg, when the see was vacant—

EFFLVXO QVINQVAGENARIO ET TERNO ANNO CAPITVLO } = 1746
INTEREGNVVM REDIVIT.

No. 5,658. A coin of Charles Theodore, Count Palatine (hexameter
and pentameter couplet)—

IRRADIAT MONTES CAROLI PRESENTIA NOSTROS, } = 1746
ET VELVT EXORIENS PHÆBVS AB AXE VENIT.

No. 5,676. A medal of Frederic Augustus I. of Poland and Saxony,
dated June 6—

IPSE SVÆ GENTIS LVX PLACIDVSQVE AMOR. = 1733

OBSEQVIVM RENOVAT VETVS VRBS CELEBRATA FIDELIS. = 1733

FREYBERG DIE ALTE VND GETRVE } = 1733
VERSPRICHT DIE ALTE TREV AVFS NEVE.

Vol. III., No. 861. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick, a thaler when the see was vacant. The words are exact as in the Vulgate Version—

ORietVr IN TENEBRIS LVX tVA, ET TENEBRÆ TVÆ ERVNT } = 1698
sICVt MERIDIES, ISAlAE, lviii. 10.



The following extracts are from a work 'Mainzer Münzen' . . . &c., by S. A. Wurdtwain, printed at Mannheim, 1769, on the coins and medals of the city and Archbishopric of Mainz, a few of which are dated by chronograms.

- No. 435. Archbishop Anselm—
VINDICTAM EXEQVOR ULTRIX. = 1688
- No. 437. Same—
VIVAT IO! ANSELMi DEXTRA IOSEPHVS INUNCTVS. = 1690
- No. 467. Archbishop Lothar (hexameter and pentameter couplet) —
HIS SVBNIXA THOLIS GERANA ACADeMIA SVRGIT,
RVRSVS ET INSIGNI FONTE RIGATA VIRET. } = 1695
- No. 510. Archbishop John Frederic Charles—
ZVR ERINNERVNG EINER LANG ERWUNSCHTEN HVLDIGVNG } = 1744
ZV MAINTZ.
- No. 511. Same—
OMINA SACRA TENES EN IVGIA NVNTIA VOLVO } = 1743
QVÆ FERRO SVO SIGNIS SVBDITA SIGNA LEGE.
- No. 514. Same—
SIXTI QVARTI LIBERALITATE, DIETHERI GRATIA, IOANNIS } = 1746
FRIDERICI CAROLI FAVORE, RECTORIS A GREIFFENCLAV }
CVRA.
- No. 520. An Interregnum medal, the see being now vacant—
DOMCAPITVLARISCHE REGIERVNG. = 1763
- No. 566. Emeric Joseph, Archbishop. A large medal; the inscription alludes to the armorial device of Mayence, a wheel and key—
PROVIDENTIA CVM SORTE E CLAVIS ET ROTÆ (sic.) = 1768
- No. 567. Same—
PROVIDENTIA CVM ROTA ET CLAVI. = 1768
- No. 579. Philip Charles, Archbishop. St. Martin's Guild jubilee—
DEO FAVENTE MARTINO PATROCINANTE INNOCENTIO PAPA XIII. = 1722
- No. 580. Same—
HAC SVB VMBRA DIVI PATRONI TVTVS ET SANVS CONSENVIT. = 1739
- No. 581. Same—
SVB DEI VOLENTIS ET MARTINI AVSPICIIS SANVS FIT IVBIL- } = 1740
LÆVS.
- No. 582. Another jubilee medal of the same Archbishop—
DEO, NOVO CAESARI, IMPERIO, AVSTRIÆ ET FRATRIBVS } = 1745
SVIS IVBILÆVS IVBILAT.

- No. 583. A medal of Hugo Frans: Car: Comes ab Eltz—
 soLVs TRInVs ET VnVs DEVs IN sENEctVTE AVXILIATOR } = 1754
 MeVs.
- No. 584. Medal of Emericus Josephus, Baron Breidbach, a dignitary
 of Mainz and dean of the cathedral—
 IVRAVIT QVA DOMICELLARIS. = 1719
 FIT ELECTIO IN DECANVM. = 1758
 IVBILANTE EMERICO A BREIDBACH. = 1759
 BENEDICTIO CAELI SIT SVPER ME. = 1759
- No. 585. Lothar George Joseph, Count de Stadion, a dignitary of the
 cathedral—
 DEO COMITE HOC ANNO IVBILANS. = 1758
 FIDES SPES CHARITAS TRES ANCHORA SALVTIS MEAE. = 1758
- No. 586. Charles, Baron Dalberg, a dignitary, archdeacon, etc.—
 ANNVS IVBILARIS PRIMVS CAROLI BA: A DALBERG. = 1770
- No. 593. Christopher Nebel, Suffragan-Bishop of Mainz—
 SACERDOTI IVBILAEO SACRVM. = 1763
 GLORIFICATE ET PORTATE DEVM IN CORPORE VESTRO. = 1763
 These are the words of 1 Cor. vi. 20, Vulgate version.
 SVSCIPIENS AGNVM PRO DELICTO. = 1763
 These are the words of Lev. xiv. 24, Vulgate version.
 DATA SVNT ILLI INCENSA MVLTA. = 1763
 These are the words of Apoc. viii. 3, Vulgate version.
- No. 701. Count Boineburg, money of the town of Erfurt—
 EIA ERFORT TANTO COMITE ET PROPRINCIPE GAVDE, = 1709
 IPSA ETENIM PALLAS HÆC SIGNA TENENDO SVPERBIT. = 1709
- No. 703. John Joachim, Suffragan-Bishop of Erfurt—
 SÆPE DIES VENIAT IOACHIMVS HONORE VOCATVS. = 1724
- No. 704. Christopher Ignatius, Suffragan-Bishop of Erfurt—
 EXPOLIT AC MITRA LITVOQVE INSIGNIA DONAT. = 1726
 DIE 19. JULII. ERFORD.



Coins of the bishoprics of Germany. The German States which were also bishoprics issued their own coinage. A great number of such coins were current, as appears by a work, 'Die capitels-und-Sedisvacanzmünzen und Medaillen,' etc., by K. F. Zepernick; Halle, 1822-1834; three volumes (two and a supplement), with twenty plates of 240 coins and medals, beautifully engraved. It may be inferred that only a small portion of such coins are described, as the work is devoted to the representation of the coins during the period when the bishops' sees were vacant. The inscriptions generally contain the words 'Sede vacante,' or 'Sedes vacans.' The devices show a variety

of armorial bearings, very useful in identifying certain of the coins. A few are dated by chronograms.

Page 87, Plate II., No. 26. Mainz bishopric— DOHMCAPITVLARISCHE REGIERVNG.	=	1763
Page 87, Plate V., No. 55. Bamberg bishopric— EX CONCORDI FRATRVM VOTO EXSVRGET PAX.	=	1746
Page 88, Plate V., No. 56. Bamberg— EFFLVXO QVINQVAGENARIO ET TERNO ANNO CAPITVLO INTERREGNVN REDIVIT.	=	1746
Page 91, Plate V., No. 58. Bamberg— HOC CORDE LIGATI SVNT OMNES.	=	1757
Page 152, Plate XI., No. 124. Liège. Portrait of Bishop Charles— DELICIAE CIVIVM.	=	1764
Page 172, Plate XIII., No. 151. Osnabrück bishopric— ORIETVR IN TENEBRIS LVX TVA ET TENEBRAE TVAE ERVNT SICVT MERIDIES. ISALAE lviii. 10 (verbatim in Vulgate).	=	1698
Page 8, supplement volume. Fulda bishopric— HIS PROTECTORIBVS MVLTIPLICABVNTVR ANNI SAECVLARES ECCLESIAE VRBIS ET TOTIVS PATRIAE.	=	1744



The title-page of another work commences, 'Verzeichniss aller derenigen medaillen,' etc. A list of historical, local, festival, and other medals from 1679 to 1792. By George Nicolas Reidner, mint-master at Nuremberg. Printed at Nuremberg, 1776 and 1792. Five hundred and fifty-four medals are described, of which eighty bear chronogram inscriptions, many being in hexameter verse.

No. 7. Alluding to the siege of Neuhausel, in Hungary— NEVHEVSEL IMPERATORI LEOPOLDO ASSERITVR IGNE ET ENSLBVS FORTITER: HOSTIS PERIIT TVRPITER.	=	1685
No. 11. Alluding to same— AQVILA AVGVSTI MENSE AVGVSTO OPPVNATIONE ET ACIE VICTRIX LVPOS TVRCICOS GLORIOSA VENATRIX VERTAT IN LEPORES.	=	1685
No. 29. Joseph crowned King of Hungary— IOSEPHVS PRIMVS IN INFERIORI ATQVE SVPERIORI HVNGARIA REX PIVS AVGVSTVS ARCHIDVX AVSTRIÆ.	=	1687
No. 40. The siege of Stuhlweissenburg, in Hungary— EXITIVM TVRCIS ANNOTAT ALBA REDVX.	=	1688
EX VOTO HVNGARIAM SVBIICIS LEOPOLDE LEVASQVE.	=	1689
No. 43. The siege of Belgrade— IMBELLES TVRCOS CRVX ATQVE ECCLESIA VINCVNT.	=	1688
No. 52. William of Orange crowned King of England— GVILIELM PRINCEPS AVRIACVS ANGLIAE SCOTIAE FRANCLIAE ET HIBERNIAE REX, CORONATVR 21 APR.	=	1689

No. 69. Joseph crowned King of the Romans— VIVAT IOSEPHVS TEVTONIAE REX ET DELICIVM.	= 1690
No. 71. Joseph, King of Hungary, etc.— PANNONIAE MoDo REX FACtVS IOSEPHVS AGENTE SOLERTER } SOPHIE fIt QVoQVE TEVTONIAE.	= 1690
No. 178. On the arrangement of a dispute between the Emperor and the Pope— ALBANI IN FRATRES SE fLEctIt SIDVS AMORE.	= 1709
No. 201. On raising the siege of Cordona— VNO DIE CORONA DATA ET CORDONA SERVATA.	= 1711
No. 215. Allegiance to Charles VI. sworn at Nuremberg— MAGNA DATA A COELO O SOBOLES! SPES TVTA! VIREBIS.	= 1712
No. 215. The same, alluding to the fireworks— LAETA NORIS CAROLO FIDEI DEDIt IGNIBVS IGNES.	= 1712
No. 216. The capture of Quesnoy by Charles VI.— DOMAT FORTIS CONSTANTIA QVERCVS.	= 1712
No. 218. Charles VI. crowned King of Hungary, etc.— FERRVMQVE TENEBAT HOC IPSE AEACIDES.	= 1712
NON OCCIDIt VSQVAM.	= 1712
CIRCVMFVSO PENDEBAT IN AERE.	= 1712
No. 219. Coronation of Charles VI., the imperial pomegranate inscribed (in allusion to the red juice of the fruit?)— REGNANDO RECREAT SISTItQVE CRVOREM.	= 1712
No. 222. On the return of the Empress Elizabeth Christina from Catalonia— TVTA REDIt CONSTANTI ET REDDItVR ARCAE.	= 1713
No. 223. On cessation of the pestilence at Hamburg— SEDET SVB PROTECTIONE ET TVTELA ALTISSIMI.	= 1714
No. 224. On cessation of the pestilence at Ratisbon— ADIVTORE ALTISSIMO A PESTE LIBERATA SECVRA.	= 1714
No. 225. On cessation of the pestilence at Vienna— SIE IST IETZT VNTER DEM SCHVTZ GOTTES SICHER.	= 1714
No. 226. On the treaty of peace concluded at Rastadt— DAT PACEM RASTATT, PATRIAE EST VRBS ILLA QUIETIS.	= 1714
No. 231. Charles VI., the peace of Rastadt— VNA DVOS ITERATA DEOS CONCORDIA STRINGIt.	= 1714
No. 233. Charles VI., peace celebrated at Baden, in Switzerland— IANI TEMPLo BADENAE IN ARGOVIA CLAVSO.	= 1714
No. 236. The alliance between Great Britain and the Elector. The device, the heraldic horse of Luneburg, is inscribed: 'Unus non sufficit orbis'— ACCEDENS DIGNVS DIVISOS ORBE BRITANNOS.	= 1714
No. 240. The Elector of Bavaria, Maximilian Emanuel, is restored to his dominions— REDVCI OPTIMO SVO PRINCIPi.	= 1715
No. 242. On the return of Charles XII., King of Sweden, to his country. The inscription is adapted from Virgil, <i>Æn.</i> , i. 204— PER VARIOS CASVS PER TOT DISCRIMINA REGNIS.	= 1715

- No. 246. Charles VI., to commemorate the birth of Leopold, his son.
The inscription is adapted from Virgil, *Eclog.*, iv. 7—
AVSTRIA PROGENIES COELIS DEMITTITVR ALTIS. = 1716
- No. 247. The same. Elizabeth brings forth a son on April 13—
GAVDETE ELISABETHA CHRISTINA PEPERIT FILIVM. = 1716
- No. 248. The same. The infant is invested with the order of the
Golden Fleece¹—
INITIO VERIS COELO DEMITTITVR ALTO; = 1716
EN, AVRATO CVM VELLERE IASON ADEST. = 1716
SOL OCVLVS MVNDI TANGEBAT. = 1716
- No. 250. The same, complimentary to the infant—
FRVCTVM PACIS DONAVERAT AETHER. = 1716
- No. 251. The same. The infant was born after a long delay. The
device is an aloe in bloom after the supposed hundred years—
INGENTIS STIRPIS CVNCTANDO RESTITVIT REM. = 1716
- No. 252. Commemorates the Emperor, the Empress, and the infant—
CAROLVS ELISABETHA ET LEOPOLDVS PATRIAE FELICIS COR } = 1716
ET DELICIAE.
- No. 253. Charles VI. and the battle near Peterwardein, in August;
the device is a trophy taken from the Turks—
CAESAR DE TVRCIS MENSE AVGVSTO. = 1716
- No. 254. The siege and victory of Temesvar, on October 12—
TRANSYLVANIA METV AC INSIDIIS LIBERATA. = 1716
- No. 256. Charles VI. The slaughter of 2,000 Turks at the rivers
Danube and Save—
CAESAR AD SAVVM VICTOR. = 1716
- No. 257. The same. The Emperor is represented as sitting on his
throne, inscribed—
PRIMITIAE DEVICTIS TVRCIS. = 1716
- No. 261. The capture of Belgrade by the Emperor—
CAROLO SVBIGITVR BELGRADVM. = 1717
DECIMA OCTAVA AVGVSTI. = 1717
- No. 262. Charles VI. The siege of Belgrade by the "three mighty
men of valour," a quotation adapted from the Bible: Judges vi., etc.—
GLADIVS DEI CAROLI ET GIDEONIS EVGENII. = 1717
- No. 264. The same event. Prince Eugene of Savoy on horseback,
inscribed (see Judges vii. 18, 20)—
NON EST HEIC ALIVD NISI GLADIVS GIDEONIS. = 1717
- No. 265. On the religious disputes in Christendom—
SIEHE SAVL DV VERFOLGEST MICH. Act. ix. 4. = 1717
- No. 266. The inundation at Hamburg—
DASZ DICH DAS VVASSER NICHT ERSAVFFE. = 1717
- No. 267. Prince Eugene and the victory at Belgrade—
TVRCO BATTVTO AL GRAND' EVGENIO SI RENDE BELGRADO. = 1717

¹ See *Chronograms Continued*, p. 183.

- No. 269. Luther—
 MARTINVS LVTHERVVS THEOLOGICÆ DOCTOR. = 1717
 FOLIVM EIVS NEC DEFLEVET. In memoriam jubilai evangelici } = 1717
 secundi 31 Oct.
- No. 270. Luther. A jubilee medal represents Jerusalem—
 ECCE SVPER TE ORIETVR DOMINVS. = 1717
 ALTER POST EMENDATA SACRA ANNVS IVBILAEVS. = 1717
- No. 276. Luther. A jubilee medal—
 LVTHERVVS ELECTVM DEI NOSTRI ORGANON. = 1717
- No. 277. Luther. A jubilee medal represents the Grand Duke of Saxony and Luther, and this legend from Psalm xci. 1—
 VVIR STEHEN GETROST VNTER DES HOCHSTEN SCHIRM. = 1717
- No. 279. Luther. A Reformation medal represents a church and a figure of the Virgin, and dates the first and second jubilee—
 HEI VIDI HEI LATAS POST IVBILA PRIMA TENEBRAS. = 1617
 PRIMA IVBILAEI ECCLESIAE EVANGELICAE CELEBRATIO. = 1617
 PAX ERIT EN PALMAS CAROLO DONANTE QUIETAS. = 1717
 ALTERA SOLEMNIS IVBILAEI ECCLESIAE EVANGELICAE CELEBRATIO. } = 1717
- No. 282. Charles VI., on his visit to Sicily—
 DATE QVAE SVNT CAESARIS CAESARI QVAE DEI DEO. = 1718
 INDE SICILIA LEGITIMO REGI SVO RESTITVTA. = 1718
- No. 285. Charles VI., on the Turks desiring peace—
 IN PACIS INDVCIAS DEBELLATO SVPPHICI HOSTI GLORIOSE } = 1718
 CONCESSAS.
- No. 287. Charles VI. A treaty of peace with the Turks—
 PARCET SVBMISSIS DEBELLATIOQVE SVPERBOS. = 1718
- No. 289. Charles VI. The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Syracuse—
 HISPANORVM CLASSIS A IOVE ET NEPTVNO DELETA. = 1718
- No. 292. Charles XII. of Sweden, born June 24, 1682, died December 11, 1718—
 SO LANG DIE VVELT BESTEHT, SEIN NAME NICHT VERGEHT. = 1718
- No. 294. Charles XII. His death at the siege of Friderichshall, December 11—
 NON ANIMO VICTVS SED FATO FRACTVS OBIBAT. = 1718
- No. 297. Nuremberg, the church of St. Ægidius, erected in 1140, burnt in 1696, rebuilt in 1718—
 DEO STATORI SERVATORI ET PROTECTORI CIVITATIS NORIMBERGENSIS. } = 1718
- No. 299. The election of the Bishop of Münster and Paderborn, Clement Augustus, Duke of Bavaria (see *Chronograms Continued*, 230)—
 CLEMENTI BOLO LVDGERI TIARA EXORNATO. = 1719
 PRINCIPi ATQVE EPISCOPO SVO CLEMENTI LOCO PHILIPPI } = 1719
 FRATRIS ELECT.
- No. 300. Sweden. Ulrica Eleonora, the sister of Charles XII., crowned Queen of Sweden—
 DAT RECTAS FESSIS VIRES SISTITQVE CRVOREM. = 1719

- No. 303. Frederick, the consort of Queen Ulrica Eleonora, crowned King of Sweden. The device is Pallas with a shield—
MARS A PALLADE EX VOTO CORONATVS. = 1720
- No. 304. The consecration of John Philip Francis, Bishop of Wurzburg—
INGENTI MAGNI PATRVI DE LVCE REFVLsIT. = 1720
IN CONSECRATIONE NEPOTIS QVARTO IDVS NOVEMBRIS. = 1720
- No. 306. Medal on the death of Eleonora Magdalena Theresia, consort of Leopold I., Emperor of Germany—
GRATA TOT AETERNVM AVGVSTAE DECVS ASTRA CORONANT. = 1720
- No. 307. Charles Frideric Augustus, the new-born Prince of Saxony, on November 18—
HVNC DEVS OMNIPOTENS FACIET SINE FINE VIRERE. = 1720
- No. 309. St. John of Nepomuc; his portrait in a circle of stars—
INSIGNIS ASYLVS PERICLITANTIBVS DE SVA FAMA. = 1721
VNO IS CLEMENTIS SVB SIDERE FVLsIT IN ARIS. = 1721
ROMAE INDVLTA SANCTI VIRI FESTIVA TRANSLATIONE. = 1721
- No. 312. Medal on the death of Pope Clement XI., March 19—
PERENNIS OMNIA SOLIS HABENS NVNC HIS QVOQVE SPLENDET } = 1721
IN ASTRIS.
PIE EXTINGVVS ROMAE DIE SANCTI IOSEPHI. = 1721
- No. 313. Medal on the death, at Rheims, of Louis XV. of France—
OLEO SANCTO DE POLO REX IVNGEBATVR RHEMIS. = 1722
- No. 314. Medal on the marriage of Charles Albert, Prince of Bavaria, with Maria Amalia, Princess of Austria—
CAROLO ALBERTO PRINCIPi ELECTORALI BAVARIAE NVBIT } = 1722
AMALIA IOSEPHI CAESARIS FILIA.
- No. 315. Another—
CAROLVS BAVARVS ET AMALIA DE AVSTRIA. = 1722
DESPONSATI 5 OCT.
- No. 317. On the marriage of Charles Emanuel Victor, Crown Prince of Sardinia, with Princess Anna Christina of Pfalz, on the Rhine—
CONIVNCTIO FAVSTA DVORVM. = 1722
- No. 318. The 'fire-arms shooting' company of St. John at Nuremberg—
VIRTUTE DVCE COMITE FORTVNA. = 1722
GESELLSCHAFTS-GEDECHTVSS, SO HVNDERT IAHR NVN GLVCK } = 1622
LICH STEHT. [The year of establishing the company.]
IETZT VNTER GOTTES LOB INS ANDRE SECVLVM-ERFREVET } = 1722
GEHT. [The centenary commemoration.]
- No. 320. Charles VI. and Elizabeth Christina crowned at Prague—
DVABVS CORONIS VNA CORONA IMPONITVR. = 1723
- No. 326. Charles VI.; Elizabeth brings forth a daughter, Maria Amalia Carolina—
ARCHIDVCISSAM PEPERIT AVGVSTA VIENNAE. = 1724

- No. 337. On the arrival of Prince George Friderick Carl at Bayreuth, on December 22—
 SOLSTITIO BRVMALI OPTATVS PRINCIPIS ADVENTVS. = 1726
- No. 354. The Augsburg Confession commemoration medal—
 DEIN GOTTLICH VVORT VND HELLES LICHT, LASZ HER BEI } = 1730
 VNS AVSLÖSCHEN NICHT.
- No. 375. On the marriage of the Margrave Frideric with the Prussian Princess Friderica Sophia Wilhelmina—
 FRIDERICVS REGIMEN EXOPTATOQVE AVSPICATVR. = 1734
- No. 381. Jubilee medal to commemorate the bringing to Paderborn the relics of St. Liborius, who was Bishop there about the year 397—
 ANNVS EX QVO ADVENERE SANCTI LIBORII LIPSANA NON- } = 1736
 GENTESIMVS.
- No. 422. A 200th anniversary medal of the Reformation, showing the princes who adopted the Augsburg Confession—
 ILLO DANTE HOC FIRMANTE STABILIS ERIT. = 1755
- No. 423. The great earthquake at Lisbon, 'Tremenda terrarum concussio,
 HÆC FACIES LISBONÆ NOBIS MIRANDA.' = 1754
- No. 426. On the marriage of the Crown Prince with the Princess of Parma—
 HOS LECTOS HYMENAEOS PAX DONATA CORONET. = 1760
- No. 431. Joseph II. elected Emperor on March 27—
 IOSEPHVS ARCHIDVX AVSTRIÆ REX GERMANIÆ EX VNO } = 1764
 VOTO CREATVS.
- Page 137. Altdorf University jubilee, iii. Cal. Jul. The first chronogram is the exact words of Virgil, *Æn.*, ii. 141—
 QVOD TE PER SVPEROS ET CONSCIA NVMINA VERI. = 1723
 IVBILA VNIVERSITATIS ALTDORFINAE CENTENARIA PRIMA. = 1723
 And this verse from Ovidii *Fast.*, ii. 35—
 QVOD MARE NON NOVIT, QVÆ NESCIT ARIONA TELLVS? = 1723
- Page 140. Medal on the Peace of Rastadt, March, 1714, 'Janus a Marte mense Martio clausus,' and this chronogram adapted from Judges xiv. 14—
 FORTI DVLCE VENIT FORTI MEL FORTIS AB ORE. = 1714
- A few of these medals may have been noticed in my former volumes, but, rather than break the series given by Reidner, I have extracted all from his book which are inscribed with chronograms.



UNIVERSITY MEDALS.

At page 317 of *Chronograms Continued* a chapter is devoted to the subject of universities on the Continent of Europe as represented by chronograms. I have obtained further notes from a book, 'Die hohen und sciendern Scheulen Teutslandes . . . in Muntzen,' etc.; Breslau, 1741, 4to., pp. 86o, by J. C. Kundermann. There are twenty-eight finely-engraved plates of buildings and medals and coins. A few of the latter are dated by chronograms. At page 73 a half-thaler of Breslau is inscribed—

PRÆMIA. BRESLAEI. CAPTANS. CAELATA. SENATVS. } 1645
EXVLTANS. SCOLICAS. QVAERE. IVVENTA. VIAS.

At page 83. A medal struck at Breslau to Charles VI.—

DEO FAVENTE CAROLVS IMPERATOR FLOREAT. = 1711

CORONAT., 27 DEC.

EN BRESLA, EST CAROLVS TAM RARO DIGNVS HONORE. = 1711

At page 297. There were grand doings at Lignitz on laying the foundation-stone of the university buildings. These dates occur among some other inscriptions—

CAROLVS FRATRIS IOSEPH PRÆMATVRI FATI VINDEX VOTA } = 1735
REPLET.¹

Josephus Primus, Monumentum ponere cœpit,

Perfectit Carolus sextus, uterque pius, etc.¹

VIVAT CAROLVS SEXTVS IMPERATOR } = 1735
BASIS LAPIDE POSITO.

At page 537. This couplet was composed at the school of Bunslau, in Silesia, in honour of the principal, and is printed at the conclusion of a short memoir of him—

ERGO POSTERITAS HANVVALDO CONSVLE GAVDE, } = 1562
LAVTE PLÆ EXTRVXIT QVI TIBI TECTA SCHOLÆ.

At page 581. The year, month, and day of the foundation of a certain school in Silesia are thus marked—

EN NOVA PIERIÆ DAT PRÆSVL TECTA COHORTI, } = 1590
ANDREAS LVCÆ LVX VBI SACRA NITET.

At page 647. Lindau University; a foundation medal is dated—

ACADEMIA PHILYREA² IVBILAT. = 1709

RECTORE RIVINO MEDICINÆ PROFESSORE. = 1709

Also a medal in honour of the rector, Augustus Quirinus Rivinus (at page 651)—

FORMET SORS AEDES CONCORS VRBI SIT IRINE. = 1709

FIT PHILVRES² AVGVST QVIRIN RIVINVS IN VRBE RECTOR, } = 1709
FIT QVATER ET TEMPORIS ORDO NOVVS.

¹ Alluding to the premature death of the Emperor Joseph I. by small-pox in April, 1711, when he was succeeded by his brother Charles VI., who fulfilled the intentions of Joseph.

² Philyrœa, the ancient or Latin name of Lindau.

At page 677. Würzburg University; a large jubilee medal—
 ABIT ANNVS CENTESIMVS FVNDAE VNIVERSITATIS HERBI- } = 1682
 POLENSIS.

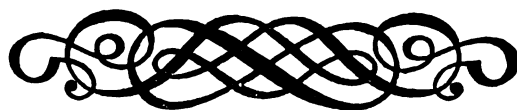
At page 691. Altdorf University; a large jubilee medal contains three chronograms, two of which are literal quotations from the Roman poets, Virgil and Ovid, giving the date 1723!—
 QVOD TE PER SVPEROS ET CONSCIA NVMINA VERI. = 1723
 (Virgil, *Æn.*, ii. 141.)
 IVBILA VNIVERSITATIS ALTDORFFINA CENTENARIA PRIMA. = 1723
 QVOD MARE NON NOVIT QVÆ NESCIIT ARIONA TELLVS. (Ovid.) = 1723

At page 693. Altdorf University, a klippe or square medal has this inscription on the reverse—
 GEDAECHTNVS DES ERSTEN IVBELFESTS DER VNIVERSITAET } = 1723
 ALTORFF.

At page 706. A jubilee medal of Giessen University—
 ANNO SECVLARI ALMÆ GISSENÆ NOTANDO. = 1707
 The work, of which I possess a copy, contains engravings of the reverse and obverse of at least 135 medals.

A thaler of Osnaburg bears these inscriptions, 'Capitulum Cathedrale Osnabrugense sede vacante.' The device represents the sun rising towards the cathedral, and the stars disappearing in the increasing daylight, with this chronogram around, in the exact words of Isaiah lviii. 10, Vulgate version—
 ORIETVR IN TENEBRIS LVX TVA, ET TENEBRÆ TVÆ ERVNT } = 1698
 SICVT MERIDIES, ISAIÆ 58.
i.e. Then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness shall be as the noon-day.

The Augsburg Confession in 1530. A jubilee commemorative medal was struck in 1730, inscribed—
 IOH: FRIDERICVS LINEÆ HOHENLOH: NEVENSTEINENSIS } = 1730
 DEDIT ET EREXIT PIIS.
 GOTT SEY GEDANCKET DER VNS SEIG GIEBT IN CHRISTO VND } = 1730
 OFFERNBHRET SEINE WAHRE ERKANTNVS. 2 Cor. ii. 14.
 FIDEI PIETATI HVIC ET FVTVRO ÆVO SACRVM. = 1730
 IN ALLE LANDE GIENG IHR SCHA LL VND IN ALLE VVELT } = 1530
 IHRE VVORT. Rom. x. 18.
 Another jubilee medal of Augsburg, hexameter inscription—
 NVNC AVGVSTA PIAS LAVDES ET IVBILA MITTIT. = 1730





XXVII.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF GERMANY.



EMPERORS of Germany, as connected with chronograms, are extensively represented in my two former volumes ; what now follows in this chapter has come to light since those volumes were published.

The virtues of Leopold William, Archduke of Austria, are related in a quarto volume of more than 300 pages of Latin, entitled, 'Leopoldi Gulielmi archiducis Austriæ princeps pace et bello inclyti, virtutes.' By Nicolaus Avancinus. Antwerp: Printed by Plantin, 1665. At the end of the volume is a large engraving of a 'castrum doloris' erected in the church where his funeral ceremony was enacted, bearing at the foot this inscription, 'Leopoldus augustissimus Romanorum Imperator, Leopoldo archiduci patruo suo, xi. Decembris—

CASTRVM DoLoRIs posVIT.'

= 1662

Another engraving represents his body lying in state, bearing at the foot this inscription, 'Serenissimus archidux Leopoldus Guilielmus vigesima Novembris—

CoMPLeVIT DIes sVos.'

= 1662

These two are the only chronograms relating to him ; but at pages 111, 112, is recorded a remarkable friendship between two Spaniards, Laurence and Francis John de Solis. The former was killed in battle at 'Capella' by a bullet, on August 3, 1650. Francis sought for his body among the slain, found and rushed to embrace it, but he died then and there on the spot. A monument was put up in a church (not clearly identified) to their memory, inscribed—

LAVRENTIVS ET FRANCISCVS
HIC IACENT.
VTERQVE NATIONE HISPANVS,
BELLATOR FORTIS VTERQVE.
ILLE
IN CAPELLÆ FOSSA GLOBO PERIIT;
ALTER
ADSTANS, ET SOCIO FVNVS PARANS,
PRÆ TRISTITIÆ SVBITO EXPIRAVIT
TERTIA AVGVSTI.

= 1650



A rare little book in my possession, small 8vo., pages 136, bears this title: 'Symmetria Juridico-Austriaca continens VIVA THEMIDIS ET AVSTRÆ OSCVLA. Seu theses et hypotheses deductas ex utroque jure; nec non celebrioribus factis ac symbolis augustissimorum imperatorum ex inclytâ domo Austriacâ. Authore Frederico Albermontio.' Printed at Bamberg, 1674. It relates to fourteen German Emperors of the Austrian family of Hapsburg, from Rudolph, in 1273, down to Leopold I., then reigning, at the date of the book. There is an engraved portrait of each, with his adopted 'symbol,' or emblematic device and motto, and an accompanying legal 'thesis,' with 'elucidations'; also a chronogram hexameter and pentameter couplet to each, making the year-date of his election as King of the Romans. The plan of the work is curious and the engravings are interesting; but the chronograms possess but little interest apart from the context. The title-page, as above, has a chronogram of the date 1674; the last of the chronograms (on page 133) is perhaps the most intelligible of any, as being an aspiration that Leopold I., who began to reign in 1658, may continue to do so happily. The hope was well fulfilled, for he reigned for nearly half a century, until his death in 1705.

1. Rudolph I. stands at the commencement—
VERA PIO PIETAS OFFERT NOVA SCEPTA RVDOLPHO;
VT REGES NÔRINT, REGNA DECERE BONOS. } = 1273
2. Albert I.—
REX GENTES PASCAT; NON DEPASCATVR INIQVÈ!
REX BONVS ALBERTVS REGNA, TVENDO, REGIT. } = 1298
3. Frideric III.—
SOLATOR TERRÆ, PVLCHER FRIDERICE DABARIS:
AT FERA SORS IN TE TETRA FREQVENTER ERAT. } = 1314
4. Albert II.—
REGIS CONSILIVM, PARS EST NON-PARVA SALVTIS:
CONSILIO ALBERTI GREX BENE NISVS ERAT. } = 1438
5. Frideric V.—
AVREA PAX RELEVAT POPVLOS: FRIDERICVS IN ORBE
VINDICAT HANC NOSTRO; ET REGNA BEATA TENET. } = 1440
6. Maximilian I.—
CVRA THRONI SVBJECTA TIBI EST: CVR REGNA RECVSES?
VIRTVTVM PROLES FERS GENEROSA PATRIS. } = 1486
7. Charles V.—
VICTORI CAROLO DANT REGNA AC GRATA TROPHÆA:
AT, SE VINCENDO, PROSPERIORA LEVAT. } = 1519
8. Ferdinand I.—
MORE ORBI INSOLITO, FATO PRÆREPTA CAPESSIT
IN FRATRIS CAROLI SCEPTA RELICTA THRONO. } = 1558

9. Maximilian II.—
 RESPLENDET, POST FATA PATRIS, VERNANTE TIARÂ:
 AT PATER IN NATO, POST SVA FATA, MANET. } = 1563
10. Rudolph II.—
 IRRETIT, MAGNOSQVE PROBAT PATIENTIA REGES:
 VT TERRÆ PERHIBENT REGNA, RVDOLPHE, TVA. } = 1575
11. Mathias—
 MATHIAS, TERRÆ, PRÆCLARÂ LVCE CORVSCANS,
 EST TITAN, TENEBRAS PELLERE AB ORBE POTENS. } = 1612
12. Ferdinand II.—
 IMPIETAS PROSTRATA JACET: FERNANDVS AB AVSTRO
 FAVSTA BONIS AFFERT, PROSPERA REGNA TENENS. } = 1619
13. Ferdinand III.—
 JVSTITIÂ ET PIETATE THRONVM, PATER AVREE, FVNDAS:
 HÂC EXOPTATÂ PROSPERITATE STETIT. } = 1636
14. Leopold I.—
 IMPERII TERRAS LEOPOLDE SERENE GVBERNA,
 NON OBSTANTE EREBO; GRATA FERENTE POLO! } = 1658

The series concludes with an address to 'the two most august luminaries of the imperial heaven,' Leopold and Claudia his wife, as comprised in the words of this programme and anagram—

Programma.

Vide opus prælustre! Cælum dedit par nobile.

Anagramma.

Leopoldus et Claudia diu super orbe imperent!

Epigramma.

Fortior est virtus unita: hoc nobile compar
 Jungitur, ut Virtus floreat Orbe diu.



LEOPOLD, INFANT SON OF CHARLES VI.

A PRETTILY engraved book illustration (?) represents an angel in mid-air, with a trumpet, and a ribbon on which is inscribed: 'UXOR TUA ELIZABETHA PARIET TIBI FILIUM. LUC: I.' Beneath is this chronogram—

ARCHIDVCEM IN AVSTRIA PARIET.

i.e. Thy wife Elizabeth shall bear thee a son. She shall bring forth an Archduke in Austria.

This relates to Elizabeth, wife of Charles VI., Emperor of Austria, etc. For seven years or more there had been an anxious wish for an heir to the throne, and the chronogram gives the date of the expectation as 1714. Whatever may have been the foundation for the announcement made by the chronogram, the event came to nothing. It was not until April 13, 1716, that the heir, the infant Leopold (the Second, as he was designated) was born; he could not have been on his way until about the middle of 1715. The inscriptions, however, may have a prophetic meaning applicable to him. He was the subject of many chronograms—see *Chronograms*, p. 151; and *Chronograms Continued*, p. 188; also consult the indexes to those volumes. The last event in the career of the infant was his death in November, 1716.



LEOPOLD I. AND THE EMPRESS MARGARET.

THE Emperor Leopold I. had three wives in succession, viz., Margaret Theresia, Claudia Felicitas, and Eleonora Madelene Theresia.¹ The death of the Empress Margaret is commemorated in a curious and rare book, in my possession, bearing this title, and dated only by a chronogram of the author's name, etc., expressing 1673: 'Prolusiones Chrono-Emblematicæ in mortem Augustissimæ Imperatricis Margaretæ, quas inter alias piorum Bohemorum² lachrymas doloribus augustis sacris Cæsareæ regięque majestatis Leopoldi I. submississimè consecravimus—

IOANNES FRANCISCVS CHRISTOPHORVS
BARO A TALMBERG
IN CAPELLA REGIA CASTRI PRAGENSIS
PRÆPOSITVS.'

} = 1673

Printed at Prague, folio size, 36 pages.

There is an engraved frontispiece representing an architectural façade of a doorway or window-space, with a pillar on either side; in the centre is a picture of a winged figure standing in a four-horse chariot, holding a tablet inscribed 'Margareta'; the charioteer is a figure of Death. A scroll above is inscribed—

EST DOLOR AVGVSTO REGI QVIA PARCA TRIVMPHAT, = 1673

VOS IGITVR LACHRIMAS FVNDITE REGNA NOVAS. = 1674

Below are engraved the words of the title, with a repetition of the chronogram thereon. After the title-page there is a dedicatory address to the Emperor Leopold, followed by a large engraving 13 by 10½ inches in size, representing a horoscope of the Empress Margaret. In

¹ See *Chronograms Continued*, p. 162.

² Leopold was also hereditary King of Bohemia.

place of any description, and because I have no knowledge of astrology, I give a facsimile of it on a reduced scale on the opposite page, and the following transcript of the chronograms therein, as they appear in the triangles numbered as follows—

2. HONORABILE CONNVBIVM DABVNT SVPERI.	= 1673
3. RISVS TVVS DOLORE MISCEBITVR.	= 1673
4. ZONA GLORIÆ SVÆ PRÆCINXIT EAM DEVS.	= 1673
5. TRANSTVLIT TE CREATOR VSQVE IN PARADISVM.	= 1673
6. SCENA VITÆ TVÆ ERIT MIXTA DOLORE.	= 1673
7. DENT SVPERI SOLATIVM AVGVSTO CÆSARI.	= 1673
8. TACE, DVM EGO LOQVOR, QVIA PERIIT A TE FVGA.	= 1673
9. LIS MOTA EST AVGVSTÆ IN QVA DESERITVR A CÆSARE.	= 1673
10. MARTIVS AVGVSTÆ SPIRANTES CLAVDIT HABENA.	= 1673
11. GAVDIA VERTANTVR PROTINVS IN LACHRYMAS.	= 1673
12. RIGIDA FORTVNÆ TVRBARVNT CÆSARIS AVLAM.	= 1673
13. TÆDIA TV IN TÆDIS REX LEOPOLDE LEVA.	= 1673

At the four corners, on scrolls—

VER.

ET IAM IN VERE FOLIA AVGVSTA CADVNT.	= 1673
--------------------------------------	--------

ÆSTAS.

FLOS ÆSTATIS TVÆ SVBITO MVTATVR ET CADIT.	= 1673
---	--------

AUTUMNUS.

AVTVMNVS CÆSARI ET NOBIS GENERAVIT DOLORES.	= 1673
---	--------

HYEMS.

HYEMIS DOLORIFERÆ FRVCTVS PARIVNT FVNERA.	= 1673
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At the summit are two imperial armorial shields, Austria and Bohemia. Beneath, in an oval shield, this chronogram—

AVGVSTO DOLORI TOTIVS ORBIS SACRVM.	= 1673
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The horoscope is thus noticed: 'Introductio in figuram irregularis horoscopi et fatalis horizontis Augustissimæ Imperatricis Margaritæ. Siste gradum viator aspice *figuram* in qua omnia præter *Astronomorum* regulam posita vides, *fixæ* nimirum *stellæ* Fatalia illa Sydera in mortem Augustissimæ Imperatricis Margaritæ unanimiter conspirârunt causam quæris? in promptu est,' etc., etc.

There are 13 engravings of a complex emblematical character, combined with chronograms. The text of the work, under the appellation of xxxix. 'ænigmas,' is entirely in Latin. The plan, it seems, is to represent under the expression 'Annulus Doloris' (a mourning ring), a series of allegorical compositions and 'enigmas' in verse and otherwise, the extravagant grief of the Emperor's Bohemian subjects; but as they are not associated immediately with chronograms, they need not be quoted here. The 'mourning ring' of great size, showing the absence of the pearl (Margarita) from the setting, appears in the first engraving with this inscription around the circle (the pearl is seen in the foreground)—

EN ANNVLVM DOLORIS VNIVERSALIS.	= 1673
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THE EMPRESS MARGARET'S HOROSCOPE.



In place of further description I give a reduced facsimile of the engraving on page 299. The separate syllables of the above chronogram-words are used in the form of an acrostic printed on the back of the title-page, and the same syllables are in succession placed in large letters next to each of the engravings; those syllables also commence the acrostic chronogram lines, which in some degree serve to interpret the emblematic engraving, where they again appear. The whole is very intricate, almost defying any attempt at description: I pass on, therefore, to the chronogram acrostic alluded to. Each line makes the date 1673—

Synopsis omnium Prolusionum.

LIS TVA DIREMPTA EST VITA TVA CORONATVR.
 SA LVs TVA VENIET A DEO ET OMNIBVS SANCTIS
 VER CLAVDIT JANVAM VITÆ.
 NI L PRODEST FVISSE VXOREM CÆSARIS.
 V MBRA DECLINANS FVIT VITA TVA.
 RIS VS ET GAVDIA MEA IN LVCTV.
 LO QVELA ET VITA DERELIQVERVNT IPSAM.
 DO MINVS ERIT PROTECTIO TVA ET SALVS TVA.
 LVM EN DEL ILLVSTRAVIT TENEBRAS TVAS.
 NV BES LVCIDA OBVMBRAVIT EI.
 AN IMA TVA SICVT PASSER EREPTA EST DE LAQVEO VENANTIS.
 EN SE DOLORIS TRANSFIGITVR COR AVGVSTVM.

The following chronograms appear in the emblematic engravings. They are mostly hexameter and pentameter verses.

Introductory emblem. (See the facsimile.)

HVJVS LVSTRO VNICA DEEST MARGARITA.	= 1673
EN ANNVLVM DOLORIS VNIVERSALIS.	= 1673
ANNVLVS ESTO NITENS ALIIS ADAMANTE VEL AVRO,	= 1673
FVLGEAT HVIC VNI MARGARIS VNA DEEST.	= 1673

First emblem.

ENSE DOLORIS TRANSFIGITVR COR AVGVSTVM.	= 1673
COR TER AVGVSTVM TRANSFIGITVR ENSE DOLORIS,	= 1673
PROVENIT INDE TVIS REX LEOPOLDE DOLOR.	= 1673

Second emblem.

ANIMA TVA SICVT PASSER EREPTA EST DE LAQVEO VENANTIS.	= 1673
SORTE CADVNT QVI FATA LVANT SVB RETIA MORTIS,	= 1673
TVTAMEN EX LAQVEIS SCANDIS ET ASTRA PETIS.	= 1673

Third emblem.	
NVBES LVCIDA OBVMBRAVIT EI.	= 1673
FVLGVRA NE TIMEAS DEVS IPSE TONITRVA PELLET,	= 1673
AD CÆLVM TVTIS PASSIBVS IRE QVEAS.	= 1673
Fourth emblem.	
LVMEN DEI ILLVSTRAVIT TENEBRAS TVAS.	= 1673
AVGVSTÆ LVCET IPSE DEVS IN MORTIS AGONE,	= 1673
NON TIMEAT TENEBRAS LVX PIA CHRISTVS ADEST.	= 1673
Fifth emblem.	
DOMINVS ERIT PROTECTIO TVA ET SALVS TVA.	= 1673
CVI DEVS EST PRÆSENS MORTE SALVATVR IN IPSA,	= 1673
SED CVI NVMEN ABEST IS RVET IN LAQVEOS.	= 1673
Sixth emblem.	
LOQVELA ET VITA PARITER DERELIQVERVNT ME.	= 1673
GRATA LOQVELA FVGIT MERGOR FATALIBVS VNDIS,	= 1673
EHEV IAM PERII REX LEOPOLDE VALE.	= 1673
Seventh emblem.	
RISVS ET GAVDIA MEA IN LVCTV.	= 1673
AVGVSTVS PLANGIT GRATI LEOPOLDVS AMORIS,	= 1673
FVNERA TV LACHRIMAS AVSTRIA FVNDE PIAS.	= 1673
Eighth emblem.	
VMBRA DECLINANS FVIT VITA TVA.	= 1673
NON REDEVNT HORÆ FVGIT IRREVOCABILE TEMPVS,	= 1673
CREDITE REGINÆ QVÆ VELVT VMBRA PERIT.	= 1673
Ninth emblem.	
NIL PRODEST FVISSE VXOREM CÆSARIS.	= 1673
COR FERIT AVGVSTVM TELO QVIA RIDET HONORES,	= 1673
PARCA NIHIL FATVVS MVNDVS HONORIS HABET.	= 1673
Tenth emblem.	
VER CLAVDIT JANVAM VITÆ.	= 1673
LÆTA PERIT MVNDI FACIES VER FVNERE VERNAT,	= 1673
AVGVSTAS VIOLAS DENIQVE PARCA METIT.	= 1673
Eleventh emblem.	
SALVS TVA VENIT A DEO ET OMNIBVS SANCTIS.	= 1673
QVOS TIBI DANT SVPERI LEOPOLDE AVGVSTE DOLORES,	= 1673
FER QVIA POST LVCTVS GAVDIA MIRA FERES.	= 1673
Twelfth emblem.	
LIS TVA DIREMPTA EST VITA TVA CORONATVR.	= 1673
DANT SVPERI PALMAS TEXVNT TIBI CORONAS,	= 1673
JAM FRVSTRA LAQVEOS INVIDA PARCA STRVET.	= 1673

There are fifty-six different chronograms in this book. It is a very remarkable book, and one rarely to be met with among antiquarian booksellers on the Continent, and perhaps never in England. It is a class of book not made for sale, but to be given away to the author's patrons and particular friends. I do not find a copy in the British Museum library.

There is yet more to be said about this puzzling book. The Empress Margaret, Leopold's first wife, died on March 12, 1673.



THE MOURNING RING.

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Leopold married his cousin, Claudia Felicitas, on October 15, 1673, just seven months after the death of Margaret. The author of the 'Prolusiones,' Baron Talmberg, could hardly have finished his work before the news of Leopold's intended second marriage became known. Consequently, impelled as he was by the spirit of Court flattery, when condoling with the Emperor he superadded a moderate measure of congratulation; hence the address to the Emperor which occupies the two pages which follow the title-page, so out of harmony with the melancholy subject. The leaf containing it seems to have been inserted after all the rest of the book was completely printed. The Baron (the author) expresses his congratulation with laboured verbiage, and introduces the following chronogram hexameter and pentameter verses alluding to Claudia as the source of Leopold's future happiness—

REGIA CÆSAREOS CONCLVDIT CLAVDIA LVCTVS, = 1673
 SIC QVOQVE POST MORTIS NVBILA PHOEBVS ADEST. = 1673
 SAT LACHRIMAS HABVISSE SAT EST NOVA GAVDIA VERNANT, = 1673
 LETÆ AQVILAS AQVILÆ JVNGERE SVADET AMOR. = 1673

Indeed, in the last page Claudia is alluded to as 'Sponsa nova,' and to Margaret a 'crown' is supposed to be offered by an 'angel' in these, the last words of the book—

Io triumphe vicimus,
 O Margarita;
 Veni coronam suscipe, hanc mittit Deus:
 DEVICTA MORS EST, VITA LIBERATVR TVA. = 1673

Claudia, however, brought Leopold but a short term of happiness; she died on April 8, 1676. It is related that after this second bereavement Leopold was urged to take a third wife, because in the name 'Claudia' was involved an express suggestion that he should do so. In this way: the letters CLAUDIA, when transposed, produce the words ALIA DUC, 'marry another.' This intended anagram appears in better grammatical form in the following epigram recorded in Zedler xvii. 296—

Quam primum Cæsar duxisti CLAUDIAM id ipsum
 Jam voluit nomen dicere DUC ALIAM.

The Emperor was as prompt in taking the advice offered as he was in marrying after the death of his first wife, for he married thirdly Eleonora Madelene Theresia on December 14, 1676. On his way home from the wedding he made, in 1677, the three chronograms given at page 23 of this volume.

Leopold, as is well known, was a great lover of acrostics, anagrams, chronograms, epigrams, and such-like literary devices, and at different periods of his life made some very good ones.¹ For example, when his second wife died he made the following simple and effective hexameter chronogram to be inscribed on her tomb—

HIC IACET CLAVDIA LEOPOLDI CÆSARIS CONIVNX. = 1676

¹ See pages 313 and 314, *infra*.

THE EMPERORS LEOPOLD I. AND JOSEPH I.

A BOOK in the British Museum library (press-mark 10076, bbb), 4to., pages 547, entitled, 'Monumentum gloriæ seraphicæ,' etc., by P. F. Franciscus Caccia, is devoted chiefly to events in the life and crucifixion of Jesus Christ. It commences, however, with addresses to the Emperors Leopold I. and Joseph I., composed in chronogram. The book was printed at Vienna in 1694; the authority to print it and all the chronograms mark the year 1692. The latter are 118 in number.

The addresses to Leopold as Emperor of Germany, and to his son Joseph as King of Hungary, afterwards Emperor, allude to the chief events of their time—viz., the wars carried on against the Turks in Austria and Hungary, which ended in their defeat and expulsion from those territories. Some of the chronogram words and sentences are printed in italic letters; they are so in the original, in order to give emphasis to complimentary phrases, historical events, or to words quoted from the Bible. The anagrams on the names of Leopold and Eleonora his wife, and their son Joseph, are neither new nor remarkable, but they serve as suggestions for the praises and flattery which immediately follow them. An immense amount of this sort of flattery was addressed to these Emperors, which doubtless was pleasing to them, and probably also served political purposes among their subjects (see my two volumes on *Chronograms*). Leopold died in 1705, and was succeeded by Joseph. The latter had become King of Hungary in 1687, when he was only nine years old (see page 309 *infra*).

Elogium Chronologum	
ad Leopoldum I. Romanum Imperatorem.	
PVLCHRO EX SEPVLCHRO FLORES, SACRATISSIMOQVE EX SACRARIO SPECIOSA FERRO INSIGNIA,	} = 1692
QVÆ AVGVSTÆ MAJESTATI VESTRÆ SVPPLEX DEFERO PRÆLO	
AN PRÆLIO (IGNORO) INSIGNITA.	} = 1692
SEPVLCHRVM DEI NOSTRI A VETVSTATE NON PARVA VERNAT VENVSTATE,	
QVOD FASTV ET ASTV VIOLARE VIX POTERIT INIMICA BARBARIÆ.	} = 1692
QVIA TIBI ANGVSTÆ SED AVGVSTÆ JACVIT HVMANITAS SALVATORIS.	
FVROR PAGANVS IN HOC EXPENDITVR SOLVM ESSE VRBANVS,	} = 1692
QVIA ARAS LATINÆ POTIVS QVAM GRÆCÆ FIDEI JURE EXPOSUIT.	
ORDO ISTE ÆQVITATIS ERAT, VT SACRA HÆC A TRECENTIS OCTVAGINTA SEX AC VLTRA ANNIS ORDO SERAPHICVS TENERET,	} = 1692

QVÆ QVONDAM ANGELI PACIS VISI SVNT TVERI	}	= 1692
INSVPER ET TVTARI.		
FRANCISCVS ALTER IN CARNE SPIRITVS PROCLAMATVS	}	= 1692
SVB SPIRITV ANGELVS INCARNATVS		
ANGELVS QVIPPE HABENS IN SE SIGNVM DEI VIVI, SPE	}	= 1692
ALATVS PASSIONE PLAGATVS		
PALESTINAS ÆDES PRO SEDE SIBI ET SVIS VENDICAVIT,	}	= 1692
QVIA BIS IPSAS VISITAVIT.		
QVÆ JAM QVANTAQVE VITÆ PERICVLA SINT EXPERTI	}	= 1692
BONÆ FIDEI POSSESSORES		
SI TACEAT TVRCIÆ LVNA, ¹ CLARIVS MANIFESTATVR	}	= 1692
IN CONSPECTV SOLIS HVIVS. ²		
APPLAVDIT CHRISTIANITAS! QVÆ VEL PASSIONIS LOCO	}	= 1692
DOCTA PATI, SIC ASSVEVIT VINCERE PATIENTIÆ.		
JVVAT ASSECLAS CHRISTI GOLGOTHÆA SVB SPECVLA	}	= 1692
PATIENTIÆ IPSIVS LEGERE SPECVLVM		
VIVA CHRISTIANÆ VIRTVTIS EXEMPLA PRODEST INTVERI.	}	= 1692
INTVERIS MODÒ VVLTV AVGVSTO CÆSAR AVGVSTE,		
HVJVS, VT DIXI ORÆ ATQVE ARÆ ANGVSTIORI INSERTAS	}	= 1692
CALAMO PAGINAS,		
GENITA EXINDE AVSTRIÆ FELICITATIS OMINA	}	= 1692
EXPERTVRVS.		
QVIS VNIVERSIS E REGIBVS FVTVRVS EST PRÆLIIS	}	= 1692
MAJOR LEOPOLDO?		
CVJVS REGNI THRONVM IVSTITIA FVN DAT, SAPIENTIA	}	= 1692
EXALTAT,		
EXTRVIT PIETAS CONSILIVM REGIT, INDVSTRIA	}	= 1692
SERVAT ET PRÆSERVAT.		
SVB CASTRIS EX ASTRIS DOMINVS ERIT AVXILIATOR EL.	}	= 1692
DEVs EXERCITVVM FORTIS ATQVE		
TERRIBILIS	}	= 1692
IPSE PVGNABIT PRO EO,		
CONSILIA GENTIVM DISSIPABIT, EXPVGNANS VBIQVE,	}	= 1692
OPPVGNANTES SE.		
QVANTAS IS PRIORES PRÆSTITIT IMPERATORI VICTORIAS!	}	= 1692
QVIA RESPEXIT AD ORATIONES PLEBIS SVÆ,		
TESTARENTVR LVX MERIDIANA, NISI EVICTO SVB	}	= 1692
ORIENTE APTIVS PATERET.		
QVÆ QVANTAQVE MVLTATIO DEXTERÆ EXCELSI!	}	= 1692
QVÆ LVCTVS IN GAVDIA VERTERE, TRISTIA		
SERENIS ET PROSPERIS SVEVIT TEMPERARE.	}	= 1692
PLVRES SVPREMVVS ORBIS REGNATOR VNIVERSI		
DISPOSVIT VICTORIAS,	}	= 1692
QVAS VEL POSTERIORI ÆVO MVNDVS VTERQVE		
OBSTVPESCET.	}	= 1692

¹ Allusion to the defeat of the Turks in Hungary.² Of course this 'sun' is Cæsar, the Emperor Leopold.

GRAVIDA TRIVMPHIS SENECTVS IPSIVS VENVSTIVS EFFLOREBIT,	} = 1692
RENOVABITVR VTI AQVILÆ JVVENTVS DIMICANTIS.	= 1692
DIVINIORA CONVERSO E NOMINE EXVRGVNT PRIVILEGIA. LEOPOLDVS, <i>Programma.</i>	= 1692
DEO PVLLOS. <i>Anagramma.</i>	
AVSTRIA AQVILA CVI PVLLOS LITET SACRETQVE NISI SOLI?	} = 1692
DEO VTIQVE, QVI AB ÆQVITATE NVNCVPAI AMAT SOL JVSTITIÆ.	} = 1692
MASCVLOS, EOSQVE BINOS AVGVSTVS RECENSET, VT NEC HERCVLES CONTRA POSSIT PRÆVALERE,	} = 1692
SOLA VIRTVS AVSTRIÆ PRÆBEBIT DOCVMENTA, QVA SINT EX ORIGINE NATI?	} = 1692
VIDETE ET STVPETE! QVÆ PRO RE NATA EXPONIT AVGVSTÆ NOMENCLATVRA.	} = 1692
ELEONORA <i>Programma,</i>	
EN EA OLOR ¹ <i>Anagramma.</i>	
CVR AVGVSTA CVM AQVILA CYGNÆVS IS OLOR ¹ COPVLATVS EST?	} = 1692
VT BENE CONVENIANT, ET IN VNA SEDE VEHANTVR GLORIA VIRTVTIS, ET HONOR MAJESTATIS	} = 1692
LEOPOLDVS, <i>Programma,</i>	
DO PLVS LEO. <i>Anagramma.</i>	
ELEONORA, <i>Programma,</i>	
AN ERO LEO. <i>Anagramma.</i>	} = 1692
ECCE PARIÀ RVRSVS EXHIBENTVR ORACVLA!	
LEO REX LEÆNÆ ACCVBABAT, ET ECCE VTRINQVE EX FORTI EGRESSA EST DVLCEDO,	} = 1692
PIETATIS QVIPPE, DEVOTIONIS ATQVE CLEMTIÆ JVSTITIÆ SIVE ÆQVITATIS	} = 1692
SI DE FORTITVDINE QVÆRITVR? EA VEL IN VNGVE DISCITVR:	} = 1692
PROTRIVIT HOSTES VIRIBVS LEO SVIS IN TIMORE ET FORTITVDINE BRACHII SVI.	} = 1692
LEOPOLDVS, <i>Programma.</i>	
SOL DEPLVO. <i>Anagramma.</i>	
ELEONORA, <i>Programma,</i>	
EN ORE ALO. <i>Anagramma.</i>	} = 1692
SIC QVIPPE SOL INFLVIT BENEFICVS IN SVBLVNARIA, VT NVTRIAT IGNE LVCENDO, LVCEAT IGNE NVTRIENDO,	} = 1692
VRAT ACIE PALPITANTVR ET PERVICACES. LEOPOLDVS FELIX AVSTRIÆ PHÆBVS SINE NVBE SERENVs DISPERGIT RADIOS ET IGNES.	} = 1692

¹ *I.e.*, a swan. The words Augustus and Augusta must be taken to mean the Emperor Leopold and his wife Eleanora.

HOS IN HOSTES, ILLOS IN SERVOS, VTROSQVE AVGVSTA NON EXILI PRÆDITOS MAJESTATE.	} = 1692
LEOPOLDVS, <i>Programma</i> , LAVDES POLO. <i>Anagramma</i> .	
ELEONORA, <i>Programma</i> , AÈRE NOLO. <i>Anagramma</i> .	} = 1692
VLTRA AÈRIS REGIONES VICTORIÆ ET EXVLTATIONIS TROPHÆA ELOCABIS,	
AVGVSTA CVM AVGVSTO AVGVSTA LEVANDI IN ASTRA.	= 1692
EXQVISIERAT VATES:	} = 1692
DOMINE QVIS HABITABIT ¹ IN TABERNACVLO TVO?	
QVI INGREDITVR SINE MACVLÀ, ATQVE OPERATVR JVSTITIAS, IPSE HABITABIT IN ASTRIS:	} = 1692
AVGVSTA DOMVS AVSTRÌÆ QVIA BÏNO SPONSI SVI COLORE EST INVESTITA,	
INTRAT SPONSA DEÏ VENVSTA ABSQVE NÆVO, ABSQVE RVGA, ABSQVE MACVLÀ,	} = 1692
IDEO ET PERENNATVRÏ REGNI SVI SOLIVM VLTRA ÆTHERIS NVBES EXALTABIT.	
LEOPOLDE AVGVSTE! ACCIPE EX DIVINIORI SEPVLCHRI LINTEO ORACVLA:	} = 1692
INTRABIS SERÒ ANNIS SENEX IN VIRTVTIS ABVNDANTIÀ SEPVLCHRVM	
SICVT INFERTVR ACERVVS TRITICI IN TEMPORE SVO ET SOL AB OCCASV RENASCITVR.	} = 1692
SED VT INSEPVLTA REGNANTIS ET VBIQVE TRIVMPHANTIS AQVILÆ TVÆ GLORIA.	
PALÆSTÏNO IN TVMVLO PERENNITER JVGITERQVE BREVI NIDVLETVR,	} = 1692
VIRIBVS ATQVE VIRIS TVRCICÆ LVNÆ ¹ PROTRÏTO VERTICE CANAS LEOPOLDE (<i>Anagr.</i> o! DEPELLO.)	
PELLE VICTOR! CÏNGE HOSTES TVRCICOSQVE FÏNDE POSTES,	} = 1692
VIDE, VINCE, JVGVLA. AVSTRÌA FESTIVA PLAVDE TANTIS PLVS TROPHÆIS AVDE, DEVs REGIT JVBILA.	
Elogium chronologum secundum ad Romanorum regem Josephum I. JOSEPHE IO	} = 1692
INVICTE ET POTENTISSIME REX! ² DVPLEX ES IN VNO;	
QVIA VNVS IN DVPLICI EXVRGIS REGIA MAJESTATE	= 1692

¹ See Psalm xiv., Vulgate version.² The Turkish forces and standards defeated and taken.³ I.e., King of Hungary and of the Romans.

<i>QVEM DEVS EXCELSVS SIBI VN XERAT,</i>	=	1692
ET IN HÆREDEM HUNGARIÆ QVINQVE ABHINC ANNIS	}	1692
PRIVS EXALTAVIT,		
IS IN ROMANI REGNI SEDILIA EXVLTANTE	}	1692
ORBE ET VRBE TE EXTVLIT:		
<i>SIC HONORABITVR, QVEM REX DEVS VERÈ VVLt HONORARE</i>	=	1692
AVGVSTÆ-VINDELICORVM ¹ IOSEPHVS I. FESTIVÈ	}	1692
INTHRONIZATVR,		
CVR, QVIA IPSE ERIT AVGVSTVS, ALIQVANDO	}	1692
IMPERII GVBERNATOR,		
ET POTENS IN PRÆLIIS, VTI AVGVSTVS PATER EIVS,	}	1692
IMPERII REGNA FORTITER VINDICABIT,		
DVCIT APPLAVSVM REGI AVGVSTA VRBS ¹	}	1692
AVGVSTO,		
PROINDE VNIVERSVS ETIAM EXVLTABIT ORBIS	}	1692
CHRISTIANVS		
IOSEPHVS IO REX TOTIVS EST VNIVERSI DELICIVM.	=	1692
REX EST AVGVSTO LEOPOLDE SVAVE VITÆ SOLATIVM.	=	1692
<i>FILIVS ACCRESCENS JOSEPH IO REX ISTE EST</i>	}	1692
AVGVSTÆ PARENTIS ELEONORÆ ² THERESIÆ		
CORCVLVM.	}	1692
EST TEVTONIÆ, HUNGARIÆ, AVSTRIÆ, STIRIÆ ET		
PROINDE TOTIVS EVROPÆ OSCVLVM,	}	1692
FVTVRVS INSANIENTIS HOSTIS LVNATI EXCIDIVM		
ORIENTALIS PORTÆ IPSO EX CARDINE QVASI EVERSÆ.	}	1692
EXITIVM		
VNIVERSI HVJVS POPVLI CHRISTIANI INSIGNE	}	1692
IN ORBE PRÆSIDIVM.		
VERVM SI PLVRA FORSITAN EXPECTATIS VIRTVTIS PRODIGIA !	=	1692
IN HOC ÆQVVS ÆTHER VOLVIT VIDERI PRODIGVS ET	}	1692
PRODIGIOSVS.		
<i>QVI VELVTI SVA IN DISPOSITIONE NVSQVAM FALLITVR</i>	=	1692
ITÀ ARDVÆ VIRTVTI LVBENS DISPENSAT	}	1692
DESPONSATQVE CARLORA HONORIS XENIA.		
CÆTERIS <i>DII OMNIA LABORIBVS</i> , AT JOSEPHO	}	1692
QVOQVE FAVORIBVS VEHVNT.		
VIDETIS QVÆ VERSO EX REGIS NOMINE INSIGNIA	}	1692
ASSVRGANT ORACVLA ?		
IOSEPHVS,] <i>Programma,</i>	}	1692
EI SOPHVS. <i>Anagramma.</i>		
GRANDÆVI JVVENTVS REGIS NIHIL PECTORE	}	1692
SAPIT, NISI SCIENTIAM.		
VT STVPEANT ANTIQVIORA INGENIORVM LYCÆA	}	1692
SVPER PRVDENTIA ET RESPONSIS EIVS.		

¹ The city of Augsburg.² Eleonora, wife of Leopold I., mother of Joseph, King of Hungary, etc.

IOSEPHVS, <i>Programma</i> , HEV SOPIS. <i>Anagramma</i> .	
ID INCLAMANT QVASI SOPITI, QVOS EXPVGNAT HOSTES.	= 1692
BARBARI PAGANI, EFFERATI TVRCÆ FRAVDVLENTI ¹ VRBIVM HVNGARIÆ INVASORES,	= 1692
QVI ET IPSI SVA CVM LVNA JOSEPHINIS SVB PEDIBVS ² PROSTERNENTVR.	= 1692
IOSEPHVS, <i>Programma</i> , VI HOSSES. <i>Anagramma</i> .	
VT CONSTANTINOPOLITANO SEDEAS IN IMPERIO REX NOVVS HOSSES	= 1692
VIRTUTE TVA ET FORTITVDINE TVA JOSEPH FELIX INTENDE,	= 1692
ITÀ PROSPERE PROCEDURE ET REGNA.	
PROMISSIONIS PATRIA VT EX SERVA FIAT LIBERA, TIBI SERVATVR,	= 1692
TE DECET HABITATIO IN SION.	
AVDAX ILLE EX ARIMATHIA JOSEPH VLTRO INTROIVIT,	= 1692
ET ECCE ALTER ISTE AB AVSTRIACO SANGVINE GENITVS JOSEPH PRIMVS AC FELIX INTROIBIT FELICITER.	= 1692
NIHIL OBSTAT: LAPIS REVOLVTVS EST: E PORTA O DRYIA ³	= 1692
PORTVM PONTES EX PONTO VIS REGIS OBSERABIT. IOSEPHVS, <i>Programma</i> , HOS SPE VI. <i>Anagramma</i> .	
CONFIDE! SI PIETATE AC CONSTANTIA, VI AC VIRIS SPES ITÀ FVLGITA NON CONFVNDIT,	= 1692
MOX TVA GAVDEBIT FELIX TVTO ANCHORA PORTV:	= 1692
QVIS VEL VSPLAM SPERAVIT IN DEO SVO, ET CONFVSVS INTERIIT?	= 1692
PERICVLA QVIDEM PATI JVSTVS JOSEPH POTERIT, AST SVB IIS NEQVIBIT INTERIRE, CVR! QVIA TVTVS EST TOTVS HABITANS SVB ADJVTORIO ALTISSIMI.	= 1692
REX VIRTVTVM DEVS EXCELSI, FIRMABIT POTENTI VIRTUTE EX ALTO, QVOD OPERATVS EST IN JOSEPHO CHRISTO SVO,	= 1692
REX EST REGNI EJVS RES ATQVE SPES, SORS ATQVE DOS NON INFIRMABITVR IN IPSO ET NON FLECTETVR.	= 1692

¹ An alleged breach of treaty by the Turks.

² 'Luna sub pedibus' are the words of Apocalypse xii. 1, Vulgate version, here arrogantly applied to the defeat of the Turks, who bear the crescent (luna) in their standard.

³ Probably Dryopolis, = Eichstadt in Bavaria, an ancient fortress and cathedral city.

QVIN IN TOTO LAVDABITVR ÆVO PRINCIPATVS HVMERI EIVS.	} = 1692
HÆC SVNT VOTA DEVOTA, QVÆ REGIÆ MAJESTATI VESTRÆ TOTA SVBINFERT RELIGIO AVSTRIÆ,	} = 1692
QVÆ NVDA PEDIBVS, VT VERITAS CELARI NEQVEAT, REGIIS SESE PEDIBVS PROSTERNIT,	} = 1692
QVANDO SERAPHICA INTEREA VNIVERSA RELIGIO FERVENTISSIMÈ VOVET ET FAVET,	} = 1692
VT OPPVGNATIS NOVIS ETIAM REGNIS IN ORIENTE DISSITIS NOVVS ORIARIS LVCIFER,	} = 1692
VT PRO DEO ET POPVLO AVGVSTÈ REGAS, VRBE ET ORBE ROMANO-GRÆCO BREVI POTITVRVS,	} = 1692
VT PRO SOLATIIS AVGVSTI PATRIS, AC AVGVSTÆ MATRIS ANNOS VIDEAS ÆVITER NOS.	} = 1692
QVOD ITA FERVENTISSIMO RELIGIONE REVERENTIÆ AFFECTV PIÈ FAVET ET VOVET.	} = 1692
ITA REGALI ET CÆSARÆ MAJESTATI TOTVS A PEDIBVS, TVTVS SVB FAVORIBVS PIÈ OPTAT,	} = 1692
P. F. Franciscus Caccia Provinciæ Austriæ Pater, et Terræ Sanctæ Commissarius Generalis per totum Romanum Imperium.	



JOSEPH I., EMPEROR.

JOSEPH, the son of the Emperor Leopold I., was born on July 26, 1678. He was crowned as Prince Hereditary of Hungary on December 19, 1687, and as King of the Romans on January 6, 1690. He was married in 1699; university honours were conferred on him in 1702; he came to the imperial throne in 1705, and died on April 17, 1711. These and other events in his career were marked by many hundreds of chronograms, as set forth in my former volumes (*Chronograms*, pp. 389, 402, and *Chronograms Continued*, p. 169).¹ The above date, 1690, is further marked by a couplet at page 81 of a tract in the British Museum library (press-mark 604. h. 27.—2), 'Austria S. R. Imperii conjux,' by C. L. Thucelius (a pseudonym for Christian Leonard Leucht), Augspurg, 1690, folio—

AVGVSTÆ, AVGVSTO PRO REGE ELECTVS JOSEPH AVGVSTO IPSE DEO PRÆERIT IMPERIO.	} = 1690
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i.e. At Augsburg Joseph is elected as the august viceroy; he through the august God will preside over the empire.

¹ Consult also the indexes of the volumes quoted.

Here a play on the word 'august,' thrice introduced, is lost in translation. The Latin appellation of Augsburg, Augustæ Vindelicorum, was in frequent use.



FRANCIS I., EMPEROR.

FRANCIS, Grand Duke of Tuscany, the consort of the Empress Maria Theresia, became Emperor of Germany, etc., as Francis I. in 1745. He is treated with extravagant laudation in a tract in the British Museum library—press-mark 11409. h. 32 (4)—with a full title-page commencing thus—

	CÆLVM	} = 1745
	ORBIS TEVTONICI	
•	EXCELLENTI RVRSVS LVCE SVA	
	NITESCENS	

quando Augustissimus . . . Franciscus Stephanus Hierosolymæ rex magnus Heturixæ dux . . . [was on September 13 elected Emperor King of the Romans].

Printed at Mayence (Mainz); no date in figures. On the back of the title-page the dedication to him, concluding with this logogryph-chronogram date: Anno quo

FRANCIS	C	PR	SOL	TEVTO	ORB	NIT	} = 1745
	Vs	IMVs		NE IN	E	EBAT.	
PLAVS	CONC	FAX	PLE	LVC	VIG		

There are forty folio pages filled with various kinds of Latin verse, which is the vehicle for a great number of fanciful compositions in praise of the triad, Francis, Theresia, Joseph, the first two being the parents of the last one, who became Emperor in his turn. The reader of the tract has to toil through an intricate series of magic squares, anagrams, chronograms, and cabala, with occasional engraved representations of the imperial eagle, sceptre, orb, Charlemagne's crown, a zodiac and sword, the emblems of imperial dignity; a flight of young eagles led by the old bird; and, lastly, by 'Pentametrum canis' (a dog) holding a wheel, the armorial badge of Mainz. The engraved devices are inscribed all over with puzzling words and compliment. The whole is accompanied by a great number of chronograms of the date 1745, which, for their abundance and special application to the other devices mentioned, would be devoid of interest if separately transcribed. So intricate and varied is the whole, that the author, suspicious of errors, appends these words at the foot of the last page: 'Menda, quæ nimium properanti fors irrepserunt; Benevolus lector sua Dexteritate emendare non gravabitur.'



FRANCIS II., EMPEROR.

FRANCIS II., Emperor of Germany, son of the Emperor Leopold II., came to the throne in 1792—a very critical period, which witnessed the French Revolution, the rise into power of Napoleon I., and the dissolution of the German Empire, a thousand years old. Francis, foreseeing the latter event, declared himself hereditary Emperor (instead of King) of Austria, King of Bohemia and Hungary, in 1804. Subsequent events drove him to declare war against France, and to join the Allies, with whom he entered Paris in 1814. To this potentate belongs what is narrated in a German work of great rarity, as I understand, bearing this title: 'Denkbuch für Fürst und Vaterland. Heraus gegeben von Joseph Rossi, Wiener Magistrats-Beamten;' Vienna, 1814, 4to, pp. 170, with 23 large engravings of triumphal arches and decorative structures erected in that city when the Emperor, Francis I. of Austria, and the troops returned in 1814 after the campaigns against Napoleon I. Many of the inscriptions on these temporary decorations were in Latin, others in German, Hebrew, and Greek; 76 of them composed as chronograms of the year are preserved in this work. A picture of the Duke of Wellington was thus inscribed—

DER IN SPANIEN GEPRIESENEN MARSCHELL VVELLINGTON = 1804
LEBE LANGE VND HOCH! LIBE VOM KÖNIG IST SEIN LOHN. = 1814

The Emperor himself had nearly all the rest, such as the following examples—

FRANCISCI, IMPERATORIS, ET REGIS NOSTRI	}	= 1814
PIA, DEO FAVENTE, CONGRESSIO REI PROSPERE PRESAGA.		
FRANCISCO TRIVMPHATORI REDVCI.	}	= 1814
FRANCISCE VICTOR VIENNAM REDIS.		
IMPERATORI CÆSARI FRANCISCO	}	= 1814
PACIS POST LONGA BELLA RESTITVTÆ CONCILIATORI.		
FRANCISCO PRIMO PACIS EVROPÆ	}	= 1814
FVNDATORI.		
FRANCISCO I. ORBI DATA PACE AD SVOS	}	= 1814
REDEVNTI.		
FRANCISCVS I. PACEM ORBI DONAVIT.	}	= 1814
VICTOR ET MVNDI PACIFICATOR.		



LEOPOLD I., EMPEROR.

CONTINUING the subject of chronograms made by the Emperor Leopold I., the following examples and remarks fall into a place in this chapter more appropriately than into any other in this volume. The important event in Hungarian history—the siege and capture of Buda—gave rise to many a chronogram, some of which claim the Emperor as their author. For being able to record those which now follow, I am indebted to the chance inspection of a manuscript on 54 pages of folio-size paper, contemporaneous with dates mentioned therein. The contents are mostly in German, with a little in French and scraps of Latin, the latter being chronogrammatic, and they consist principally of political matters, copies of letters, and military directions from Vienna connected with the war in Hungary, and especially with the operations carried on around Buda and other towns in 1686 and 1687.

Buda having been in the possession of the Turks since 1541, was retaken by the imperial forces, under the Duke of Lorraine, on September 2, 1686. A document, dated September 5, 1686, relating thereto concludes thus—

Die 2^{do} Septembris, 1686.

Buda Capta.

Potentia Ottomanica Injecta frena,

Hæresis conclamata,

Hungaria subacta,

Non miraris: et miraculi Authorem

non cernis?

Tres sunt

LEOPOLDUS IMPERATOR INVENT

MAXIMIL: EMANUEL BAVARUS

ET

CAROLUS LOTHARINGUS

FECIT

ANNO

BVDA

FAVENTIBVS SVPERIS.

ALTERA SEPTEMBRIS

RECVPERATA

ET HOSTIBVS ORIENTIS

EREPTA.

} - 1686



The next relates also to the recapture of Buda—

Buda expugnata.
 Budensem Bavarus Victor, jam coeperat Arcem ;
 Post Urbis Victor, Dux Lotharingus erat ;
 Ille Caput coepit, Capitis tum membra subegit
 Alter : Dic utri gloria parta minor ?
 Gloria si Budæ fuit Arx, tibi gloria Boie :
 Gloria, si fuit urbs, Dux Lotharinge tua ;
 Coepit uter Locum, Laurus debetur utrinque
 Divisam Laurum, cum Jove Cæsar habe.
 CÆSARIS AVSTRICIIS DE TVRCIS
 BVDA RECEPTA EST.
 PROFERAT IN RELIQVOS HOSTES VICTRICIA SIGNA.

} = 1686

—◆—
 LÆTA CANO LEOPOLDE TVIS NVNC SVBDITA PLANTIS
 HONGARIÆ RECVBAT GLORIA, VICTOR OVA!
 BVDA FEROX PARTIS SÆPE EREPTISQVE TROPHÆIS,
 CAPTA, DEDIT LABARIS TERGA SVPERBA TVIS,
 CONSILI HOÇ OPVS EST! CONFERT INDVSTRIA LAVROS!
 EXCELLENS PIETAS PLVRA TROPHÆA DABIT.

} = 1686
 } = 1686
 } = 1686

—◆—
 Nine epigrams in Latin, relating to the recapture of Buda, not chronogrammatic, conclude with this allusion to the Emperor Leopold I.—

ANNO QVO, A LEOPOLDO AVGVSTO ET PIO HVNGARIÆ REGE }
 BVDA REGNI SEDES LIBERTATI EST RESTITVTA. } = 1686

The next, from the same manuscript, is by the Emperor Leopold I., as may be understood from the expression in the introductory words by the compiler of the manuscript, 'ab ipsomet augustissimo.' It relates to the death of Nicolas Avancinus, the Swiss Jesuit, Professor of Philosophy and author: 'Ex Literis P. Siminsky, Vienna, 2 Januarii, 1687. Adjungo chronographa ab ipsomet Augmō concinnata, et a me, ex ipso autographo descripta.'

NICOLAUS AVANCINVS E SOCIETATE IESU
 ASSISTENS GERMANIÆ IN FESTO SANCTI NICOLAI
 OBIT LUGETE.
 HEU MUSÆ DOLETE! VESTER PHŒBUS AVANCINUS
 OBTENEBRATUS EST.
 NICOLAUS AVANCINUS INTER PRÆCLAROS
 ELOQUENTIÆ PRINCIPES CONNUMERATUS.
 MORTUO NUPER NICOLAE AVANCINO EN
 SEQUITUR CAROLUS A NOVELLE, SOCIETATIS
 GENERALIS.

} = 1686
 } = 1686
 } = 1686
 } = 1686

The next is from the same manuscript ; it is also in print on a broadsheet, which the compiler of the MS. may have copied. It relates to the capture of Buda, and consists of passages 'imitated' from the Book of Psalms (Vulgate version), as being applicable to that fortunate event, by the Emperor's 'most humble servant,' who signs his name at the end. It commences with this title and dedication—

Imitatio chronographica Regi Psalmistæ, in triumphum civitatis Budæ secunda Septembris stricto ense Turcis ereptæ. Dicata augustissimis Leopoldo et Eleonoræ.

I.

Psalm ci. 18. DEVS RESPEXIT IN ORATIONES SERVI, NEC } = 1686
SPREVIT HVMILES.

II.

Psalm ci. 19. SCRIBANTVR HÆC, IN GENERATIONE ALTERA, } = 1686
ET POPVLVS, QVI CREABITVR: DEO LAVDES CONCINET.

III.

Psalm ci. 23. IN CONVENIENDO POPVLOS IN VNVM, ET } = 1686
REGES SERVIENT VERITATI.

IV.

Psalm ci. 16. ET TIMEBUNT GENTES TE DEVS, ET PRINCIPES } = 1686
SOLI, REVEREBUNTVR VIAS TONANTIS.

V.

Psalm cxxix. 7. QVIA APVD CVM (*sic*) COPIOSA SALVS, PAX, } = 1686
ET BENIGNITAS IN TERRIS.

VI.

Psalm cxxix. 8. ET IPSE LÆTÈ REDEMÏT ISRAEL, EX } = 1686
VNIVERSIS LANGVORIBVS.

TRIADI ERGO ET GENITRICI SEMPERNVS HONOR; } = 1686
ANGELO VERÒ, VOVENTES VOLETE.

Ab humillimo servo

Joanne Francisco Fontana

S.C.M.M. V.V. Musico.

It is related that Leopold, in the year 1705, the last of his life, composed some good and pathetic chronograms on the death and for the tomb of his friend, the great preacher, Marcus de Aviano, of the Order of St. Francis, at whose death-bed the Emperor and his wife were both present. As an example of what Leopold composed on this occasion, I find the following epitaph in Zedler (xvii. 350)—

PATRI MARCO AB AVIANO CAPVCINO } = 1699
CONCIONATORI EVANGELICIS VIRTUTIBVS EXORNATO
VIENNÆ AVSTRÆ IN OCULO DOMINI SVI } = 1699
SVAVITER EXPIRANTI
LEOPOLDVS AVGVSTVS, AVGVSTA SVA, } = 1699
FILIIQVE MOESTI POSVERE.

At page 132 of *Chronograms* mention is made of three composed by the Emperor and his wife Eleonora at the monastery of Gottwich, on their way home to Vienna, shortly after their marriage.



LEOPOLD I.—THE SIEGE OF VIENNA.

VIENNA has been twice besieged by the Turks—viz., in 1529 and 1683. On or some time after the first-named date the Turks occupied Vienna, and placed on the tower of St. Stephen's Church their own emblem or standard, the crescent. On the latter occasion the city was on the point of being taken by storm, when John Sobieski, King of Poland, came to its relief. In commemoration of this happy event, the citizens of Vienna removed the crescent from the church, and set up in its place the cross which is represented in the accompanying illustration. It is a facsimile, on a reduced scale, of a rare engraving in my possession, showing the two sides of this cross. The inscriptions in Latin and German on the engraving state that by the command of the Emperor Leopold I. the cross was put up on the tower of St. Stephen's Church in place of the crescent (Luna) taken down, on the festival¹ of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in 1686, in memory of the deliverance from the siege in 1683. That the cross is made of beaten copper, by Hans Adam Posch, citizen and court coppersmith at Vienna, that the inscriptions thereon were done by John Martin Lerch, engraver, and that it was gilded by means of fire-process by Emanuel Bauhof, citizen and goldsmith. That on the appointed day, September 14, the several persons whose names are mentioned, set up this 'beautiful sign of victory' in place of the crescent taken down on July 15. The account so far given concludes with this hexameter and pentameter chronogram—

IN SIGNO HO C VINCES LEOPOLDE O CÆSAR! ET ECCE
 LVNA ET STELLA IACENT TVRCICA, CRVX SATIS EST. } = 1686
i.e. Thou shalt conquer through this sign, O Emperor Leopold. Lo! the Turkish crescent and star are down, the cross sufficient.

It is also stated that the height of the cross above the support or pole, 'stingel,' is more than two Vienna ells, and the weight, together with the 'stingel,' is $\text{iii}\frac{1}{2}$ pfund; the English equivalents may be taken as over six feet high and four and a quarter pounds in weight.²

The inscriptions down the stem or shaft of the cross state that the crescent was put aside and the cross exalted on the day when Buda

¹ See Butler's 'Lives of Saints,' September 14.

² The weight seems hardly enough for a copper cross of six feet high and its supporting socket. The old Vienna ell is $30\frac{1}{2}$ English inches, and the pfund is 8638 English grains. The English pound is 7000 grains.

Left Cross (Order of the Holy Spirit):

- Top: I. N. R. I.
- Left Arm: IN
- Right Arm: HOC
- Bottom: SIGNO VINCES
- Central Shield: A shield with a cross and a crown.
- Vertical Text on Left: Venerabili Patri, Obsequio Dilectissimi Patris, Cardinalis, Archiepiscopi, Electoris, et Capituli, Regni, et Imperii, Consilii, et Secretarii, etc.
- Vertical Text on Right: Eiusdem deposita est, cum exaltatus Anno, quatuordecim, et sex, et octavo, etc.

Right Cross (Order of the Golden Fleece):

- Top: In Te
- Left Arm: Domine
- Right Arm: speravi,
- Bottom: Confundar in aeternum
- Central Shield: A shield with a cross and a crown.
- Vertical Text on Left: Eiusdem deposita est, cum exaltatus Anno, quatuordecim, et sex, et octavo, etc.
- Vertical Text on Right: Eiusdem deposita est, cum exaltatus Anno, quatuordecim, et sex, et octavo, etc.

German Descriptions:

- Left: Die Höhe der Kreuzes ist ohne den Stengel über 2 Wiener Ellen in der Breite über 4 drittel, und haltam Gewicht sechst dem Stengel an Pfunde.
- Right: Nach dem Stengel des NS sind hiernach gefasste Schrifften zu lesen

Latin Inscriptions:

- Left: Defendat Civitatem hanc contra Turcas Anno MDC LXXXII. Excellentissimi Domini Ernestus Rudiger Comes & Starckberg, Generalis Campi-Mareschallus, et Comendans Viennae.
- Right: Ex huiusmodi Mandato Casarum, et Curia Illustrissimi ac Reverendissimi Domini Leopoldi Comitis & Kolontsch Episcopi Iam natus, qui obsequium prestat, Turris huius Crucis impolita est Cardinalis S.R.E. Secretarius.

was taken by the Christians from the Turks; also that Vienna was besieged on July 14, 1683, and liberated on September 12, in the reign of the Emperor Leopold. Also that at the mark NB on the 'stingel' the following chronograms are engraved—

LVNÆ LoCo AB AVGVSTO CÆSARE LEOPOLDO SIGNO CRVCIS	}	= 1686
VICTÆ ATQVE EX TVRRI SANCTI STEPHANI 15 IVLII POSITÆ		
CRVX ISTA ERECTA ET EXALTATA EST.		
CONSVLE SIMONE STEPHANO SCHVESTER CONSILIARIO ET	}	= 1686
INCLITO SENATV CIVITATIS VIENNENSIS.		

Having finished the subject of the engraving, let us see what may be briefly gathered from history. The discontented Hungarians had broken out in rebellion against the Austrian rule, and the Sultan of Turkey was preparing a most formidable force in their support. Leopold, foreseeing the storm that would break upon Germany, demanded the assistance of the princes of the empire, and concluded an alliance, offensive and defensive, with John Sobieski, King of Poland. Leopold abandoned his capital and retired, together with his court and a large portion of the inhabitants, to various places for personal safety. The Turks, having invested the town of Vienna, proceeded with the siege operations until, towards the expiration of two months, Sobieski arrived with a large force and by rapid marches. The Turks were defeated in the battle which ensued with great slaughter. They abandoned the siege with the utmost precipitation, leaving behind them their tents, artillery, baggage, and even the famous standard of Mahomet.¹ Leopold returned to Vienna, and received as slight a welcome as his people dared give him. The military success was followed up, and many battles were fought in which the Turks were continually defeated, and the fortress of Buda was captured from the Turks in 1686 as the crowning success of the war. The people of Vienna had indeed reason to be thankful for these events, which have been made the subject of a great number of chronograms. After the great service rendered to Leopold by Sobieski, the latter received but meagre thanks from the Emperor, who met his deliverer with the coldest formality at a review of the troops on the field of battle; Leopold was unable to overcome the sense of his own social rank and the restraints of court etiquette so as to settle how he, a crowned emperor and hereditary sovereign, should meet an elected monarch. A poor, mean spirit to exhibit towards him who had defeated the Turks and saved the house of Austria.² Sobieski rode away from the field in disgust, leaving his chancellor to represent him at the review.

The cross which has suggested this digression is no longer to be seen where it had been put up in 1686. The tower of St. Stephen's

¹ Which was afterwards sent as a present to the Pope.

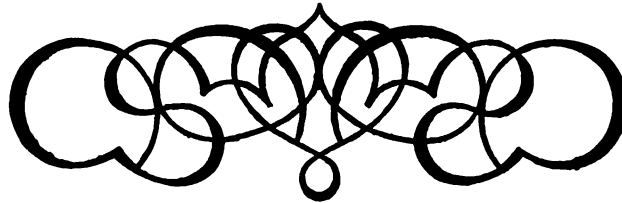
² Apart from this weakness, the character of Leopold was admirable as a ruler in difficult times, and in conduct in domestic life. On both sides, see the 'History of the House of Austria,' by W. Coxe, chapters lxvi. and lxxi.

church, having become insecure, was twice pulled down, and in 1860 the present finetower with the lofty spire was built. A large recent photograph of the building shows the spire and two smaller ones, but there is no indication of a cross on either. It is to be hoped that such a memorial of historical events is still carefully preserved at Vienna.



Leopold must have made an early acquaintance with chronograms. He was born in 1640, and at the age of eleven years a book was printed and dedicated to him as Archduke of Austria in 1651, wherein are displayed chronograms, and a great variety of puzzling devotional poetry and verses in Latin, which one cannot now suppose would be interesting to a mere boy, whatever may be his position, taste or training. The author, by the first ten pages, conveys great flattery to him who was to be the future emperor. One remark is to this effect: 'Infinite praise is offered by anagram and acrostic.' The book in question is described with full extracts in *Chronograms Continued*, page 505. The title commences 'APOLLINIS SPIRITUALIS ORACULUM,' by Jacobus Pochet. Printed at Brussels 1651, 8°, pages numbered up to 366. A copy of this rare book is in my possession. A repetition of the dedicatory chronograms to Leopold is all that need be given here—

ESSE TVIS VERÈ SIDVS LEOPOLDE PVTARIS,	} =	1650
AVT PHCEVVS PARENS, EXORIENSQVE DIES.		
EXORERIS SIDVS PATRIÆ SOL GRATVS, AB ORTV	} =	1650
SVpra NOS MENTES EXILIÈRE TVO.		





XXVIII.

THE EMPEROR CHARLES VI.



HE coronation of the Emperor of Germany, Charles VI., at Frankfurt on the Maine, and the state ceremonials observed on the occasion, are represented by engravings and described in a folio volume with a verbose title, somewhat as follows: 'Vollständiges Diarium, alles dessen Was vor, in und nach denen hochstansehnlichsten Wahl-und Crönungs solennitæten des Aller Durchlauchtigsten Grossmächtigsten und Unüberwindlichsten Fürsten und Herrn, Herrn Caroli des VI. . . . etc. Frankfurt am Mayn . . . 1712.' The history of the period leading up to this date is very intricate; the immediate features, however, may be thus briefly dealt with. Charles I., King of Spain, and of Austrian lineage, became Emperor of Germany in 1519 as Charles V. Charles II., the fourth King of Spain in succession from him, died childless; he was the last of the Austrian line. Through the influence of court intrigues, he by his will nominated Philip, Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France to be his successor, who accordingly ascended the Spanish throne in 1700. The crown of Spain was, however, claimed for the kinsman of the late king, the Charles now under our consideration; indeed, he was known by his partizans as Charles III. This gave rise to the War of the Spanish Succession, in which England and most of the other European powers took a part, lasting for thirteen years. Meanwhile Joseph I., Emperor of Germany, died in 1711; consequently, and through the turn of other events, Charles, his brother, peaceably succeeded him, having given up his claims to the crown of Spain; he ascended the Austrian throne, and was elected and crowned Emperor, as Charles VI. of Germany. The formalities observed on the occasion are related in the volume before us. Some of the events in his career are alluded to in a set of twenty-four chronograms, which are printed towards the end of the volume in bold type, each accompanied by a brief commentary somewhat obscure to the modern reader, but sufficiently suggestive to persons who lived to witness the events. A copy of the volume may be seen in the British Museum library. The chronograms bear this brief introduction: 'Appendix chronodistichoram,¹ quibus casus

¹ The following chronograms are not printed in the original as verses, although they are so designated in this introductory sentence. Here they appear really as hexameter and pentameter couplets.

maxime memorabiles viæ augustissimi imperatoris Caroli Sexti ante conscensum thronum imperialem insigniti.¹

Carolus Austriacus, filius Leopoldi imperatoris et Eleonoræ Magdalænæ Theresiæ, natæ Princip. Elector. Palatinæ natus 1685. 1. Octob.
 HO C ANNO NATVS CAROLVS QVI LVCEAT ORBI
 SOL SPLENDENS TOTI PRÆSIDIOQVE CLVAT! } = 1685

Carolus II. Rex Hispaniarum ultimus ex stirpe Hispana Austriaca decessit 1700. 1. Novemb.

AVSTRIACI CAROLI NECE TVNC QVASI PALLVIT ORBIS
 MARSQVE PARENTAVIT SANGVINE ET IGNE TRVCI! } = 1700

Quæstio de authore et validitate testamenti Caroli II. Regis Hispaniarum defuncti summopere ubique agitata. 1701.

DE TESTAMENTI TVNC AVTHORE ATQVE VALORE
 HISPANI VERO QVÆSTIO VBIQVE FVIT. } = 1701

Philippus dux Andegavensis,¹ Ludovici Delphini Gallici filius, Ludovici XIV. regis nepos, Caroli II. regis Hispan. testamento hæres dictus 1702, in Hispaniam se magna cum militum manu contulit.

EN STITIT HISPANO SE REGNO REX LVDOVICI
 IPSE NEPOS ET DVX ANDEGAVENSIS¹ OVANS. } = 1702

Carolus Austriacus e stirpe Germana, ramo Hispano extincto, ad occupanda regna ista legitime ipsi delata 1704 eò tendit, et postquam diu ventis adversis in Belgio et Angliâ detentus, posteaque pelagi tempestatibus vehementer jactatus fuerat, tandem 6 Martii feliciter Lisbonæ appulit.

HISPANAS PETIIT IVSTVS REX CAROLVS ORAS
 TVM FISVS GENTIS IVSTITIÆ ATQVE DEO. } = 1704

In itinere Rex Carolus naves quasdam ex classe, qua vehebatur Anglicana, fluctibus marinis absorberi, ipse eidem periculo expositus, imperterritus vidit.

RAPTAS HORRISONIS QVAS NAVELS ÆQVORIS VNDIS
 VIDIT REX PERDI CAROLVS IPSE SVAS. } = 1704

Rex Carolus sponsam Infantem Lusitanam Lisbonæ se incolumem reperturum sperans, spe sua frustratus cum ipso adventante 16 Mart. illa jam 16 Feb. diem obierit.

EXPECTANS SPONSV FELIX REGINA FVTVRA
 ADVENTANTE IPSO FVNERE RAPTA FVIT. } = 1704

Confœderati, quibus rex Lusitaniæ Petrus² se addixerat, per Lusitaniam in Castiliam 1704 irruptionem fecere.

PETRVS VT AD CÆLOS CLAVELS AD VISCERA REGNI
 HISPANI CLAVEIS PETRVS² HIC EXHIBVIT. } = 1704

¹ The Duke of Anjou.

² Peter II., King of Portugal.

1706. Carolus Austriacus Madriti¹ Rex Hispaniæ solenniter proclamatus.

BVRBONIO² ECCE IVGO LASSATA HISPANIA CLAMAT
VIVAT REX TEVTO CAROLVS AVSTRIACVS. } = 1706

Rex Carolus, licet 1706 ante obsidionem urbis Barcinonensis³ ab intimis ipsi addictis anxie sollicitatus fuerit, ut aliò se conferret, minime tamen morem iis gerere voluit, sed firmus ad finem usque obsidionis in urbe permansit, omnibusque se ipsum periculis exponendo, aliorum animos firmavit.

TVNC BARCELONA OBSESSA REX MILLE PERICLIS
EXPOSITVS CAROLVS PRESSVS IN VRBE FVIT. } = 1706

During the war which ensued Barcelona was besieged by Charles, when an eclipse of the sun occurred; this was regarded as a bad omen for the King of France, whose emblem was a shining sun.⁴

Ipsa die, quo obsidio Barcinonensis soluta, horrida apparuit ecclipsis solaris. (a) Rex Galliæ, cui emblemata Sol attribui solet.

EN OBSCVRATVS SOL VERVS MOXQVE REFVLsit
NON TERRÆ IS FICTVS (a) SIC CITO CLARVS ERIT. } = 1706

1711. 17 April. Imperator Josephus satis concessit.⁵

INVICTVS CÆSAR IOSEPHVS FVNERE PRÆCOX
AVSTRIACVS LVCTV CONDIDIT OSSA SVA. } = 1711

Carolus defuncti imperatoris Josephi frater, Imperator Romanorum electus Francofurti 12 Octob., 1711, cum jam quinque imperatores nomen Caroli gesserint, Sextus vocandus. (b) *Carolus* per anagramma *sol cura*.

QVINQVE HABVIT CAROLVS CVRA (b) GERMANIA SOLES
PAR NVNC AVSTRIACVS SEXTVS IN ORBE CLVIT. } = 1711

Other omens drawn from celestial conditions affecting the sun as it appears to the inhabitants of the earth, were regarded as favourable to Charles; even his name, as we see in the foregoing chronogram, is shown by anagram to be fortunate. But more presently on this point. He stands in the next chronogram as Charles VI., the Emperor, and Charles III., King of Spain.

Carolus sextus, quæ Cæsar; tertius, quæ rex Hispaniarum.

QVI CAROLVS SEXTVS CÆSAR CAROLVSQVE VOCATVR
TERTIVS HISPANIS MAGNVS HIC ALTER ERIT. } = 1711

Coronatio noviter electi imperatoris Caroli sexti celebrata Francofurti 1711, 22 Dec. ipso tempore solstitii brumalis, quo sol cursum

¹ Madrid.

² The French or Bourbon yoke.

³ Barcelona.

⁴ The nativity of Louis XIV. is figured on a medal struck in France, by a rising sun, the King is placed in the chariot of that orb, which is drawn by four horses guided by Victory; the inscription is 'Ortus Solis Gallici'—'Septembris quinto minutis 38 ante meridiem 1638.'

⁵ The satisfactory death of the Emperor Joseph prepared the way for peace.

septentrionem versus deflexit, tracto ex eo bono omine, quod et sol Gallicus¹ ipsi cessurus sit.

SO L CARO LO VT SEX TO VER VS CESS ISSE VID ET VR
GALL VS FICT IT IVS¹ SO L QVOQ VE CE DET EI. } = 1711

Eodem die duplici imperator coronâ ornatus, aurea imperiali Francofurti et Laurea² in Hispania ob liberatam ab obsidione arcem Cardonensem,² et fugatos hostes Gallos.

TVNC CARO LV S CÆ SAR VIS VS FVL S ISSE CORONA
ATQ VE HISPANA SIMVL LAVREA LVX IT EI. } = 1711

Omen Francofurti ex retrogrado a vero Sole die coronationis arrepto cursu ceptum, verè evenisse deprehensum, cùm eodem quoque die Galli, quorum regis emblema Sol esse solet, adventantibus copiis Cæsareis fugam arripuerint in Hispaniâ.

SEX TO VT I SO L VER VS CARO LO CESS ISSE VID ET VR
SO L FICT VS¹ GALL VS CE DERE VIS VS EI. } = 1711

Cum pars regni Neapolitani hactenus Carolo Austriaco, pars Philippo Burbonio adhæserit, quamprimum copiæ Cæsareæ in regnum 1707 ingressæ, integrum illud Carolo se submisit, sola Gaetta³ resistere ausa vi capta et direptione castigata.

AVSTR IAC VS CARO LV S REX IVRE NEAPOLIS AVD IT
AST OCCLVS IT EI VALLA GAETTA³ DIV. } = 1707

In Hispania tam in confiniis Lusitaniæ quam in Arragoniâ, Cataloniâ et Valentîâ res Caroli regis 1707, infeliciter gestæ, et clades insignis copiis ejus incussa magnusque terrarum tractus sub Ducis Andegavensis imperium redactus eo ipso tempore, quo integrum regnum Neapolitanum Carolo se submisit.

AVSTR IACÆ ADVERS VS FORT VNÆ HISPANIA IN IPSA
AT FELIX EXTRA SEPTIMVS ANNVS ERAT. } = 1707

1708. Insulæ maris Mediterranei, Sardinia et Minorca, urbsque celebris Flandriæ Insulæ⁴ dicta, sub Caroli III. regis Hispaniarum potestatem redactæ.

CAPTA VRBS CLARA ISTO CELEBRESQVE DVÆ INSVLÆ IN ANNO } = 1707
REX CARO LV S FELIX INDE IN IBERIÂ OVAT.

Elisabetha Christina, filia Ludovici Rudolphi principis Brunsvig-Guelpherbytani et Christinæ Ludovicæ natæ principis Oetingensis, nata 1691, 28 Augusti.

NATA BONO AVSTR IACÆ GENTIS BRVNSVIGIA VISA
DIGNO VT EO THALAMO PERPETVETVR EA. } = 1691

¹ The King of France.

² The fortress of Gaeta, near Naples.

³ Places besieged in Spain.

⁴ The city of Lille.

Nupta Carolo III. Regi Hispaniæ 1708, 1 Augusti.
QVA GIBELLINI¹ GENERENTVR REDDITA CONIVX
TVNC CAROLO AVSTRIACO FILIA GVELPHA FERAX. } = 1708

Bambergæ 1707, 1 Junii, catholicam religionem est amplexa, post-
que Viennæ 1708, 23 Aprilis, matrimonium benedictione sacerdotali
confirmatum, et Barcelonæ postquam eo concesserat 1. Augusti con-
summatum est.

MOX GNATA AGNOVIT BRVNSVIGIA CONIVGIS ARAS
AVSTRIACI CAROLI TVNCQVE SECVTA FOCOS. } = 1708

The last chronogram of all gives the year of his peaceful possession
of the throne as emperor.

AVSPICIO EN ANNVS TER FELIX CÆSARI IS EXTET
CAROLVS AVGVSTO CLARIOR VSQVE MICET! } = 1712



'The Archduke Charles of Austria strongly excited the attention of Europe in the reign of Queen Anne, who, in common with other sovereigns of the Continent, endeavoured to preserve the balance of power, which for many years prevented the shameful state of degradation we have witnessed by the accomplishment of those projects which Louis XIV. commenced, and France has recently (*i.e.*, in 1811) completed. Louis, by placing a branch of his own family on the throne of Spain, calculated upon the complete control of the military power of that country. England, Austria, and the principal part of the German circles, Holland, etc., dreading the preponderance of France, thought themselves more secure in attempting to obtain the crown of Spain for the Archduke Charles; accordingly the Emperor (Leopold I.) made a formal renunciation of the Spanish dominions to that prince; and the States General, in conjunction with England, sent a fleet to Portugal and Spain to ascertain if the people of the latter were inclined to accept the new monarch. On September 12, 1703, the Emperor caused the Archduke to be proclaimed King of Spain at Vienna, by the title of Charles III., and it was concerted by the allies that he should proceed through Holland, England, and Portugal to the place of his destination. The circumstances gave rise to a vast quantity of political comment, among which appeared this chronogram'—

CAROLVS TERTIVS REX HISPANIÆ
EX IMPERATORIS NECNON HVNGARIÆ
REGIS LIBERALI CESSIONE REGNI IVRA ACCEPIT. } = 1703
The foregoing is extracted from 'Miscellaneous Anecdotes of the

¹ Alluding to the factions of Guelphs and Ghibellines in Italy; of whom the former were attached to the papal and the latter to the imperial rulers.

History of Europe,' etc., by J. P. Malcolm, F.S.A., 1811, page 295. Connected with these events is a printed broadsheet (in my possession) which shows in the centre a full-length portrait figure dressed in half-armour representing Charles III., King of Spain, trampling on the will of Charles II. of Spain. On either side are verses in Flemish and French describing his entry into Madrid on June 27, 1706. Charles II. had nominated the Duke of Anjou as his successor, hence arose the 'War of Succession,' which terminated in favour of this Charles, and he in 1711 was elected Emperor of Germany as Charles VI., having given up his claims to the Spanish crown. Over the portrait is this hexameter chronogram—

RITÈ TENES Ò SCÉPTRA POTES GALLOSQVE DOMARE.

= 1706

i.e. Ah, thou dost justly hold the sceptre, and thou art also able to subdue the French.



For many centuries Hungary (the ancient Pannonia) was in a disturbed state under the rule of sovereigns who gained the throne in various ways—the right of succession, the fortune of war, external intrigues, etc.—until the country fell under the influence of the House of Austria. In 1540 Ferdinand, then King of Bohemia, became the sole ruler as King of Hungary, and in 1558 he was elected Emperor of Germany. After him the line of succession of kings of Hungary remained undisturbed. On the death of the Emperor Joseph I., his brother, as we have seen, was crowned at Frankfurt as Emperor Charles VI. in 1711, and at Presburg as King of Hungary in 1712. He was inordinately praised by chronograms both in print and on medals struck in commemoration of events in his reign, as may be seen in my two former volumes on chronograms. I have recently obtained two tracts of great rarity (at least in England), intended to glorify Charles VI. as King of Hungary; both are in Latin, and for the most part in chronogram, composed in a style of allegory and flattery which almost defies description; nothing short of a reprint of every page would adequately represent them; but as each tract consists of twelve folio pages a few extracts must suffice. We have seen how Charles was glorified by likening him to the radiant Sun; what now follows seems to reach the utmost height of solar flattery. The first tract is a greeting to Charles on his coronation at Presburg as King of Hungary. The author's name, etc., appears at the end thus, 'Compos. per P. Herman Schmauch, Ord. Erem. S. P. August. Leukæ ad S. S. Nicholaos.' Alluding to his Spanish origin and his succession to the Austrian dominions. The tract commences with this title—

STVPENDA SOLIS MIRACVLA! = 1712
 CVNCTIS ANIMADVERSA = 1712
 IN MODERNO ORBIS SOLE CAROLO SEXTO, = 1712
 AB OCCIDENTE VERSVS ORIENTEM, = 1712
 DE HISPANIIS IN HVNGARIAM PROFICISCENTE. = 1712
 [Printed at Vienna by Christopher Lercher, printer to the University,
 1712.]

The dedication follows, thus—

DEDICATIO DVOBVS SACRATA = 1712
 MIRANDO SOLI CAROLO SEXTO, = 1712
 ET
 STATIBVS PANNONICIS, ECCLESIASTICO NEMPE, AC POLITICO; = 1712
 CORONÆ FRATRVM IN CHRISTO ADVNATÆ, = 1712
 PATRIBVS PATRIÆ, POSONII AD CORONATIONEM REGIS CONGRE- } = 1712
 GATIS.
 NOVVM ACCIDIT = 1712
 ECCE NATVRÆ PRODIGIVM! = 1712
 NAM PHŒBVS ORITVR AB OCCIDENTE, = 1712
 MVNDI NOSTRI SOL CAROLVS = 1712
 EX HESPERIA PANNONIAM ACCEDENS. = 1712
 CELEBRANDÆ HVNGARIÆ REGNVM ORIENTALE, = 1712
 HESPERIA AVTEM SVB OCCIDENTE EST, = 1712
 ITA AB OCCIDENTE IN ORIENTEM VENIT ISTE NEO-TITAN. = 1712
 HEV AD OCCASVM IOSEPHI! = 1712
 OMNIA CORDA TENEBRIS OBSCVRABANTVR! = 1712
 ILLO EXTINCTO MÆROR ADERAT, = 1712
 PLANCTVSQVE MAGNÆ DESOLATIONIS. = 1712
 DEFVNCTO IOSEPHO SOLEM FLEBAT HVNGARIA = 1712
 ILLVCIDVM, = 1712
 DEERAT, QVI CONSOLARI VALERET EAM. = 1712
 NAM LVGVBRİ CONDOLENTIA = 1712
 OMNIGENÆ ANTERIORIS LÆTITIÆ OBLIVISCENDO, = 1712
 CVNCTA NOBISMET GAVDIA, = 1712
 OCCASIONES GAVDIORVM, = 1712
 AC JVCVNDRITATEM = 1712
 SVCCIDIMVS. = 1712
 AST NOBIS TANDEM CLARET POST NVBILA PHŒBVS. = 1712
 SOLANDÆ NEO-SOL HVNGARIÆQVE MICAT! = 1712
 ADVENIT MÆRORIS SOLATOR CAROLVS, = 1712
 SOL LVCIDVS RADIANDO. = 1712
 QVI REGNIS PANNONICIS SEMPER ADSIT, PRÆSIT AC PROSIT! = 1712
 IN DIES CRESCAT IN SE, ET A SE ORIVNDIS RADIIS. = 1712
 MVLTİPLICANDVS. = 1712
 VOS AVTEM ADHORTOR PATRES CONSCRIPTI, = 1712
 JVDICES CÆTERORVM! = 1712
 AD HVNC PHŒBVM RESPICITOTE, = 1712
 HVNC OBSEQUIOSO CORDIS AMORE = 1712
 PIÈ VENERANTES CIRCVMDATE; = 1712

SI ENIM SIC A SVBDITIS HIC TITAN	=	1712
CIRCVMDABITVR,	=	1712
IPSE ETIAM CONSIDERABIT, QVO PACTO SIT IN PANNONIA	}	1712
FRVCTIFICANDVM.		
DVM VOBIS ISTA CONSECR,	=	1712
CAROLVMQVE CHRONOGRAPHICÈ ET CHRONOSTICÈ CELEBRO.	=	1712
MONSTRABO CORVSCANTES EJVS RADIOS,	=	1712
AC EORVNDEM INSIGNES EFFECTVS.	=	1712
LVBENTISSIMVS DECLARABO.	=	1712

The following attempt at translation of the title and of the entire dedication will serve to elucidate this singular piece of chronogrammatic literature. The allegory of the Sun prevails throughout, combined with the date 1712.

Stupendous Solar Miracles perceived by everybody in the new Sun of the world, Charles VI., approaching from the west towards the east, from Spain into Hungary.—A dedication consecrated to the twain existence the wonderful Sun Charles VI., and the Pannonian States both ecclesiastical and political; to the united crown of the brothers in Christ, and to the fathers of the country assembled at the coronation of the King at Presburg.—Lo! a new prodigy of nature comes to pass! Phœbus rises from the west, Charles the Sun of our world approaches Pannonia out of Spain. The kingdom of Hungary about to be honoured is in the east, Spain is away to the west, thus this new Sun comes from the west to the east. Alas, at the death of Joseph all hearts were darkened! When he was extinguished grief reigned, and the mourning of our great desolation. When Joseph died, Hungary bemoaned the darkened Sun; he who could console her was absent [the rest of the sentence expresses a further depth of grief which would appear absurd if turned into English]. But at length the Sun dispels the clouds. The new Sun of consoled¹ Hungary now shines! Charles comes as the comforter¹ of grief, a Sun full of bright radiance. May he always be with us, to preside over and benefit the Hungarian kingdom! May he daily increase, and be augmented by his own radiancy! But I exhort you, O conscript fathers, you who are the judges of other men! look well to this Sun, support him with devoted love from the heart, and surround him with affection; if, indeed, this Sun be thus supported by his subjects, he himself will show by what means Hungary is to be made prosperous. While I thus impress these things on you I celebrate Charles chronographically and chronologically, I will show to you his sparkling rays, and with extreme pleasure will declare the remarkable effects of them.

The substance of the tract consists of 'epigrams,' which are called 'Six Sunny Rays corresponding numerically to the august name of the Sixth Charles;' they are preceded by texts, exact words taken from the Vulgate version of the Bible, and are remarkable as chronograms, making the year 1712. The 'epigrams' themselves are also chrono-

¹ The Latin word is *Solandus*, and for 'comforter' the word is *Solator*; in each the play on the word *Sol* is evident, but not so plain when turned into English.

grams of that year, and all highly complimentary to Charles, and illustrative of certain events in his career. These compositions are followed by twelve others of similar construction, six of them designated as the Rays of Phoebus propitious to Charles and six propitious to his subjects; all are highly flattering to Charles, and are chronograms of the year 1712. In conclusion, a double cabala of the year 1712 makes the same date. The total number of chronograms is 120. The author's name, etc., appears at the end thus: 'Compos. per. P. Herman. Schmauch: Ord. Erem. S. P. August. Leukæ ad S.S. Nicolaos.'

Further extracts would be unsatisfactory for the reason already given; moreover, the limits of the pages of the present volume would be exceeded by a full transcript. The tract concludes with a cabala in hexameter and pentameter verse composed in words of extravagant flattery. A key to its interpretation will be found at pages 197 and 247 *ante*. The author thus introduces it—

'Tandem pro felici coronide, Neo-coronatique Regis sui faustissimâ inauguratione, ut vovet, ita auguratur atris mœrorum nubibus fugam, Carolino Soli perennes radios, Tibique ex viso ejusdem splendore Regali lætissima deinceps tempora prosecutura, profuturaque Epiphonemate hoc gemino chronocabalistico acclamans universa Hungaria.

SIS RADIANS! ATRAS REMOVE SOL CAROLE NVBES! = 1712

189. 225. 272. 370. 160. 159. 337.

VISVS ET HIC SPLENDOR TEMPORA LÆTA FERET. = 1712

589. 105. 20. 349. 326. 127. 196.'

Observe the ingenuity of this cabala; according to the method of an ordinary chronogram, each line makes 1712. Also by adding together the totals of the words written underneath them, each letter having a numerical value according to the key, each line also makes thereby 1712. The lines, too, are composed according to the rigid rules of Latin versification.



The next tract (folio, pp. 12) was also printed at Vienna; it is a greeting to Charles VI. as King of Hungary on his victories at Belgrade, Temesvar, Buda-Pesth, etc., over the Turks, when they were finally expelled from Hungary. It is composed in the same style as the foregoing one, the substance being in chronogram of the year 1716. Allusions to the Sun and to the Crown point to Charles; the 'epigrams' in hexameter and pentameter verse relate to him and his military leaders, and to the victories; the accompanying quotations from the Bible are happily chosen; all this is in chronogram. A description of them would possibly be tedious to the reader; a full reprint of the

whole twelve pages would alone satisfy. A few extracts must suffice ;
the title is as follows—

GAVDIOSA DIVINÆ BENEDICTIōNIS CORONA,	=	1716
MAVORTIO CAROLO SEXTO DELATA	=	1716
AB INVICTIS DOMINI BELLATORIBVS	=	1716
ANNI MILLENI, SEPTINGENTENI, SEXDECENI.	=	1716
PRO ISTIVS ANNI FAVSTISSIMA CORONA, ET CORONIDE	=	1716
<i>Lemma Prodromum.</i>		
BENEDICES (PER HVNGARIAM) CORONÆ ANNI BENIGNITATIS TVÆ.	=	1716
Psalm lxiv. 12 (Vulgate version).		
<i>Epigramma Chronodistichon.</i>		
EST ANNI NOSTRI BENEDICTA CORONA BENIGNÆ, HAC RADIANS CLARÆ, CAROLÆ VICTOR OVAS.	} =	1716
Here ends the title ; the subject commences with a prologue to the Emperor-King of Hungary, alluding to his conquest of the Turks—		
BREVIS PROLOGVS AD CAROLVM	=	1716
DEO LARGITORE EXCELSVM	=	1716
INDEVICTÆ CHRISTIANITATIS PROPVGNATOREM,	=	1716
SÆVIQVE TVRCÆ DEBELLATOREM.	=	1716
PLAVDE CAROLÆ SEXTE IMPERATOR !	=	1716
VT FELICES APPLAVDAMVS	=	1716
BARBARVS TVRCA PACEM, ET FÆDVS FREGIT,	=	1716
DVCENTIES MILLE SPAHIS, ¹ ET IANITZERIS FRETVS; ²	=	1716
CVM EVGENIO ³ BELLARE AVDEBAT,	=	1716
IN PRINCIPIO SE VICTOREM NON DVBITANS,	=	1716
CÆSVS TANDEM, ET VICTVS,	=	1716
CENTIES PROPE MILLENIS PVGNATORIBVS PERDITIS	=	1716
SPOLIIS DITAVIT STRENVOS MILITES CÆSAREOS.	=	1716
ITA NON PRINCIPIVM, SED FINIS CORONAT OPVS.	=	1716
VBI AQVILÆ, IBIDEM CORPORA HOSTILIA,	=	1716
QVOD ET COACTVS SENTIT OTHOMANNVS. ⁴	=	1716
DEVs BENIGNITATE SVA BENEDICIT, ET DISPERTIT CORONAS,	=	1716
PIISQVE MONARCHIS INSUPERATAS DONANS VICTORIAS,	=	1716
DEMONSTRAT JVSTO NIL ESSE INVINCIBILE.	=	1716
EDISSERANT ALTA TEMESVAR ⁵ PROPVGNA CVLA,	=	1716
OMNIGENO NECESSARIO OBSIDIōNIS APPARATV INSTRVCTA,	=	1716
PLVRIMIS TVRCÆ PRÆSIDIARIIS REPLETA,	=	1716
ADEOQVE OLIM INVINCIBILIA,	=	1716
VT FREQVENTER OPPVGNATA, NEC TAMEN DEBELLATA SINT.	=	1716

¹ The Turkish soldiers and janissaries.

² The Turks had broken the treaty of Karlowitz made in 1697, agreeing to a truce for twenty-five years.

³ Prince Eugene of Savoy.

⁴ The Turkish General.

⁵ Temesvar, the town and battle-field.

DONEC POST CENTENOS JAM, SEXAGENOS ET QVATERNOS ANNOS.	=	1716
AVSTRIACÆ DOMINATIONI SE SVBJECERINT.	=	1716
TALITER DVPLEX CORONA ¹ TE MANET,	=	1716
ACIEI PETROVARADINENSIS, ² ET TEMESVAR INTERCEPTI:	=	1716
VTRAQVE SPLENDET CVM GLORIA!	=	1716
VTRIVSQVE SPLENDORES EGO RECOLAM.	=	1716
VERSQVE CHRONOSTICO DEMONSTRABO.	=	1716

Then follow the twenty-four epigrams, all in hexameter and pentameter chronogram verse, all relating to the campaigns in Hungary. On the last page there is a quintuple cabala relating to the victories in Hungary, constructed on the same method as that described at page 327 *ante*, but it is not composed in the same metre. It is designated as the twenty-fifth epigram, and bears this introduction—

PRO CORONIDE ³ CORONAM EXORNATVRA,	=	1716
PROSOPOEIA TEMESVARINI SE A CÆSARÆIS CAPĪ GAUDENTIS	=	1716
HOCCÆ METRO TERENTIANO-QVINTVPLICI	}	1716
CHRONOCABALISTICO.		
VAH TEMESVAR ARDEO, ET CORRVENNS CAPĪOR!	=	1716
209. 511. 140. 105. 548. 203.		
O DESOLANS EVGENIVS, CONSOLATVR TAMEN!		
50. 300. 556. 634. 176.		
NAM ITA DE IGNE ET CINERE PHENIX ENASCOR		
71. 110. 9. 61. 105. 142. 472. 269.	}	1716
REGNIS PANNONIÆ.		
231. 246.		
DVRABO, ET MANEO ÆTERNA CAROLO SEXTO GLORIA,		
337. 105. 126. 232. 204. 545. 167.		
TVRCÆ RABIES, CHRISTI GREGI SPES PRÆSIDIVM.		
389. 187. 299. 108. 245. 488.		
FINALITER HIS RESPONDENS EVGENIVS, ET		
DEINCEPS GLORIOSA SPONDET,	}	1716
SVCCINCTISSIMO NATVRALI CHRONOCABALISTICO.		
<i>Epigramma ultimum.</i>		
EVGENIVS TOT EGO TVRCAS ARCTABO, DOMABO,		
556. 250. 62. 474. 237. 137.		
QVOT DOMVI GALLOS; BELLA SVPERNA PATRO!		
420. 293. 188. 48. 476. 291.		

The author's name appears at the end, slightly varying from the preceding tract, thus: 'Obtulit P. Hermannus Schmauchler, Ord. Erem. S. P. August. Residentiæ Quinque-Ecclesiensis Vicarius. Decem-

¹ The crown of Austria and Hungary.

² The fortress of Peterwardein, where, on August 5, 1716, Prince Eugene defeated the Turks, thus chastising them for violating the Treaty of Karlowitz.

³ The point of this word is lost in translation, the next word alliterates with it; literally it is a flourish which transcribers were accustomed to make at the end of a work or chapter. It may also be what printers call a tailpiece.

bris die 31.' The place here mentioned is known as Fünfkirchen (or in Hungarian Pécs), the capital of the province of Baranys. The total number of chronograms in this tract is 125. Both tracts are very rare; I do not know of the existence of any other copies than those in my possession, though others do exist in some foreign libraries.



ON the death of Charles VI., in 1740, the male line of the Hapsburg dynasty became extinct, and his daughter, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, succeeded by virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction obtained by him in 1713, which regulated the succession of the family of Austria by declaring that in default of male issue, his eldest daughter should be heiress of all the Austrian dominions, and her children after her. She had married, in 1736, Francis of Lorraine, Duke of Tuscany. In due course she became Queen of Hungary,¹ and took possession of Bohemia and some provinces of Austria, and of the Netherlands, and received the homage of the States of Austria at Vienna. Other claimants and pretenders to those territories came forward in opposition to her, the chief one being Charles Albert, Duke of Bavaria. He contested the succession to the Austrian hereditary dominions, and was elected Emperor of Germany under the title of Charles VII. The consequence of these disputes was an almost general European war, which was carried on with varying results, and was not finally terminated until 1748. Meanwhile, Charles VII. died in 1745, and under certain treaties Maria Theresa agreed to recognise the imperial dignity as having been vested in the person of Charles VII., whose son, on being made secure of Bavaria, renounced the Austrian succession, and consented to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction; by treaty also her husband became emperor under the title of Francis I., and their son in due course succeeded to the throne in 1765 as Emperor Joseph II.

This epitome is offered in the hope of clearing up the sequence of intricate events in which our chronograms are concerned. Now, returning to Charles VII., and to the narrower limits of our present research, I find in the library of the Rev. W. Begley a rare chronogrammatic tract (folio, pp. 24), being a Lamentation on the funeral of this sovereign, praising his character and applauding the conclusion of peace between Austria and Bavaria. The short reign of Charles VII. is alluded to in chronogram No. 3, and his death on his birthday in No. 6, of those quoted on page 332 *infra*.

¹ See the next chapter at page 336.

The title-page, entirely chronogrammatic and boldly printed, is as follows—

MORTIS AVGVSTÆ RESTINCTA FAX, PATRIÆ SVSPIRANTI REDVCTA PAX * * * *	}	= 1745
ILLA LESSO IN FVNERE CAROLI SEPTIMI CÆSARIS, HÆC PLAVSV IN VNIONE AVSTRIÆ, ATQVE BAVARIÆ CELEBRATA. * * *		
SERENISSIMO BAVARIÆ ELECTORI AVTHORE DEO AVTHORI QVIETIS VTROQVE PATRIÆ PATRI OBTVLIT * * *	}	= 1745
VRANIVS VILIGVNDÆ-VILLANVS MVSOPHILVS. (Printed at Augsburg.)		

There is no date in figures on the title-page, nor anywhere in the tract. The chronograms mark the date 1745. The subject commences thus—

LESSVS CHRONOGRAPHICVS CAROLI SEPTIMI CÆSARIS EXEQVIIS FLEBILI RITV CANTATVS.	}	= 1745

And it is carried on in thirty-two sections, consisting of scattered sentences composed in Latin verse, with metrical translations in German, followed by a 'paraphrase' and a metrical chronogram. I extract only the chronograms, although they lose something of their meaning by the absence of the text.

1. FORTIS, PIVS, PRVDENS IVSTVS, FVNVS CITO FIT AVGVSTVS. REGES IPSI EXTINGVNTVR: LEGE MORTIS, VI STERNVNTVR,	}	= 1745
2. LVDIT IN HVMANIS FESTINA POTENTIA REBVS, FLORIGERAS SVBITA VIOLANS RVBIGINÈ LAVROS.		

3. TRIBVS ANNIS, AVGVSTE REGNASTI :
PER ACERBA, ET FAVSTA PVGNASTI.
TIBI LVSTRA SPOPONDERAT SORS :
BOIO FLENTI TE SVBRIPIT MORS. } = 1745
4. VENIT, VT EMIGRET PASTOR, QVIA FATA TVLERVNT,
IN NIDO EXOPTANS OSSA LOCARE SVO. } = 1745
5. MERCVRIVS SOLIO TE PROTVLIT, ATQVE SEPVLCRO :
EX TERRA IN CÆLOS, CAROLE, LÆTVS ABI ! } = 1745
6. IPSA DIES, QVÆ NATALIS,
TIBI CÆSAR, EST FATALIS.
VNVS EXSTAT NOMINIS
TESTIS, ATQVE FVNERIS. } = 1745
7. IANVA FIT IANVS, QVANDO RENOVAVERAT ANNVM,
CAROLE TE RAPIENS, RESTITVENSQVE POLO. } = 1745
8. CAROLE, VIXISTI PATRIÆ, NEC PAVCA TVLISTI.
IAM SINE FINE QVIES ECCE CORONAT OPVS. } = 1745
9. VNIO REGNA TEGIT, FOVET OBSERVANTIA LEGVM :
ILLA IVBAR REGI POPVLOS DABIT ISTA QVIETI.
VNIONE GENTES LIGAS
SANCtIS STRIGENS LEGIBVS :
SVBDITOS VIRTUTE RIGAS,
FISQVE NORMA REGIBVS.
ISTA NE TROPHÆA FIGAS.
QVÆ VOVEBAS SERIVS,
PIAS PARCA VERTIT BIGAS
MEDIIS IN CVRSIBVS. } = 1745
10. IN FIDE, FORTITVDINE,
IN STVDIO IVSTITIÆ
LVX ORBIS TV ES, CAROLE. } = 1745

It is explained that Charles VII. instituted the military order of St. George, and gave to it a badge with the motto, 'In fide, justitia, et fortitudine.'

- IN FIDE VIXIT :
IN IVSTITIA VICIT
IN FORTITVDINE DISCESSIT. } = 1745
11. BELLONA ERECTVM NEQVIIT CONFIGERE PECTVS :
CONFIXIT TELIS NVNC LIBITINA SVIS. } = 1745
- E TERRIS CÆSAR FVGIT INVITANTE SEBASTO,
QVI MISSVS BOIO EST OBVIVS IRE DVCI. } = 1745
- Sed cur in festo S. Sebastiani, qui sanitatis est præsides ? intellige.
AVGVSTVS GRÆCO BENE PRODIT AB ORE SEBASTVS.
AVGVSTI HÆC OBIVS DEBVIT ESSE DIES. } = 1745

It is explained that Σεβαστὸς means Augustus, and Σεβαστή the wife of Cæsar.

12. AVRATO REGNI, O INSIGNIS CAROLE, POMO
INFIXIT DENTES TRVX LIBITINA SVOS. } = 1745

Alluding to the golden orb, one of the emblems of sovereignty, called in German heraldry the apple or 'pomum.'

13. ILLAQVEATA BICEPS ROMÆ EST VIX RETIBVS ALES,
CLAVSIT TE LAQVEO, CAROLE PARCA SVO. } = 1745

Alluding to the imperial two-headed eagle of German heraldry.

14. FORTIS BOIARIÆ, CÆLOSQVE, NIVESQVE LACSESSENS,
CANDIDVS ATRATVR, CERVLEVSQVE COLOR. } = 1745

Alluding to the colours of the Bavarian heraldic shield, white and blue.

15. TE CELEBRAT MCENVs, CELEBRAT TE, CAROLE, RHENVs:
ISTHER TE COLVIT: FLENS ISARA PLANXIT, ET VNxit. } = 1745

Alluding to the German rivers Main, Rhine, Danube, and Isar.

16. SEPTIMVS ES CAROLVS: NON OBVENIRE TOT ANNI,
NESTOREOS DIGNVS FVERAS QVI VIVERE SOLES. } = 1745

17. PLORA, NE CESSES: FLETVM FORTVNA RELIQVIT.
EVVLSA EST OCULI CLARA PVPILLA TVI. } = 1745

18. PRVDENTIA PLATONIS,
ET SVADA CICERONIS,
CAROLVS QVA CLARVIT,
ABIIT: } = 1745

PARCA BOIIS SVSTVLIT.

19. QVANTA VIRI FORTITVDO
SILENS AIT ÆGRITVDO.
FORTIS EST, QVI PATITVR,
NEC DOLORE FRANGITVR. } = 1745

20. INFRACTVS CERTAS DVPLICATÀ, CAROLE, DEXTRÀ.
CVR? ET VICINOS PROTEGIS, ATQVE TVOS. } = 1745

21. CERNERE TE, SVPERARE FVIT, CVM, CAROLE, PVGNAS:
VICTORESQVE ACVIT CELESERES PRÆSENTIA TVRNÌ. } = 1745

Here the last two words are referred to Virgil ('Æneid,' ix. 73).

22. ORBÀ CRVCE SVÀ LVCE
PLORAT ORDO INCLVTVS.
GENS EQVESTRIS IT PEDESTIS,
FRACTA PRÆ LANGVORIBVS. } = 1745

23. ALBERTVS SAPIENS ALTER, PIVS ALTER OBIVIT
ALBERTI IN SEXTI DORMIT VTERQVE FIBRIS. } = 1745

A note explains, 'Albertus V. obiit 1579. Carolus erat Albertus VI.'

His name was Charles Albert.

24. FLETE NIL POSTHAC SVPEREST PVSILLIS:
ITE MGERENTES POPVLI, PATRISQVE
CÆSARIS TRISTI RECREATE FLETV
FLEBILE FVNVS. } = 1745

25. PVGNAX PALLADIÆ CONCEDAT LAVRVS OLIVÆ:
NON SECVRA ALITER BOIA SCIT ESSE SALVS. } = 1745

26. SI NEGÂRVNT BELLÌ CASTRA
SVAVES NEXVS OLEÆ,
CONFERENT SVCCENSIS ASTRA
PRECIBVS AMALIÆ. } = 1745

- INTEREA NVMEN SVPPLEX AVGVSTA ROGABIT,
VT REDEANT REGNIS SÆCLA PRIORA SVIS. } = 1745
- The first alludes to the Empress Amalia ; the second also refers to her as 'Augusta.' See note to No. 11.
27. ITE PIE FLENTES, AD IOSEPH ITE DOLENTES.
EXCIPIT IS SVAVI SVBDITA VOTA SIN V. } = 1745
- A note refers 'Ite ad Joseph' to Genesis xli. 55.
28. NON ITA COLCHÆAS CVPIEBAT NAVITA LANAS,
BOIVS VT ELECTOR VVLT AVREA MVNERA PACIS. } = 1745
29. EX VOTIS PATRIÆ, REGNI, VIRTVTIS AVITÆ
HÆREDEM SCRIPSIT, CÆSAREIQVE THRONI. } = 1745
30. VOS BAVARÆ STIRPIS SOBOLES PIA, RVMPITE, FLETVS:
IN GENITO GENITOR, CREDITE, VIVVS INEST. } = 1745
31. LVX AQVILÆ SIT DVX: ANIMABITVR ALA LEONIS. = 1745
32. VALE, VIVE, O CAROLE, CÆLLIS!
SIS NOBIS ADIVTOR FIDELIS.
FAC VT FLOREAT PATRIÆ SPES:
SIC BAVARIÆ SALVA EST RES. } = 1745
- CAROLE, VIVE, VALE, SVPERAS REPETITVS IN AVLAS!
O CLARE IN PAVCIS, CAROLE MAGNE VALE! } = 1745
- Thus concludes the first part ; the second proceeds to applaud the treaty of peace between the Austrians and Bavarians in 1745, commencing with this title :

PLAVSVS
LATINO-GERMANICVS
PACTÆ
AVSTRIACOS INTER, BAVAROSQVE
PACIS CAVSA
CANTATVS. } = 1745

The subject is treated of in forty-four bilingual stanzas (Latin and German), to which are appended numerous foot-notes to explain the allusions, aided by an occasional chronogram. Of the latter there are seventeen, uninteresting apart from the text. Perhaps this one is the most appropriate to the subject—

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO, ET IN TERRA PAX HOMINIBVS,
AVSTRIIS ATQVE BOIIS. } = 1745

The Emperors of Germany were made the subject of chronograms by contemporary writers during at least twelve successions, and three centuries of time, from Maximilian I. down to Joseph II. ; as this is exemplified by my two published volumes on chronograms, I need not repeat what is there already in print. What now follows is offered as a short outline, if such be possible, of the rise and position of the German Empire.

When the old Roman Empire declined and fell, it passed through a decaying and divided existence, historically known as the Eastern and Western Empires, the latter retaining a weak hold on Italy, while

other antagonistic powers were growing into importance. In the year 774 Desiderius the last Lombard King, surrendered to Charlemagne, and the kingdom of Italy thereby passed under the dominion of the Franks. In the year 800 Charlemagne, having become the master of the best part of Europe, was crowned at Rome by Pope Leo III., as Emperor of the West. On his death, in 814, confusion took the place of vigorous government until the year 961, when the Carlovingian dynasty became extinct in Germany. The princes, taking advantage of the opportunity, asserted their independence and made the imperial dignity elective, and the Emperor became in a manner the President (*primus inter pares*) among the rulers of certain confederate States. Otho I., the son of the Emperor Henry the Fowler and Duke of Saxony, was elected King of Italy by a Diet held at Milan in the year 961, and in the year following Pope John XII. crowned him Emperor of the West, as successor of Charlemagne, and from that time the designation of 'The Holy Roman Empire of Germany' was adopted, though Germany did not become an empire in the strict meaning of the word. Rome continued to pay allegiance, real or nominal, to the Sovereign of Germany and Italy until 1278, when the Popes assumed an independent position, and put an end to the imperial authority over Rome.

Passing over an intricate course of events, we find that the imperial dignity of Germany continued to be elective until the dissolution of the 'Holy Roman Empire' in 1806, then a thousand years old. The election of the Emperor rested with the princes, dukes, margraves, counts, bishops, and other potentates of the States of Germany until 1272, when seven arch-officers of the empire assumed the exclusive right of choice; the 'Golden Bull' of Charles IV. in 1356 confirmed this, and strictly limited the number to seven. It was the office of the Bishop-Elector of Mainz to summon the electoral princes to the election at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The last Emperor of Germany was the Austrian Francis II., who in 1804, foreseeing the dissolution, declared himself as Francis I., hereditary Emperor of Austria (instead of only King), and King of Bohemia and Hungary; he formally abdicated the empire on August 6, 1806. And thus the end came. All Europe was now engaged in war, and another page of history was opened, disclosing events outside the purpose of this sketch.

The constitution of the present German Empire is distinct from what has been so briefly described; it is the outcome of the revolutionary events commencing in 1848, and culminating in 1871 by the King of Prussia becoming hereditary Emperor of United Germany. Though famous in politics and conquest, neither the first of the new dynasty nor either of his successors has been made illustrious in the literature of chronograms.





XXIX.

THE EMPRESS MARIA THERESIA.



VERY imposing title-page, filling two sides of a folio-size leaf, brings Maria Theresia to our notice as hereditary Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, descended from the Emperors Leopold and Charles VI. It looks well in its very bold type and Latin language, but it is really a mass of supreme flattery which, if literally translated, would lose a certain amount of importance due to it. The adjoining imitation of the commencement will in part show its appearance; it begins with a chronogram of the year 1743. The chronogram is to be read thus—

AVGVSTA AVSTRIÆ VIRTVS CORONATA, SVPPRESSQVE HOSTE } = 1743
ET REGNO PACE DATA TRIVMPHANS.

The author of the tract to which the title-page belongs is Josephus Ernestus Barisien, a Bohemian. 'Presbyter ecclesiasticus,' his purpose is to applaud her coronation at Prague in the year indicated by this chronogram at the end of the title: Anno quo in Bojohemiæ regno,

ARMIS SVCCEDVNT PAX EXPETITA QVIESQVE. = 1743

The praise and flattery are carried on through forty-one pages, in a high-flown allegorical fashion, with reference to a real or imaginary display of pictures on seven imaginary triumphal arches erected in the streets of Prague, accompanied by chronograms and quotations from Latin classical authors, all mixed together in the tract as if purposely to defy any attempt at a description short of a transcript of the whole—a style of writing no doubt suited to the taste of enthusiastic Hungarians a century and a half ago, though a modern reader would hardly care to make a study of the quotations and their application. We would, however, allow that a more intimate knowledge of classical literature prevailed in bygone times than would be met with generally in the present day. The chronograms are thirty-five in number. I select those which are more obviously appropriate to the royal personage and to the events of her time. The allusions dwell largely on the triumphant success of the war against the Turks in Hungary.

A V G V S T A
A V S T R I Æ V I R T V S
C O R O N A T A,
S V p p r e f s o q V e H o f t e, & R e g n o P a C e D a t a,
T R I V M P H A N S.
S E R E N I S S I M A, E T G L O R I O S I S S I M A,
D E I G R A T I A
Magna
M A R I A
T H E R E S I A.
H u n g a r i æ, B o h e m i æ q; R e g i n a,
A r c h i - D u x A u s t r i æ,

A short introduction is followed by a subsidiary title-page to the first 'Arcus Triumphalis,' in very bold print, and for the most part in chronogram form, as follows—

AVGVSTA HVNGARLÆ, CZECHLÆQVE REGNI REGINA FORTIS, DE	}	= 1743
HOSTIBVS SVPPRESSIS TRIVMPHANS.		
MARIA THERESIA, ARCHIDVX AVSTRIÆ, AVGVSTÆ STIRPIS	}	= 1
AC REGNI AVGVSTA HÆRES,		
FESTIVIS JVBILIS, ET GAVDIIS, TRIVMPHALITER TRIVRBI ¹	}	= 1743
PRAGENSI INVECTA.		

An allegorical picture of the victorious and triumphant Queen is described, bearing this inscription—

TER FAVSTÈ DEVEHÈRE IN REGNI TVI CAPITOLIVM AVGVSTA	}	= 1743
SOROR TONANTIS JVNO TER GLORIOSA.		
EXPECTANT TE, INTER SVBDITORVM VOTA, SYNCERA	}	= 1743
TRIVRBI ² SVSPIRIA.		

The second triumphal arch exhibited these chronograms, wherein, as also in the succeeding pages, she is likened to Helen, the sister of Castor and Pollux—

Acclamatio popularis		
AVGVSTÆ REGINÆ VICTRICI,	}	= 1743
SI		
DE SVPPRESSIS HOSTIBVS	}	= 1743
TRIVMPHVS.		
AVGVSTA VENVSTAS, FORMÀ PAR HELENÆ,	}	= 1743
VIRTUTE VERÒ ET DIGNITATE, HANC		
LONGÈ SVPERANS		
Serenissima Maria Theresia in quam desiderant populi prospicere.		
SVB ALLEGORIA VENVSTISSIMÆ HELENÆ	}	= 1743
TOTI POPVLO TRIPVDIANTÌ EXPOSITA.		
Acclamatio popularis		
VIVE AVGVSTA HELENA VENVSTA,	}	= 1743
POPVLI SPES, BOHEMIÆ DECVS!		

Another triumphal arch had this inscription—

MARIA THERESIA DEI GRATIA HVNGAR: BOHE: REGINA CONTRA	}	= 1743
SVOS INVASORES VICTRIX PERPETVA.		
CHARA DEI SOBOLES, REGNI LVX, FAX PIETATIS, PATRIÆ	}	= 1743
VIRTVTIS IMAGO,		
Nec non		
REGINA FORTIS; VARIIS CORONIS VIRTVTIS, ET FORTITVDINIS	}	= 1743
DIVINITVS DECORATA.		
QVARE,	}	= 1743
AVGVSTÆ, ET INVICTÆ AVSTRIÆ AMAZONI		
ORBIS VNIVERSI DECORI,		

¹ This chronogram makes 1747 manifestly a wrong date.

² By this appellation 'Triurbs' the city of Prague must be understood.

SVÆ REGIÆ MAJESTATI PVBLICE APPLAVDENS. } = 1743
 SEQVENTI POËSI VOTA VOTIS JVNGEBAT
 Æternùm subjectus poëta.

Passing over several pages and many chronograms, these, the final words in hexameter and pentameter verse, are reached—

VIVE DIV LONGOS MAGNA O THERESIA IN ANNOS } = 1743
 CONTINGANT VOTIS, SINGVLA, FAVSTA TVIS.



Maria Theresia is again praised and applauded in another tract of 18 pages of folio size, in the same quality of type, language, style and form which prevails in the foregoing work, put forth at Prague by certain of her Bohemian subjects on her birthday, in 1743.¹ The imposing title-page, in somewhat allegorical fashion, treats the Queen as the flower above all flowers, and commences thus—

Arcus Triumphalis VII. Natalitius.
 XIII^{ta} DIES MAJALIS, } = 1743
 SERENVs NATALIS, REGNO GENIALIS
 HOSTIBVs EXITIALIS,
 Quâ serenissima ac florentissima regni flora
 Maria Theresia
 Flos veterum, Virtusque Domûs,
 Flos de Germine regum,
 Et gloria veris, &c., &c.,
 In omnibus augustissima, suæ ætatis
 Coronata Flora
 TOTA QVANTA IN FLORIBVs
 ATQVE FLORIDA VICTORIIs, VERNANSQVE TRIVMPHIs,
 Sereno Die natali
 In refluente (Presentiâ Floræ) Czechia, serenè
 Celebrat Floralia majalia publica hilaria.

The name of the author of this work does not appear. The floral allegory prevails throughout. The subject begins thus: 'Floridi conceptus florida deductio,' and refers to the Roman Floralia, a festival celebrated at Rome in honour of the goddess Flora; it passes thence to the Queen whose birthday is here celebrated, and becomes a vehicle for much flattery. Quotations from the Latin classical authors, at least 80 in number, are worked into the text, with chronograms by way of emphasis and ornament, taking somewhat the form of a dramatic display in companionship with the heathen deities. I extract a few of the chronograms, although their meaning is weakened by removal from their accompanying text. They seem to have been appended to the decorations of imaginary triumphal arches, and they allude mostly to the successful war against the Turks in Hungary, and to the failure of

¹ She was born on May 13, 1717, at the castle of Blanckenburg, in the Harz Mountains. At this time she was twenty-six years old.

the foreign political intrigues of the time. I select a few out of the fourteen in the tract—

The 'Genius of Youth,' enveloped in flowers, pronounces this 'vaticination'—

SI ISTA IN VIRIDI; IN ARIDO QVID FLET?	}	= 1743
EX HOC:		
PAVE GALLIA! NVTA BOJARIA!	}	= 1743
ET TV TREPIDA HISPANIA!		
NAM HÆC VNA: SINGVLIS PAR EST,	}	= 1743
QVÆ (FAVORE ÆTHERIS) SINGVLOS SVPERABIT.		
HVJVS VIRTVTE, VIRIBVSQVE CADENT INIMICI;	}	= 1743
EJVS QVOQVE VIRTVTE: VIVENT AMICI		
OBSTRICTI FIDE;	}	= 1743
CÆTERI DENIQVE INIMICI AVSTRILÆ:		
INSERVIENT EI, EJVS NEPOTIBVS, POSTERISQVE.	}	= 1743
EN! PER TE GAVDENS RESPIRAT PRAGA RENASCENS;	}	= 1743
NAM SECVRA QVIES, PAXQVE RESVRGIT OVANS.		

This hexameter and pentameter verse, on the sixteenth page, marks the restoration of peace to Prague through the retreat of the French army—

There are no more chronograms; nevertheless the floral allegory terminates only with the concluding words of the work.

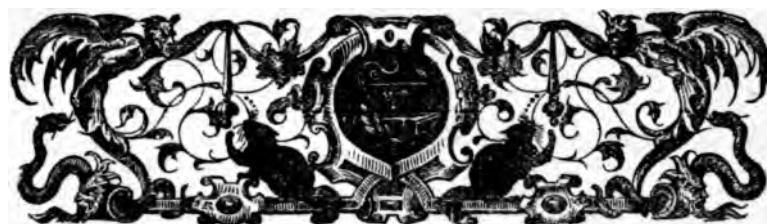


A tract in my possession, rare, as all such tracts have become, printed at Giessen, consists of an academical dissertation at the University there, concerning some matter of German law, on October 14, 1741, 4to., pp. 36. By John Bernhard Muller. It is thus dated at the end—

SCRIPSI HÆC FRANCOFVRTI ANNO QVO	}	= 1741
CAROLVS ALBERTVS ELECTOR BAVARILÆ		
SALVTABITVR IMPERATOR.		

This method of expressing a date by allusion to some public occurrence was not uncommon; the chronogram may be rendered thus: *These things I have written at Franckfurt in the year when Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria, will be saluted as Emperor.*

Briefly, the historical fact was that on the death of the Emperor Charles VI., in 1740, his daughter Maria Theresia succeeded to his hereditary Austrian possessions, and Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria, claimed succession to the imperial crown of Germany as Charles VII. in opposition to her. A general war ensued, and to the doubtful issue of these events may be attributed the expression in the chronogram of the year following, viz., 'will be' saluted as emperor, while it shows to which side the author was inclined. The war and the disputed claims were brought to a conclusion by the death of Charles in 1742, whereupon Maria Theresia became Empress of Germany. See page 330 *ante*



XXX.

COUNT ESTERHAZY, AND EVENTS IN HUNGARY RELATING TO MARIA THERESIA, QUEEN OF HUNGARY AND BOHEMIA.

CLOSELY allied to the subject of the preceding chapter is the career of Count Joseph Esterhazy, a distinguished personage in the national affairs of Hungary late in the seventeenth century and in the first half of the eighteenth, a period of much political trouble following on the expulsion of the Turks from that country and repossession by the Austrian Emperor of Germany. It appears that he conducted a campaign undertaken in favour of the new Queen of Hungary, Maria Theresia the daughter of the Emperor Charles VI. He also composed chronograms, which are more to our purpose than the confused events and intrigues of Austrian and Hungarian history. A memoir of him published after his death fills a book of more than 300 pages, bearing this title: 'Posthuma Memoria Josephi Esterházii de Galantha, perpetui comitis, de Frakno . . . fata et res gestas. . . Studio et Opera Devoti ipsius Clientis.' . . . Printed at Tyrnau, 1754, at the press of the Jesuits, "Cum permissu excelsæ familiæ." The name of the author does not appear, but the dedication is signed, 'Cliens infimus Ignatius Csecsi de Nemes-Ocsa.' The book is in Latin throughout; a copy is in the British Museum library, press-mark 10706. i. 14, catalogued under the name Esterhazy. The subject, as it is presented to us in the book, requires extensive extracts. It is arranged under four headings. Liber I. is headed 'Gesta Privata,' where we learn that Esterhazy was born in 1682. He went through the course of education in classics and philosophy usual in his day, and before the age of sixteen he was studying the works of Aristotle; in one volume of the treatise on logic he thus recorded the date when he read it—

ANNO QVO VNGARIÆ REX A TYRANNIS DEPRESSIS, PVLSISQVE,
PACEM INIRE ROGATVS FVERAT. } = 1698

In another book, Aristotle's 'Physics,' he wrote the date of his study thus: Scriptus sub anno;

QVO CONCESSA PACE NOBIS INCOLIS IN VNGARIA FRVI
LICEBAT, EXVLTARIQVE SVPER IPSAM. } = 1699

And in like manner, in another volume of the same work, he wrote—

Anno: QVO IN IVBILLO CONTINVO TOTIS VELIS SPECTATA }
 PAX PLVS VLTRO CONFIRMABATVR QVIETA; LEGATVS } = 1700
 QVOQVE LVNÆ IN SVA REVERSVS FVIT.

In the year 1725 his father finished the restoration of the ancient family castle of Cseklesz, which had been rendered uninhabitable by tumult and war. The young Count Joseph placed an inscription to that effect on the clock-tower, with this chronogram—ANNO QUO,

A CAROLO SEXTO DIÆTA¹ PANNONIÆ PROMVLGABATVR. = 1722

And over the gateway—

HO C VTRVMQVE DEVS CONSERVET. = 1725

Another book, the 'History of the Antiquities of the Jews,' read by him in five days, was thus inscribed by him—

QVINQVE DIERV M LECTI ONE LIBER ISTE SVPERATVS; = 1730

IPSOQVE, QVA SINGVLARI MERITO DELECTATVS FVI. = 1730

His reply to a letter written to him in 1730 contained these remarks in form of a chronogram of the date—

PERSECVTIO IVSTITIÆ FVLTA, VERE SOLAMEN DAT IVSTO; = 1730

PRÆCIPVE SI ID IPSVM AB IPSIS PARITER IVSTIS AGNOSCITVR. = 1730

LONGÆVA, FLORENSQVE SIT EIVS VITA, QVI HÆC DE ME SENTIT. = 1730

He died, after a painful illness, in 1748. His cenotaph and other exhibitions of sorrow at the funeral had many Latin inscriptions, but no chronograms.

I proceed now to transcribe the other chronograms; a mere selection from them would be but a fragment without particular meaning. As regards, however, some of the chronograms, I will endeavour to explain briefly the events which called forth the action of Count Joseph, and which, though of supreme importance in European history, are not readily to be gathered from the memoir. The Emperor of Germany, Charles VI., whose hereditary dominions included Hungary, died at Vienna on October 20, 1740. He had some years earlier, by the Pragmatic Sanction in 1724, and subsequently by his will, declared that, having no son, the succession to the throne should pass to his eldest daughter; consequently Maria Theresia, his eldest, set up her claim to all the Austrian dominions as Empress of Germany and Queen of Hungary. Her claims were immediately called in question by Prussia, Saxony, France and Bavaria, and her hereditary dominions were invaded by hostile troops. She fled in despair to Pozony (Presburg) and summoned the Hungarian Diet. Appearing before that assembly on September 11, 1741, with her infant son Joseph in her arms, she appealed, in Latin, to the magnanimity and loyal spirit of the nobles. The result of her address was the unanimous declaration on their part: 'Moriatur pro rege² nostro Maria Theresia.' Nor was

¹ The Diet of the Hungarian States.

² This word, strictly meaning 'King,' was intentionally used. The Hungarian people had an irreconcilable aversion to the title of 'Queen'; as early as 1382, when the crown came to the daughter of King Louis I., she was called King Mary.

this an empty burst of enthusiasm ; for war—the 'insurrectio,' or general rise of the nation was proclaimed, a large army was collected, and Hungarian blood was profusely shed in her cause. After a memorable war, known as the War of the Austrian Succession, her rights were established. See page 340 *ante*.

Liber II. 'Gesta togata.'

Esterhazy fulfilled many duties, both judicial and political. In connection with the latter there was a contention among certain commissioners, which gave rise to these chronograms, apparently composed by him when acting under imperial authority delegated to him touching religious affairs in Hungary, and actuated by his watchful care for the interests of Maria Theresia.

HONORI DIVÆ VIRGINIS MARIÆ, REGINÆ PANNONIÆ, PLENE } =	1729
CONSVLTVR ;	
VT HÆRETICI LEGALITER IVRENT, SEVERE STATVENDVM. =	1729
QVINIMO LEGETENVs IVRARE DENEGANTES ; IPSO FACTO } =	1729
STATVTAS LVANT PÆNAS.	
QVIA LICET IPSI, QVA INDIGNI, EAM VENERARI NON VELINT ; =	1729
(Marginal note : 'Chronologus ad regni status.')	
VENERETVR ATTAMEN ILLA LEGE, STATVTOQVE, ITERATO } =	1729
REGNOTENVs STABILIENDO ;	
PROMANENTE VTIQVE, EX DEBITA, IVSTA, AC RECTA PIETATE ; =	1729
ET VT SCANDALA QVOQVE AMPLIVs IN VNGARIA NON SINT ; =	1729
ABSENTIVM ABLEGATI HAC DIÆTA ¹ PER VNIVERSOS STATVs } =	1729
ALTERENTVR ;	
VT EXEMPLO ISTO, A DEO PIO PROIECTIS IPSIS EVANGELIO } =	1729
SATISFIAT.	
PATROCINIO EIVs CONSERVATI ERAMVs VSQVE AD PRÆSENS ; =	1729
NEQVE ALTERIVs CERTE ADIVTORIO ET VLTRA STABILMVs ; =	1729
QVÆ PRO SIBI DICATIS NATVM PERPETVA PRECE EXORAT, =	1729
QVARE HONOR DEIPARÆ CVNCTIs VOTIs PROMOVEBITVR. =	1729
SI IGITVR DIVÆ MATRIs FILIVs REALITER ESSE CVPIs ; =	1729
SVBSCRIBE, ET TALITER TV QVOQVE OSTENDE TE ESSE FILIVM. =	1729
APOSTOLVs ² ZICSI, VIR A DEO MISSVs LAVREETVR, =	1729
ET IN AVLA REGIs (DIGNVM EST) SVFFVLCIATVR, =	1729
NE A DECEPTORIBVs VOLENTIBVs SVPRIMI VALEAT. =	1729
PERSONALIS FACIAT, QVOD VVLT ; IN HIS PARVM OPERATVR. =	1729
Verso demum ad ipsum Zicsium Proto-Notarium Sermone, zelo ardens Esterhazius proloquitur ;	
(Marginal note : 'Ad Zicsium Proto-notarium.')	
MARIA VIRGO DEIPARA, PLVRA PER SECVLA EST VNGARIÆ, } =	1729
NOSTRAQVE PATRONA ;	
SANCTÆ ERGO MATRIs, NON DIGNVs VERE, AST VERVs FILIVs } =	1729
ESSE ANHELANS ;	

¹ The Diet of the States of Hungary.

² Adam Zicsius, the Chief Notary.

GVTTAM SANGVINIS NON PATIAR, QVÆ DEIPARÆ VIRGINIS	}	=	1729
HONORI NON SÏT CONSECRATA;			
VIVEREQVE NON PETO, SÏ NON PROPVGNATOR, ET CONTRA	}	=	1729
HOSTIS IMPETVS DECERTANS;			
EAPROPTER EGO QVOQVE, NON MODO LIBENTER TIBI, TVOQVE	}	=	1729
ZELO SVBSCRIBO;			
VERVM PIO CONATVI TVO ADIVTOR CONSPIRO;		=	1729
VT HÆRETICA PRAVITAS E REGNO MARIANO EXCINDATVR;		=	1729
NAM IN HVNGARIA AVITI, PII, REGII DECRETI EST, ET PATRIÆ	}	=	1729
LEGIS, NON FALSI INVENTI.			
Nec istud infauste cessisse qua sibi, qua Zicsio, alter Josephi chronologus testatur;			
QVESTIO ISTA IVRAMENTI, PER ORDINES REGNI RESOLVI	}	=	1729
POSTVLATA, LEGE EST STABILITA;			
QVIA SVBSTITIALIS FORMVLA IN DECRETO EXPRESSA;		=	1729
QVIN ET APPENDIX, PERLEGISTAS VNGAROS CERTE PRO LEGE	}	=	1729
ÆSTIMATVR;			
PROVT ID SESSIONE HESTERNA, SOLVS QVOQVE PERSONALIS	}	=	1729
TESTATVM FECIT.			
He is involved in the religious troubles and disputes which harassed the kingdom, as alluded to in the narrative, which thus continues—			
Has inter tricas Gabriel Antonius <i>Erodius</i> Agriensis Episcopus, cum Zicsius per status Inferioris Tabulæ ad Proceres missus, fervide juxta, et sapienter pro retinenda pristina Juramenti formula differeret; Mariani honoris <i>Zeloti</i> , <i>Marianum</i> deberi <i>munusculum</i> præfatus, precatoriam Deiparæ Corollam, sed ab elegantia, et pretio conspicuam porrigit. Loquenti addit noster auro eleganter membranæ inscripta;			
(Marginal note: Elogia Zicsio Proto-Notario chronice scripta.)			
ELOGIA PALATINI VNGARIÆ PROTO-NOTARIO, ADAMO ZICSII,	}	=	1729
BREVITER EXPOSITA.			
TRIVMPHASTI HODIE VTIQVE PROTO-NOTARIÆ PALATINALIS,	}	=	1729
VIR CERTÈ EGREGIÈ!			
QVIA QVIVIS CONCEPTVS ADMIRATVR;		=	1729
A TVO PREVENIENTES INTELLLECTV VERE PRVDENTISSIMO;		=	1729
LOCVTVS ES, PROVTI DEBVERAS ELEGANTER, PRO MARIA ¹	}	=	1729
REGINA VNGARIÆ;			
CVIVS HONORI, AC VENERATIONI OPTIME IPSE PROVIDISTI,		=	1729
QVANDO REGI MAGNO, ET PIO CVNCTA EXPOSVISTI;		=	1729
VT SVPER OPTIMO SVCCESV DVBITARI NON POSSIT,		=	1729
HINC TIBI PERPETVO DEVOTI MANEBVNT PROCERES, ATQVE	}	=	1729
STATVS;			
QVI DIGNAS TVAS LAVDES VTIQVE DECANTARE NON NEGLIGENT,	}	=	1729
DIVA ETIAM VIRGO TE FOVERE NVLLA PRORSVS CESSABIT;			
QVÆ SVIS CLIENTIBVS SE GRATAM VBIQVE OSTENDERE SOLET;		=	1729

¹ Maria Theresia, the future Queen of Hungary.

ERIT OMNINO CAVSÆ SVÆ, DEFENSISQVE PROTECTRIX; = 1729
 NAM EI ARDENTIBVS VOTIS PRONVS SVPPPLICARE VOLO; = 1729
 IOSEPHVS COMES ESTERHAZIVS PERPETVA OBSTRICTVS DE- } = 1729
 VOTIONE.

A long inscription, as if on a monument, next follows, in terms of high praise, addressed to Joseph Esterhazy, ending thus—

IOSEPHO ESTERHAZIO LEGVM, ET PRÆROGATIVÆ ASSERTORI! } = 1729
 ET VINDICI, VITA, ET GLORIA!

A grand function was held when Joseph Esterhazy was promoted to the rank of Ban¹ in the kingdom of Hungary; laudatory speeches were made, the narrative whereof concludes thus—

EI NOS FAVSTO HO C AVGVRIO EXORANTES DICAMVS = 1733
 NOVVS BANVS COMES IOSEPHVS ESTERHAZI HÆC REGNA DIV } = 1733
 GVBERNET;
 ET CVM REGNIS SVBDITIS, PRINCIP, PATRIÆQVE } = 1733
 VIVAT!

Liber III. 'Gesta bellica.' (Begins at page 139.)

During some military operations in Hungary, Mount Dodo was fortified in 1736 under the directions of Joseph, and the following inscription by Tata, the 'Pro-Rex,' was placed over the gateway there, engraved on a marble slab—

D. O. M. A.
 SVB FELICI, AC GLORIOSO REGIMINE } = 1736
 CÆSARIS, REGIS QVOQVE APOSTOLICI CAROLI SEXTI.
 PROCVRANTE SINCERO FERVORE, ATQVE CONATV, } = 1736
 ACTV CONSTITVTO CROATIE BANO,
 COMITE IOSEPHO ESTERHAZIO.
 CÆSAREÆ, REGIÆQVE MAIESTATIS, } = 1736
 ACTVALI STATVS CONSILIARIO, CVBICVLARIO, PARITER
 ET GENERALI.
 CONCVRRENTIBVS STATVVM VOTIS, } = 1736
 ET IPSA REGNI INDVSTRIA.
 PETITA: OPERIS INSTAVRATIONI } = 1736
 SVPREMO A VIGILIIS PRÆFECTO DV-PORTAL² STRENVE
 INSISTENTE.
 SVPERIS FAVENTIBVS } = 1736
 PRÆSIDIVM HOCCETER FAVSTE ERIGITVR.
 VT SECVRITATI PATRIÆ, CONSERVATIONI NATIONIS, } = 1736
 TERRORI DENIQVE HOSTIS SEMPER SERVIAT.

An insurrection was agreed to in 1744; the narrative says: 'Statuta ad annum quadagesimum quartum et altera Insurrectione, de qua Mikovinius;

(Marginal note: 'Insurrectio altera statuitur.')

¹ Ban is the name given to the governor of certain military districts in the kingdom of Hungary, in Sclavonia and Croatia, who is the representative of the Sovereign, and, in virtue of his office, takes the command for the defence of those districts in time of war.

² Du Portal, the chief architect.

TERTIAS IDVS AVGVSTI REGINA POSONIVM¹ VENIT, BELLI- } = 1744
CASQVE NEGOTIA PROPOSUIT.
PROCERES, NOBILITASQVE VNGARIE PRO DEFENSIONE REGNI } = 1744
VIGILANTES, RVRSVS INSVRGERE PROMITTUNT.

The insurrection is effected, and a sharp war is carried on against the Prussians, the progress whereof is described at page 178 to page 204 of the narrative, in which the following chronograms mark the leading events—

EXERCITVS INSVRECTIONALIS VNGARICI, BELLO-SILES- } = 1744
BORVSSICO¹ GESTA PRECIPVA PER PRÆSENTEM ANNOTATA.
1. QVARTA AVGVSTI² BORVSSVS BELLVM REGINÆ DENVNCIAVIT. } = 1744
4. A MAIESTATE REGIA BENIGNE ACCERSITVS, VERSVS FINES } = 1744
REGNI VNGARIE PROTINVS EXPEDIOR.
5. SILESIAE, MORAVIAEQVE PASSVS REVIDI, ET STATVIS POSITIS } = 1744
PRÆCLVSOS TENVI.
6. BORVSSVS INTEREA PRAGAM OCCVPAVIT; BREVI RVRSVS } = 1744
DESERVIT.
7. TROPPIA³, ET TESCHINIO³ SVBACTIS, VNGARIE HOSTIS } = 1744
BORVSSVS³ MINARI VIDEBATVR.
8. MARESCHALO IOSEPHO ESTERHAZI, GENERALIBVS FRANCISCO } = 1744
ESTERHAZI, KAROLIO, SPENIO, ET FESTETISIO, VNGARI VERSVS
FINES REGNI PROFICISCVNTVR.
9. QVARTA NOVEMBRIS, BORVSSI NON EXPECTATIS VNGARIS } = 1744
TESCHINIO DIGRESSI ABIVERE.
10. QVINTA DECEMBRIS EXERCITVS INSVRGENS VNGARVS E } = 1744
REGNO EGRESSVS.

The accompanying text gives other particulars of the movements of the fighting forces, with the names of commanding officers, and then resumes the chronogrammatic form of narrative—

11. EXEVNTE DECEMBRI, HOSTES LEVI EQVITATV NOSTROS } = 1744
PLESSÆ INVASERVNT.
12. C. LVDOVICVS DE REVA OCCVBVIT, PLVRES CAPTI, AC } = 1744
FVGATI.
13. VLTIMIS ANNI DIEBVS BORVSSI TROPPIA RATIBORIO, } = 1744
TOTAQVE SILESIA SVPERIORI EIECTI.
14. INEVNTE IANVARIO PARS EXERCITVS REGII HOSTIBVS } = 1745
PRESSA AD FINES MORAVIAE RECESSIT.
15. VNGARI HOSTEM RIPIS, VIIS, ET PONTIBVS OCCVPATIS } = 1745
TRANSITV ODERÆ INHIBERVNT.

This winter campaign brought great hardships to the army; the fortune of the Hungarians seemed doubtful, and military operations were impeded by the rising of the river Oder.

16. OCTAVA FEBRVARII, PEDITES VNGARI RATIBORA⁴ EIECTI, } = 1745
EXVNDANTE ODERA HAVSTI INTERIERE.

¹ Presburg.

² The Prussian forces invading Silesia.

³ Troppau and Teschen, towns in Silesia. Several other places and persons are named which are difficult to identify.

⁴ Ratibor in Silesia.

17. HOSTES RATIBORÆ,¹ SVPERATO ODERA NOSTROS INVADENTES,
RVRSVS REDIERE, TVRPITERQVE FVGERE PER VNGAROS } = 1745
COACTI.

The Hungarians thus were successful, and fortune turned in their favour.

18. GENERALIS CAROLIVS² HOSTIVM OCTO CENTVRIAS ROSEN-
BERGÆ³ EIECTAS, VICIT, CEPIT, ET SVBIVGAVIT. } = 1745

19. PENES STRELICIVM,⁴ EQVITATVS VNGARVS HOSTILI
FRAVDE FVGATVS. } = 1745

A victory is gained by Esterhazy, which leads to further successes—

20. NONIS CALENDIS IVNII, DVCE ESTERHÁZ, HOSTIS CASTRIS
CARNOVIENSIBVS⁵ EIECTVS AC REPVLVS. } = 1745

21. PEDITATVM CONQVASSANS HOSTIS, PER EQVITES VNGAROS
TVRPITER FVSVS, ET REIECTVS. } = 1745

22. NEVSTADT, ET ZLEGHENHALS, EFFRACTIS PORTIS, FACTA
VTRINQVE CRVENTA STRAGE, INSVLTV TENTATA, ATQVE
RECEDENTE HOSTE OCCVPATA. } = 1745

The war continues successfully to the Hungarians; the narrative gives the particulars of the events, the names of the commanders, their exploits and rewards, with chronograms to mark the progress. It is now summer time—

23. INGRVENTE SACRO ASCENSIONIS DIIVCVLO COSLA PER
VNGAROS, ET BANDVROS INSVLTV RECVPERATA. } = 1745

24. DIE QVARTA IVNII NOSTRI INFELIX PRÆLIVM CONTRA
BORVSSOS INIVERE. } = 1745

25. MENSE IVNIO, NISSA VNDIQVAQVE AB VNGARIS EXTERNE
OBFESSA, CLAVSA LATEBAT. } = 1745

26. IVNIO, ET LVLIO, PRÆFECTO, ET ARCHITECTO MICOVINIO,
COSLA NOVIS FORTIFICATIONIS OPERIBVS PROVISA. } = 1745

27. QVINTIS IDIBVS IVLI, INGENTI VI HOSTIS APPROPIN-
QVANTE STATIVA NEOSTADIENSIA DERELICTA. } = 1745

28. VIGESIMA IVLII VEXILLA LEGIONIS TRENCKIANO-
ILLIRIÆ IN AGRO CARNOVIENSI CONSECRATA. } = 1745

29. SEXTA SEPTEMBRIS OPPVGNATIONI INSISTENTI HOSTI,
INFELIX COSLA RVRSVS TRADITA. } = 1745

(Alibi;) VESTIGIA COSLÆ ARMIS VICTRICIBVS AVSTRIACO-
VNGARICIS INSVLTV RECEPTÆ. } = 1745

DENVO SOLENNI, VIOLENTA, CRVENTAQVE OBSIDIONE PER
BORVSSOS CINCTÆ, AC OPPVGNATÆ, ATQVE OCCVPATÆ. } = 1745

(Quam videlicet;) FRIDERICVS SECVNDVS REX BORVSSIÆ
FVNDAVIT. } = 1744

MARIA THERESIA REGINA VNGARIÆ ÆDIBVS AVXIT, ET
FORTIFICARI CVRAVIT. } = 1745

MICOVINI REGIVS ARCHITECTVRÆ PRÆFECTVS, FORTIFICA-
TIONIS STRVCTVRAS CONTINVABAT. } = 1745

(Demum ut tristibus permisceantur hilaria ;)

¹ Ratibor in Silesia.

² General Karoly.

³ Rosenberg in Moravia.

⁴ Strehlitz in Silesia.

⁵ Carnovia in Silesia.

30. AVGVSTÆ DOMVI AVSTRIACÆ IVRA POTESTATIS CÆSAREÆ } = 1745
RESTITVVNTVR.
31. FRANCISCO,¹ AC MARIÆ THERESIÆ AVGVSTIS GRATVLANTVR } = 1745
CASTRA SILESIÆ SVPERIORIS AVSTRIACO-VNGARICA.
32. IMPERIALI AQVILÆ, VARIA FATA EXPERTÆ, ET VIENNÆ } = 1745
AVSTRIÆ RESTITVTA, INSCRIBENDO;
33. EX INFELICI QVINQVENNII EXILIO NIDO SVO REDDITA. = 1745
34. DISPERSO EXERCITV, VIQVE HOSTIVM AVCTA, REGRESSVS } = 1745
INSTABAT.
35. AD LISVICIVM, EQVITES NOSTRI VI HOSTILI PRESSI } = 1745
VARIE PVGNVERE.

Victor persecutus nostros, Esterhazium sub finem Septembris, Carnovia excludit Troppaviam. A marginal note that Joseph is hard pressed by the enemy.

36. LABENTE SEPTEMBRI HOSTIS VNDIQVAQVE INSTABAT; } = 1745
STATIVA CARNOVIENSIA IN AGROS TROPPIVIENSES PROTINVS }
TRANSLATA.
37. EIVS DIE VLTIMA TRAVTENAVIÆ NOSTRI BORVSSOS INFE- } = 1745
LICITER AGGRESSI, REPRESSIQVE SVNT.
38. AD VICVM LOBENSTEIN NOSTROS PERSEQVENS HOSTIS } = 1745
EQVITATVS VIGORE REPVLVS EST.

And he falls back upon Hulse, in the Duchy of Troppau—

39. INSTANTE BORVSSO STATIVA TROPPIVIENSIA, DENVO } = 1745
HVLSTINVM VERSVS TRANSLATA.

Inde cum hostis immineret, ad alterum ejusdem Oræ Oppidum Schillersdorffum pro nocte, secuto die trajecto Viadro [the river Oder] Oderbergam demigrat;

40. VIGESIMA OCTOBRI HOSTIS STATIVIS NOSTRIS BENE- } = 1745
SCHOVIÆ FVSIS, VSQVE PONTES ODERBERGENSES PENETRAVIT.
41. ODOBERGÆ, OCCVPATO RVPTOQVE PONTE, NOSTRIS FORTITER } = 1745
RESISTENTIBVS; TORMENTIS SÆVIENS HOSTIS TRANSITV PRO-
HIBITVS EST.

On October 21, at noon, Esterhazy being refreshed by his dinner—for he had tasted scarcely any other food for three days, and being nearly beaten by the pursuing enemy, with many of his troops wounded and a standard lost—he reluctantly withdrew to the village of Lyten:

42. RESTANS EXIGVA PARS EXERCITVS NOSTRI, AD FINES } = 1745
MORAVIÆ CONVERSA.

At dawn on the following day a movement of the opposing forces takes place, the general and his troops having had rest and food; Esterhazy arrives at 'Lipnicum,' where a swift messenger meets him with a summons to come to the Queen at Vienna:

43. ESTERHÁZI DVX EXERCITVS A MALESTATE REGIA BENIGNE } = 1745
VOCATVS.

The current events in this part of Europe and consequences of the war now led to peace, in favour of Maria Theresia as Queen of Hungary.

¹ Maria Theresia married Francis I. of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany, in 1745.

44. DECEMBRI SAXONICAS REGIONES BORVSSVS HOSTIS VEXAVIT. = 1745
 45. SVB EXITVM ANNI PAX AVSTRIACO-BORVSSICA REDINTE- } = 1745
 GRATA.

Liber IV. treats of the acts of Joseph Esterhazy in matters of religion, from the time of his early youth. In 1722 he erected at Cseklesz a stone statue of the 'crucifix,' with four chronograms of the date on the pedestal. Also, in 1723, a statue to the Virgin Mary and St. Stephen, thus inscribed—

STATVAM HANC EX VOTO CORDIS PII. = 1723
 HONORIBVS DIVÆ VIRGINIS MARIÆ AC SANCTI STEPANI. = 1723
 DOMINÆ HVNGARIÆ, REGINÆ SINGVLARIS,
 PROTHO-REGISQVE APOSTOLICI. } = 1723
 GRATVS PONIT COMES IOSEPHVS ESTERHÁZI
 PERPETVVS DE FRACKNO. } = 1723

Also, in 1724, he erected a statue to St. John Nepomuk, inscribed—

DIVO IOANNI NEPOMVCENO ISTA STATVA SACRATVR. = 1724

He caused, in 1727, the building of a chapel to St. Anne, this inscription being engraved on the foundation-stone—

D. O. M. A.
 VIVENTE SANCTISSIMO PAPA BENEDICTO XIII. = 1727
 FLORENTE IMPERATORE AVGVSTO, ET DEIN REGE HVNGARO } = 1727
 CAROLO SEXTO.
 ARCHIEPISCOPATVS STRIGONIENSIS¹ PRÆLATO AC PRINCIPLE, } = 1727
 AC APOSTOLICI HVIVS REGNI PRIMATE.
 EMERICO ESZTERHÁZI, VTI PIO DIÆCESANO, ITA FAVSTA } = 1727
 GVBERNIA FOVENTE.
 DIGNISSIMO VERO REGNI HVNGARIÆ PRO-REGE } = 1727
 NICO LAO PALFY² EXISTENTE.
 DIVÆ ANNÆ OBLATÆ ISTIVS FABRICÆ } = 1727
 PRIMVS LAPIS PONITVR.
 EMERICO ESZTERHÁZI EPISCOPO CONSECRATO, } = 1727
 ATQVE CANONICO STRIGONIENSI SVFFRAGANEOQVE
 OPVS HOC AGENTE.
 CONCVRRENTE PORRO IOSEPHO COMITE ESZTERHÁZI } = 1727
 CAPELLÆ POSSESSORE,
 AC ALIIS PLVRIBVS BENEFACITORIBVS.
 Die 24 mensis Maii. O. A. M. D. G.

In the following year the structure was completed, and this inscription was placed over the door—

¹ Strigonium, or Gran, of which diocese Emericus Esterhazy was Bishop from 1725 to 1745. The cathedral is a modern building with a huge dome.

² Nicholas Palfy I find elsewhere mentioned as the old Count Palfy who caused the red flag of the kingdom to be displayed as a signal for every man who could bear arms to turn out. Maria Theresia sent him a present of her own horse, richly caparisoned, a gold-hilted sword ornamented with diamonds, and a ring of great value, accompanied by a letter from herself, saying, 'I send you this horse, worthy of being mounted only by the most zealous of my faithful subjects. Receive at the same time this sword, to defend me against mine enemies; and accept of this ring as a mark of my affection for you.'

CLIENTES DIVÆ ANNÆ HONOREM PLE	}	= 1728
POSTVLANTES EREXERVNT.		
QVOS CVNCTOS VERA REFVGII MATER	}	= 1728
FOVERE DIGNARE ANNA.		

(Marginal note: 'Incendium castelli avertitur.')

In the year 1728 a bad fire happened at the castle of Cseklesz, which was prevented from spreading to the destruction of the building through the efficacy of a small picture on paper of the Virgin Mary, with the inscription 'Conservatrix afflictorum,' appearing unconsumed in the flames. This I gather from the narrative. The picture was afterwards placed in the chapel of St. Anna with this inscription around it—

DIVA VIRGO IN ISTA QVOQVE ICONE	}	= 1728
PLANE MIRABILIS.		
VBI ILLA IN IGNE (VT SEDARET)	}	= 1728
PIA SPE IACTA EXSTITISSET.		
ILLÆSA OMNINO, VNDIQVE, PVRA CONSERVATVR.		= 1728
PROVT DECIMA APRILIS	}	= 1728
STVPENS POPVLVS OBSERVABAT.		

And beneath the picture this inscription was put—

PLENAS ITAQVE REPENDIMVS TIBI GRATIAS	}	= 1728
PRO SERVATA PRORSVS ISTA HABITATIONE CSEKLESZ.		

The narrative says that no one is ignorant of the happy facility possessed by 'Joseph' in the 'weaving' of chronograms; he was even accustomed to write letters to his friends in that form. Here is an example, describing his escape unhurt from an accident at Posonium (Presburg) in 1728—

IN IPSO DIE FESTIVITATIS SANCTI MARTINI EPISCOPI, ATQVE	}	= 1728
VNGARIÆ PATRONI.		
VBI ME POSONIO HORIS VTPOTE VESPERTINIS RECTE ADVENIRE	}	= 1728
CONTIGISSET.		
A CORRVENTE ANTIQVÆ ARCIS TATENSIS RVDERVM PARTE	}	= 1728
VNA.		
VACVO CVRRV CONFRACTO; GRATIA CERTO SANCTI ILLÆSVS	}	= 1728
MANEO.		
PERPETVA DEVOTIONE HANCCE ASSISTENTIAM VENERATVRVS.		= 1728
ET ORATORIVM ARCIS HONORI IPSIVS, IN PIETATE DICATVRVS.		= 1728

The following 'expression of piety' was composed by 'Joseph' in 1730—

ORATIO PRECATORIA HONORI, VENERATIONIQVE DIVÆ VIR-	}	= 1730
GINIS MARIÆ SACRA.		
O DIVA VIRGO, ATQVE VERA MATER SANCTA IESV CHRISTI,		= 1730
TV ES ILLA GRATIA PLENA, QVÆ ÆTERNI PATRIS FILIVM	}	= 1730
GIGNERE DIGNA FVISTI.		
AC EX EO ORBIS TOTIVS REPARATRIX RECTE DENOMINARIS.		= 1730

(Marginal note: 'Pietas in Deiparam.')

VELIS EXAVDIRE TIBI SVPPPLICANTEM. = 1730
 ATQVE ADIVTORIA TVA VBIQVE SOLLICITANTEM. = 1730
 POTENTISSIMA ES ATQVE SINGVLA CVIVIS DARE VALENS. = 1730
 NEC FILIVS TVVS QVIDQVAM TIBI NEGARE SOLET. = 1730
 NON DVBITO TIBI EX TOTO PERSPECTE SVNT NECESSITATES } = 1730
 VITÆ MEÆ.
 ATQVE ADEO SVCCVRRE EIS O PISSIMA REPARATRIX. = 1730
 PRECIPVE VERO SALVTI ANIMÆ ITA INVIGILARE BENIGNE } = 1730
 DIGNERIS.
 VT IN GRATIA TVA SPERANDO, BEATITVDINE CÆLESTI } = 1730
 GAVDERE VALEAT.
 VBI TE CVM FILIO TVO VNIGENITO LAVDET. = 1730
 AC IN CONSOLATIONE CONSTANTER EXALTET PER INFINITA } = 1730
 SECVLA SECVLORVM. AMEN.

In 1730 he repaired the chapel at Somla dedicated to the Virgin Mary and put this inscription over the door—

CAPELLA
 EX ANTIQVIS RVINIS TANDEM RESTAVRATA } = 1735
 RESVRGIT.
 DIVÆQVE VIRGINI MARIE
 PIIS SVSPIRIIS } = 1735
 CONSECRATVR.
 A COMITE IOSEPHO ESTERHAZI
 HVIVS TOTIVSQVE VICINIAE HÆREDITARIO. } = 1735

The restoration of the chapel being completed, he placed therein at the door marble statues of angels and these inscriptions composed by himself—

AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA! SVPPPLICANTES, PIE SVSPIRANTES } = 1736
 EXAVDI.
 DEVS CONTINVO TECVM, QVAPROPTER EXORANTES FOVE. = 1736
 BENEDICTA TV IN MVLIERIBVS, ATQVE VERE SINGVLARIS. = 1736
 BENEDICTVS ETIAM FRVCTVS PRETIOSI PARTVS TVI IESVS. = 1736
 SANCTA MARIA DEIPARA PLENE SPERANTIBVS AVXILIA TVA } = 1736
 TRIBVE.
 PRO PECCATORIBVS QVOQVE DEVM PRORSVS EXORA. AMEN. = 1736
 DEVS PRÆLEGIT IPSAM, QVARE IN TABERNACVLIS EIVS } = 1736
 PERPETVO HABITATVRA.
 IPSE CREAUIT EAM IN SPIRITV SANCTO EFFVNDENS SVPER } = 1736
 VNIVERSA OPERA.
 IN ALTITVDINE HABITO, THRONVS QVOQVE IN COLVMNA } = 1736
 NVBIS.
 PROVTI LILIA INTER SPINAS EXISTENTIA, ITA AMICA QVOQVE } = 1736
 INTER GENITOS ADÆ.
 HÆC VERE SINGVLARITER PVLCHRA, AC MACVLA ORIGINALIS } = 1736
 NVLLA PRORSVS IN EA.

OLEO EFFVSO ÆQUIPARARIS MARIA, HINCQVE A SERVIS TVIS	}	=	1736
SINE FINE DILIGERIS.			
FECI EXORIRI LVMEN, PROINDE QVASI NEBVLA TEGBATVR	}	=	1736
ORBIS.			
ISTA EST VIRGA SPECIALIS, SVBSISTENS SINE NODO ORIGINALI,	}	=	1736
SED ET ABSQVE CORTICE CVLPA ACTVALIS.			

Hactenus Josephus ; nosce de plumis volucrem.

We need follow no further the record of his good deeds, because there are no more accompanying chronograms. The total number transcribed from the memoir amounts to 164, of which a large proportion appear to have been composed by 'Joseph' himself.





XXXI.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR OF THE NETHERLANDS.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Duke of Lorraine and Barr, was born in 1712; in his earlier days he followed a military career, especially in the interests of the House of Austria, and in 1741 he was appointed General of the Hungarian forces then acting against the French. In 1744 he became more closely allied to the interests of the Imperial family by marrying Maria Anne, daughter of Charles VI., and younger sister of Maria Theresia, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and eventually Empress of Germany, while she herself was already married to Joseph, his elder brother. In reward, it is said, for his military services, but more probably for his fitness, Charles, together with his spouse, were appointed as Governor and Governess of the Austrian possessions in the Netherlands. Not long after this, his military services were again required by Maria Theresia in defence of her rights in a war with France, as well as to protect his own family possessions in Lorraine; this occupied him until 1748, when peace was concluded on terms settled at the Conference held at Aix la-Chapelle. In the following year Charles Alexander returned to his governorship in the Netherlands. He was clearly very popular in that country, of which the French had gained temporary sway and possession.

On his first arrival with his spouse, in 1744, and on his return five years afterwards, he was welcomed with public acclamation and ceremony, as depicted in the tracts now to be noticed. Historical narrative may have done much to record his progress among the Flemish towns, in serious descriptive form, but without rising to the form so largely apparent in the tracts, viz., the form of chronograms to express the exuberance of popular feeling. The first tract in order relates to his first arrival at Antwerp.

A tract of 24 pages, 4to., 'Recit des jouissances publiques de la ville et Marquisat d'Anvers,' etc., on the happy arrival of Maria Anne, Archduchess of Austria, and Charles Alexander, Duke of Lorraine and Barr, as Governors-

General of the Netherlands. No date on the title-page. It describes the decorations of the city, with the inscriptions on permanent and temporary structures. Among them were the following :

A triumphal car representing Antwerp, the Christian virtues, the liberal and mechanical arts, with allegorical figures, inscribed—

HIS ME VIRTUTIBUS	}	= 1744
HIS ARTIBUS		
PATRIÆQUE SOLLICITUDINE		
SUSTENTO.		

On a triumphal arch at the Capucins—

ARCHIDUX AUXILIUM POPULI.	= 1744
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CAROLUS LOTHARINGIÆ DUX GUBERNATOR EXIMIUS.	= 1744
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At the Beguinage—

BEGGA EXULTAT ADVENTU AUSTRIÆ ET LOTHARINGIÆ	}	= 1744
CONJUGUM.		

On a grand arch designed by Rubens—

BELGII GUBERNATORUM ADVENTU PARNASSI VERTICES	}	= 1744
EXULTANT.		

Among the elaborate structures of the Jesuits—

MARIÆ ANNÆ AUSTRIACÆ AC CAROLO LOTHARINGICO BELGII	}	= 1737
GUBERNATORIBUS IN LÆTO INTROITU SOCIETAS JESU (<i>sic</i>). ¹		
DEIPARA REGINÆ THERESIÆ FAMILIÆQUE AUSTRIACÆ AVX-	}	= 1744
ILIATRIX.		

MARIÆ ANNÆ AUSTRIACÆ	}	= 1744
ET CAROLO LOTHARO BELGII GUBERNATORIBUS		
GRATULANTUR CONVICTORES SOCIETATIS JESU.	}	= 1744
SI QUÆ SOLICITENT CURÆ, SI QUIS TIMOR URGET,		
PECTORA QUÆ CURIS LIBERET, ECCE VENIT.	}	= 1744
INFESTÆ POPULIS SI INTENTENT PRÆLIA TURBÆ,		
VIRIBUS AC ARMIS QUI TUEATUR, ADEST.	}	= 1744

At the celebrated abbey of Tongerlo—

MARIÆ CAROLOQUE DIU EXOPTATIS IN INGRESSU .UO	}	= 1744
ANTVERPIENSI ABBATIA TONGERLOENSIS.		

EXALTETUR DOMUS AUSTRIACA INEXPUGNABILIS.	= 1744
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EXALTETUR DOMUS LOTHARINGICA HEROIBVS INEXHAUSTA.	= 1744
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A triumphal car, with decorations appropriate to the Society of Jesuits. It is described as representing a classical group of the grand council of poetic divinities, etc., with reference to the marriage of the Governors, the Archduchess and Charles Alexander; inscribed—

DEORUM VOTA	}	= 1744
AUSTRIÆ ATQUE LOTHARINGIÆ PRINCIPIBUS		
BELGII GUBERNATORIBUS.		

At the collegiate church of St. James—

GUBERNATORIBUS BELGII IN LÆTO INGRESSU	}	= 1744
CAPITULUM INSIGNIS ECCLESIAE		
SANCTI JACOBI POSUIT.		

¹ This chronogram is defective; it should make 1744.

MARIA ANNA ARCHIDUX PROTECTORIX ET GUBERNATRIX. = 1744
 VIVAT ET TRIUMPHET DUX CAROLUS BELGII } = 1744
 GUBERNATOR.

The street at the Carmelites was handsomely decorated; in the midst was this 'double chronogram'—

MARIÆ ANNÆ AVSTRIACÆ ET CAROLO AUSTRASIO } = 3488
 ANTVERPIAM INTRANTIBUS LÆTUS ERIGIT CARMELUS.¹

In the neighbourhood of the Dominicans, in 'happy' allusion to the victorious courage of the Duke Charles—

VIX DUXI, CUM VICI.² = 1744

And this indication of joy at the arrival of their highnesses—

UT ANGELI PACIS ADVENIUNT; } = 1744
 VENITE EXULTEMUS.

In the neighbourhood of the cathedral the decorations, with a portrait of the Empress, were inscribed—

INVICTÆ HUNGARIÆ REGINÆ } = 1744
 BELGII DOMINÆ
 SENATUS POPULUSQUE ANTVERPIENSIS.

Other decorations 'tres-agréables à voir,' are so indicated by a ribbon issuing from a trumpet, inscribed—

GAUDIA FAMA LOQUAX POPULIS NUNC NUNTIAT URBIS. = 1744

At the royal and ancient mint of Antwerp—

DEBITO SUI PRINCIPIBUS REVERENTIÆ AFFECTU, MONETA } = 1744
 ANTVERPIENSIS EREXIT.

In the locality of the Abbey of St. Michael—

MARIÆ ANNÆ AUSTRIÆ CAROLI SEXTI CÆSARIS FILIÆ } = 1744
 CAROLOQUE LOTHARINGIÆ PRINCIPIS CONJUGIBUS.

ARCHIDUX MARIA ANNA ET CONJUX VENIUNT. = 1744

FELIX BELGIUM, CUI DATUR GUBERNATRIX. = 1744

In the locality of the Augustines, by a society of St. Norbert—

NORBERTI CÆTUS VOS PLAUSIBUS APPETIT OMNIS, } = 1744
 ET VESTRAS LAUDES SPES PUTAT ESSE SUOS.

DUX LOTHARUS CAROLUS QUINTUS RESPIRO TRIVMPHIS. = 1744

MARIÆ BELGII GUBERNATRICI APPLAUDIT JUVENTUS } = 1744
 AUGUSTINIANA.

VIVAT PATRIÆ GUBERNATRIX AUSTRIACUM DECUS. = 1744

There is no date throughout the tract except that represented by the chronograms. There are many other inscriptions not in the form of chronogram. A copy of the tract is in the British Museum library (112, c. 21).

¹ This chronogram, here called double, is twice 1744

² The old writers called this a pure chronogram, all the letters being numerals.



The next tract is one of five others on the return of Charles Alexander to the Netherlands after his temporary absence from the country. On his arrival at Brussels he was received by the city authorities and conducted to the Hotel de Ville, where the 'wine of honour' was presented to him. The tract is in the British Museum library (112, e. 10), 4to., pp. 6, entitled, 'Ordre de la cavalcade dressée a la requisition des Messieurs du magistrat de Bruxelles,' etc., by the young men at the Jesuits' College, when Charles, Duke of Lorraine, Governor of the Netherlands, happily returned to that city, 'et Lui offrir le Vin d'Honneur.' No date. It describes the decorations of the streets, with the inscriptions. Among them are the following—

IN CAROLI GVBERNATORIS SUI REDITU EX TOTIUS PATRIÆ } = 1749
VOTIS BELGIUM.

PRINCIPi CAROLO LOTHARO SANCITA PACE BELGIS REDDITO } = 1749
VINA HONORARIA SENATUS POPULUSQUE BRUXELLENSIS.

This chronogram as explained: 'Le senat et les bourgeois de la ville de Bruxelles offrent le Vin d'honneur au Duc Charles, que la paix rend enfin à leur vœux.' These two chronograms are the only dates in the tract.



A tract of 12 pages, 4to., 'Relation de la pompeuse et magnifique réception,' etc., which the city of Brussels gave to Charles, Duke of Lorraine, on April 23, 1749. It describes the event, the decorations and the inscriptions. Among them were the following chronograms—

CAROLO LOTHARINGIÆ PRINCIPi PATRIAM } = 1749
INTRANTI COR ET CLAVES
SENATUS POPULUSQUE BRUXELLENSIS.

SERENISSIMO REGIOQVE PRINCIPi CAROLO BELGII AUSTRIACI } = 1749
GUBERNATORI, PATRIÆ PATRI PACTA PACE BRUXELLAS
REVERTENTI.

JAM NOVA LVX ORITUR NOSTRIS DUX CAROLUS ORIS, = 1749
NUBILA; QUÆ BELLUM INDUXIT, NEBULASQUE FUGABIT. = 1749

CAROLO DUCI LOTHARINGIÆ } = 1749
BRUXELLAS REVERTENTI
CONGRATULABUNDUS CLERUS.

At the church of St. Gudule—

ECCE INTRAT GUDULÆ LOTHARINGUS SANGUINE JUNCTUS; } = 1749
HUNC PATROCINIO SOSPITET ILLE DIU.

BELGIIACIS, LOTHARINGE, VENIS CHARISSIMUS ORIS; } = 1744
FAUSTA TIBI CLERUS, LÆTAQUE CUNCTA FOVET (sic).

- On the portrait of the Empress Maria Theresia—
 REGINÆ THERESIÆ BELGICÆ AMABILIS
 POPULIS GRATIOSÆ
 REDEUNTI LOTHARO PATRIÆ GUBERNATORE
 EXSTRUXIT. } = 1749
- On a portrait of the Empress held by Jupiter descending from the
 sky, thus inscribed, 'Per me regnabit,' and—
 HEROINÆ AUSTRIÆ EX OBITU CAROLI SEXTI
 POPULOS SUOS DIGNISSIMÆ REGENTIS. } = 1749
- On a portrait of her husband the Duke of Tuscany, held by
 Minerva, thus inscribed, 'Provide imperat,' and—
 AVGUSTO HETRURIÆ DUCI THERESIÆ
 REGINÆ HUNGARIÆ
 EXOPTATISSIMO CONIUGI. } = 1749
- On a portrait of the Duke Charles of Lorraine—
 CAROLO LOTHARINGICO EX AUSTRIA BRUXELLAS REPETENTI
 UT AFFLICTA INSTAURET REGIMINE BELGICÆ. } = 1749
- On an eagle, above this portrait—
 AQUILIS EXTRUXIT ME CONGRATULANS SUBDITUS. = 1749
 IN EXITU LUGEBANT CIVES
 AT JAM EXULTANT DENUO. } = 1749
- A copy of this tract is in the British Museum (107, b. 56).



A tract of 22 pages, 4to., 'Détail des réjouissances publiques de la ville et du Marquisat d'Anvers,' etc., when Charles Alexander, Duke of Lorraine and Baar, arrived happily at Antwerp as Governor of the Netherlands. No date on the title-page. It describes the event, the decorations, the triumphal arches, emblems, and the inscriptions. Among the latter were the following—

- CAROLO ALEXANDRO LOTHARINGIÆ PRINCIPIS AC BARRI
 DUCI PRO TERESIÆ HUNGARIÆ REGINÆ BELGICÆ GUBERNANTI, } = 1749
 ANTVERPIENSES SUÆ PRÆSENTIÆ COHONESTANTI S. P. Q. A.
- CAROLO ALEXANDRO LOTHARINGIÆ PRINCIPIS ET BARRI
 DUCI PRO SACRÆ ET CÆSARÆ HUNGARIÆ REGINÆ TERESIÆ } = 1749
 BELGICÆ GUBERNATORI, ET FAUTORI SUO S. P. Q. A.
- On triumphal arches and buildings—
 CAROLUS DUX ADVEXIT PLENARIA URBIS GAUDIA. = 1749
 CAROLUS DUX LOTHARUS ANTVERPIENSIVM VOTA SATIAVIT. = 1749
 CAROLUS DUX LOTHARINGIÆ REDUX ANTVERPIÆ : GAUDEATIS. = 1749
 CAROLUS DUX LOTHARUS INGREDITUR : VIVAT DIU. = 1749

REDUX PAX, REDUX CAROLUS, REDIIT LETITIA.	=	1749
REDUX CAROLUS BELGIUM EX ANGSTIA ERIPUIT.	=	1749
REDUX CAROLUS LOTHARUS MARTIS IGNES EXTINGUIT.	=	1749
REDUX CAROLUS GUBERNATOR BELGII GAUDIA ADAUXIT.	=	1749
CAROLO ALEXANDRO GUBERNATORI EXTRUXIMUS INTRANTI.	=	1749
DIU EXPECTATUS, DIU EXOPTATUS PRINCEPS ADVENIT.	=	1749
FELIX FAVSTVSQVE SIT SERENISSIME CAROLE ADVENTUS TUUS.	=	1749
IN ADVENTU PRINCIPIS CAROLI BELGII GUBERNATORIS	}	= 1749
EXULTANT RELIGIOSI TERTII ORDINIS		
SANCTI PATRIS FRANCISCI.		
RUSTICUS EXULTANS TIBI ADVENTUM SERIO GRATULATUR.	=	1749
URBS FELIX ANVERSA! MARIA TERESIA BELGAS	}	= 1749
REGNATRIX SAPIENS, SOLERS, PIA, CASTA, BENIGNA,		
SANCTA, PLACENS SUPERIS SANCITA PACE GUBERNAT.		
AUGUSTÆ MARIE TERESIÆ LABENTIS PATRIÆ VINDICI	}	= 1749
SENATUS POPULUSQUE ANTVERPIENSIS.		
QUALIS ADEST ORBI TENEBRIS AURORA FUGATIS,	}	= 1749
TALIS ADEST BELGIS PULSO REGINA GRADIVO		
EXOPTATA SUI.		
AUSTRIACI REDIERE DUCES, ANTVERPIA GAUDET;	}	= 1749
PATRIA FESTIVIS IGNIBVS AURA RUBET.		
DUCI GUBERNATORI CIVES EXTRUXIMUS.	=	1749
EXOPTATO CAROLI BELGARUM GUBERNATORIS ADVENTU	}	= 1749
FUNESTÆ PATRIÆ RUINÆ REPARANTUR.		
CAROLO GUBERNANTE DIU EXOPTATUM JUBAR BELGIS	}	= 1749
EXORITUR.		
At the mint—		
MONETALES BRABANTIÆ AEDES SUBITURO	}	= 1749
REGALIQUE PRÆLO REGINÆ VULTUS EXPRESSURO,		
BELGIO PRINCIPIS CAROLO ALEXANDRO		
LOTHARINGIÆ AC BARRI DUCI	}	= 1749
AUGUSTI CÆSARIS FRATRI		
BELGIIQUE GUBERNATORI.		
At the Abbey of St. Michael—		
CAROLO LOTHARINGIÆ AC BARRI DUCI	}	= 3498
BELGII GUBERNATORI		
ANTVERPIAM INGRESSO		
RURSUS LÆTA CONGRATULATUR		
ABBATIA MICHAELIS ARCHANGELI. ¹	}	= 1749
VIVAT IN PERPETUUM REDUX BELGII GUBERNATOR CAROLUS.		
IN INTROITU CAROLI BELGII GUBERNATORIS		
NORBERTINÆ DOMUS EXTRUXIT.	}	= 1749
A copy of this tract is in the British Museum library (112, e. 20).		

¹ The total of this chronogram is twice the date 1749.

The visit to the city of Louvain by this distinguished personage was celebrated there with great honour and festivity in 1749, as may be gathered from a very rare tract entitled 'Applausus de auspicatissimo apud Lovanienses introitu serenissimi ac regii principis Caroli Alexandri Lotharingæ ac Barri ducis . . . die 22 Aprilis, 1749. Solemniter ingredienti . . . Lovanii, apud Henricum vander Haert. 4to., 24 pages. A copy of the tract is in the library of the Rev. W. Begley, and from it are made the following extracts. It describes the decorations of the city of Louvain, and preserves to us the evanescent illuminated inscriptions which were displayed on the buildings and triumphal arches erected to give splendour to the occasion. It commences with an address to the reader and three pages of poetry all in Latin, followed by, 'Sequuntur emblemata chronodisticha, chronica, aliaque præ foribus collegiorum et domuum affixa, ac promiscuè ea, quæ super arcus triumphales erant inscripta;' and it concludes with an ode by the Franciscans and Discalceates. The chronograms only are here transcribed. The foot-notes are superadded.

DUCI CAROLO LOTHARINGICO GRUDIOS¹ SUI
PRESENTIA HONORANTI CONCORS SENATUS
POPULUSQUE LOVANIENSIS. } = 1749

At the Carmelite convent, beneath the statue of the Empress Maria Theresia—

LOTHARO DUCI
FELICES THERESIÆ AUSTRIACÆ AQUILAS
EXULTANTE BELGA
REDUCENTI
THERESIANÆ LOVANI. } = 1749

The next was placed on a triumphal arch—

IN ADVENTU GUBERNATORIS PATRIÆ
CARMELUS EXULTANS EREXIT.
MERCURIUS EXOPTATUS ANNUNTIAT
EXORATÆ PACIS GAUDIA. } = 1749

On the front of a magistrate's house—

PAX PIA RESTITUET CAROLO REDEUNTE BRABANTIS,
QVÆ FUROR HOSTILIS GAUDIA DIRIPUIT.
FELIX VIVE DIU, POPULUMQUE
IN PACE GUBERNA. } = 1749

At the door of a nobleman's house—

CAROLO ALEXANDRO LOTHARINGIÆ DUCI SVB
THERESIÆ AUSTRIACÆ FAUSTIS AUSPICIIIS
BELGAS RECTURO. } = 1749

At the 'Collegium Bajanum'—

BAJUS² GRATATUR CAROLO COGNOMINE MAGNO,
INGRESSUS CUJUS GAUDIA VERA REFERT
BELGIADIS POPULIS.³ } = 3498

¹ The people of Louvain and the surrounding country.

² The name of the founder; see a subsequent note.

³ The total of this chronogram is twice 1749.

HOc {	NUNC PRÆDE DUCTORE CUSTODE	DATO, EXNIXIS PAX GAUDIA VOTIS.	= 1749
PAX SIMUL ADVENTAT GRATO CUM PRINCIPLE NOSTRO.			} = 3498
PAX VERO PERSTET, QUARE BELLONA RECEDE. ¹			
PLAUDITE BAJANI, NOSTER QVIPPE INCLITUS ARMIS			} = 3498
EST PRÆSTO PRINCEPS, DUCE QUO AUREA LUSTRA TENEMUS. ¹			
AUREA, QUÆ GALLUS DURA CERVICIS SUBEGIT,			} = 1749
SUB CAROLO FORTI REDEUNT HÆC SÆCULA NOTIS.			
DUCAT FAVOR QUÆ MARTIUS INFLIXIT VULNERA FUROR.			= 1749
EX MARTIS DEPULSA NEBULA ILLUXIT AUSTRIÆ PHŒBUS.			= 1749
CUM PRÆERIT PRINCEPS, ILLUSTRIS BAJUS ² ARABIT.			} = 3498
JUGERA TUMQVE COLENT ABSQUE TIMORE SUA, ¹			
CAROLE, TE RAPIDUS QUANDOQUE ADMITTERE RHENUS			} = 3498
OBSTRICtus FUIT, AST TE DILIA ³ SUSCIPIT ULTRO. ¹			
On the front of the house of the chief 'Braxator,' or maltster—			
VENISTI PRINCEPS RENOVASTI GAVDIA BELGIS,			} = 1700
HOSTIS SUB SÆVO QUI INGENUERE JUGO (<i>sic</i>).			
FINIS ADEST BELLI EX ALTO PAX CLARA RELVXIT,			} = 1749
BELGICA TRANQUILLÆ FœDERA PACIS INIT.			
On the front of a certain school for young pupils—			
MAURITIUS GIGNIT BELGIS POST GAUDIA FLETUS;			} = 1749
AST LOTHARINGUS VENIT POST NUBILA PHŒBUS.			
PRINCIPIS INTROITUS GRUDII ⁴ GRATISSIMUS AGRIS			} = 1749
CERNITUR E VOTIS PATRIA FAUSTA TUIS.			
CIVIVM DUX, IS BELGIS NOVA LUX			= 1749
DUX CAROLUS LOVANI ⁵ DIU EXPECTATUS ADEST ⁵ (<i>sic</i>).			= 1848
On the front of the house of Mr. Piot, the sign of the Three Ethiopians—			
LOTHARINGIUS DUX CIVIVM LUX.			= 1749
On the front of the house of Mr. Stas—			
EN CAROLUS! IS VESTRÆ LUX URBIS PATRIÆQVE GAUDIUM.			= 1749
AUXILIUM BELGIO NUNC ADVENIT EXHAUSTO.			= 1749
On the front of the house of Mr. Jacobs, a printer—			
VEEXATI FUIMUS REPETO TRISTIS TRIBUS ANNIS INTRANS			} = 1749
SED CAROLUS TRISTIA FATA LEVAT.			
On the front of the house of Mr. Berges, a baker—			
VIVAT CAROLUS DUX LOTHARINGIÆ GERMANUS AUGUSTI. ⁶			= 1749
DUX CAROLUS VENIT EXORITUR POST NUBILA TITAN (<i>sic</i>).			= 749
On the front of the new house of the 'Braxatores' (maltsters)—			
UT GRUDII ⁴ AUSTRIACÆ SUNT STIRPI ADDICTI,			} = 1749
SÆVIS TESTATUR EX ANNIS.			

¹ The total of each of these chronograms is twice 1749.

² Bajus (James) was a Flemish theologian, died in 1614. Bajus (or De Bay, Michael), a Flemish ecclesiastic, died in 1513. The armorial device of the college is a harrow.

³ The river Dyle, which flows through Louvain.

⁴ The people of Louvain.

⁵ This chronogram is erroneous; it makes 99 years too much. The meaning is perfect.

⁶ *I.e.*, a relation of the Empress of Germany, his sovereign.

NON GALLI JUGO PRISCA EVANUIT FIDES, } = 1749
 AUSTRIA FUIT AUSTRIA FIXA MANET.
 PAX EXOPTATA ARCHIDUCEM EX VOTIS REVEHIT NOSTRIS. = 1749
 EXOPTATUS SUIs JUGITER SERVET ARCHIDUX PACEM. = 1749

On the front of a house which had been a prison in the time of the French—

A MAGNO DEO (CARCERE EXOLETO) PATRIA EXSTAT GRATA (*sic*). =¹
 REDIIT DUX, NOBIS LÆTA LUX DIU EXPECTATA. = 1749
 EXPECTATISSIMUS REDUX PRINCEPS EX VOTO PATRIÆ. = 1749

On the front of the house of a distinguished citizen—

CAROLUS LOTHARINGIÆ DUX } = 1749
 GRUDIOS FAUSTA QUIETE DONATOS TUEANTUR.
 CIVIUM JUCUNDITAS RURSUS EXURGAT. = 1749

On the front of the house of Mr. Van den Velde, an apothecary—

GUBERNATORI PATRIÆ EX VOTIS REDUCI EXSTRUCTUM. = 1749
 INQUE ÆVUM VIVAT CAROLUS DUX LOTHARINGIÆ. = 1749

On the front of the most flourishing 'college,' Pædagogium Castrense—

SUB SCEPTRO AUSTRIADUM TU LIBER BELGA FUISTI, } = 3498
 BELGA SUB HOC DOMINO PRINCIPE TUTUS ERIS.²
 SUBSIDIO VENIENS PRO FORTI MISSUS ACHILLE } = 1749
 PAR VETERI QUINTO QUÆRIT UT ESSE QUEAT.
 PARCERE SUBJECTIS, ET DEBELLARE SUPERBOS.³ } = 1749
 LEX CAROLI EST; PER TE LEX CAROLINA REDUX.

On the front of the house of Mr. Dirix, 'Promotor Universitatis'—

PRÆSIDIO ILLIUS SPERASTI BELGA JUVAMEN, } = 1749
 IPSE VENIT: TUA SPES PLENA FUTURA BREVI EST.
 ECCE SUB AUSPICIIS SANCTÆ GERTRUDIS⁴ CAROLIQUÆ } =
 PRINCIPIS EXULTANT GERTRUDIANI.
 OVATE REDUX EST BENIGNUS CAROLUS HUJUS } = 1749
 PATRIÆ SOLATIUM.
 SUB EJUS DUCTU PAX VOBIS VERE AMICA VENIT. = 1749

On the front of 'college,' Pædagogium Porci—

IN AUSTRIACI GENERIS DECUS ET OBSEQUIA } = 1749
 PERPETUO DIRIGUNTUR APRIL
 VOTA ET STUDIA.

Præ foribus Van Munster e regione Porci—

PRINCIPIS INTROITUS CAROLI GRUDIANA RELAXAT } = 1749
 PECTORA NUNC, CUNCTIS GAUDIA QUANTA REFET.

¹ In this chronogram the author is evidently in error; it makes 1771.

² The total of this chronogram is twice 1749.

³ This line is from Virgil's 'Æneid,' VI., 853.

⁴ A church at Louvain, dedicated to Saint Gertrude. The chronogram is faulty; it makes 1750.

On the front of the Jesuits' church—

DUCI CAROLO LOTHARO	} = 1749
BELGII GUBERNATORI	
EX SINCERO AFFECTU.	
DEVOTA SOCIETAS JESU LOVANIENSIS.	

On the tower of a college, hexameter and pentameter couplets
formed with illuminated lamps—

NULLA SALUS BELLO TIBI BELGICA; PLURIMA PACE;	} = 1749
EXOPTATA IGITUR PACIS OLIVA VENI.	
EXOPTATA POLO VENIT PAX AVREA NOBIS;	} = 1749
DII FACIANT, STABILI DURET UT IPSA FIDE.	
O SATIS INFELIX SUBIIT CRUDELIA BELLA	} = 1749
BELGICA! NUNC FELIX FÆDERE PACIS OVAT.	
PACE REVIVISCENS DIFFUNDIT BELGICA SIGNA	} = 1749
LÆTITIÆ, POPULUS, CURIA, CLERUS OVAT.	
NOCTEM UT SOL SEQUITUR, SIC NUBILA CLARIOR AURA,	} = 1749
SIC BONA PAX LITES, TRISTIA BELLA QUIES.	
CAROLUS ADVENIENS BELLI FUGAT ASPERA CUNCTA,	} = 1749
UT SOL ADVENIENS NUBILA LUCE FUGAT.	
EXTRACTI HIS BELLIS OBLECTATIQUE DALENSES ¹	} = 1749
AUSTRIACI AUSTRIACIS SEQUE SUOSQUE DICANT.	
AUREA SATURNI REDEUNT NUNC SÆCVLA CUNCTIS;	} = 1749
AUREA THERESIÆ REDEANT NUNC SÆCVLA NOBIS.	

Before the house of Mr. Rega, 'ad effigiem Licaniorum'—

TALIBUS CONFISUS CAROLUS	} = 1749
LUNIGEROS ² SUBITO METU PERCELLERET	
SOLOQUE FUGARET ASPECTU.	

On the front of another house—

CERNITIS EX VULTU GENUS ALTO	} = 1749
A SANGUINE DIVUM.	

On a triumphal arch erected by the Augustines, exhibiting a portrait
of the Governor, a dove, and an olive-branch—

VIVA COLUMBA NOË PACIS PORTAVIT OLIVAS	} = 1749
SIC CAROLUS NOBIS PACIS OLIVA VENIT.	
DUX EST ELECTUS PATRIÆ, BIS PATRIA FELIX	} = 1749
QUÆ DIGNA EST ISTA SUB DITIONE REGI.	

And the arms of Austria were inscribed—

IO! AQUILA ALTIVOLANS ALTI JOVIS ARMIGER ALES	} = 1749
HUC VOLAT, AST CAROLUS VICTOR IN ORBE VOLANS.	

These hexameters and couplets were on the house of Mr. Regnault—

LEVANIUM EXULTA: REDIIT LUX AUREA BELGIS.	= 1749
DUX ET PAX VENIT, BINA HÆC SOCIANTUR IN UNUM.	= 1749
MARTIS LEX EXLEX EX FÆDERE PACIS ABIVIT.	= 1749

¹ The inhabitants of Louvain on the river Dyle.

² The Turks, whose standard is the crescent moon; they abandoned the siege of Vienna in 1683, and retired as if impelled by sudden fear.

NUNC NUNC LOVANIDES CAROLO SUB PRINCIPE LÆTI DICITE: LÆTITIÆ SURGAT UBIQUE SONUS.	} = 1749
MARS FURIT IN TENEBRIS: CLAUDIT PAX OSTIA JANI: FAUSTA FERENT BELGÆ: REGNAT UBIQUE QUIES.	} = 1749
On the front of the house of Consul van Langendonck— SERENISSIMO PRINCIPI CAROLO FAUSTA BELGII GUBERNACULA IN TRANSITU LOVANIA OPTAT CONSUL NATIONIS LOVANIENSIS.	} = 1749
ADVENIT OPTATO PRINCEPS, FORTUNA RECESSIT FERREA QUEIS NOBIS INVIDA DUXQUE TIBI.	} = 1749
CONSUL UT ET GRUDIUS ¹ LÆTATUR, CAROLE PRINCEPS ACCESSUS VESTER GAUDIA TANTA TULIT.	} = 1749
BELGA DIES VENIT DISCUSSA NUBE NIVALI EFFUSA UT SÆVI GRANDINIS IRA RUAT.	} = 1749

LAUS DEO! ADVENIT NOBIS DUX CAROLUS HUJUS PATRIÆ GUBERNATOR.	} = 1749
LÆTUS INTROITUS DUCIS LOTHARINGIÆ CAROLI A PATRIBUS FRANCISCANIS ET DISCALCEATIS PER ODEN EXPRESSUS ² (<i>sic</i>).	} = 2346

1. ADEST CAROLUS, ADEST VOBIS, EXOPTATUS DIU NOBIS ET EXULTET PATRIA.	} = 1749
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2. O QUAM GRATA, LÆTA DIES SUA UBIQUE VERA QUIES! PAX EST; NUNC SOLATIA.	} = 1749
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3. DIES HIC EST FESTIVALIS VERÈ VOBIS TRIUMPHALIS ET UBIQUE VIVAT EST.	} = 1749
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4. HÆC LUX FAUSTA QUAM SERENA! EXOPTATA VOBIS PLENA IN SUPERNIS DONIS EST.	} = 1749
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5. EXTRUANTUR IGNES TALES QUI CENSENTUR TRIUMPHALES SUNT PERGRATA GAUDIA.	} = 1749
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¹ The people of Louvain and the region round about.

² This is defective as a chronogram; the total is no multiple of 1749.

6. HOSTIS JUGUM HOC EST GRAVE AST REGINÆ EST SUAVE; EXULTANTES PLAUDITE.	} = 1749
7. VOS AB EO LIBERATI SITIS MOX EXHILARATI, ET VOS VIVAT DICITE.	} = 1749
8. DUX EST CAROLUS, QUI VENIT, GUBERNATOR, PATER ERIT; FERVENTUR SOLAMINA.	} = 1749
9. QUIA QUÆ HIC HABUERUNT, ET A NOBIS EXTORSERUNT, DESUNT HÆC GRAVAMINA.	} = 1749
10. TANDEM CAROLUS, NOBIS GRATUS VENIT VERÈ EXOPTATUS; FELIX NOSTRA PATRIA!	} = 1749
11. JAM BRABANTIA FLOREBIT, JUS CUJUSQUE ET VIGEBIT; ET TU VIVES FLANDRIA.	} = 1749
12. MALINIA ¹ INSIGNIS STABIT, QUÆ EX HOSTE VAPULAVIT; GAUDEAT PROVINCIA.	} = 1749
13. VENIT DUX ET GENTES STABUNT GENTES CUNCTÆ TRIUMPHABUNT, ERIT FAUSTA PATRIA.	} = 1749
14. DUX EST MITIS ET SUAVIS ILLE NULLI FUIT GRAVIS; TANTA EI GRATIA.	} = 1749
15. TOTUS DEIN EST HUMANUS, CUNCTIS SUIS EST URBANUS; SUNT PERGRATA NUNTIA.	} = 1749

¹ Malines, or Mechlin, here alluded to as having suffered much from the French occupation.

16. UNDIQUE EN? GENS LÆTATUR! MAGNO SONO INTONATUR, VIVAT! VIVAT CAROLUS!	} = 1749
17. VIVAT! VIVAT EUM LIGET DEUS NOBIS, ET RESERVET; EST, EST GRATUS CAROLUS.	} = 1749
18. EN TE DEUM INTONATUR CAROLUSQUE EXALTATUR UBIQUE A PATRIBUS.	} = 1749
19. QUISQUE GRATUS INVITATUR ET IN MENSA SATURATUR, CIBIS HIC DE VARIIS.	} = 1749
20. VINA LÆTÈ VOBIS DANTUR, VERBA ISTA PROFERANTUR; VIVAT MAGNVS CAROLUS.	} = 1749
21. ISTA, ISTA PROFERANTUR, QUANDO TONI EXALTANTUR, VIVAT MAGNVS CAROLUS.	} = 1749
22. TUBÆ TYMPANA HIC SONENT, SONOS SUOS NOBIS DONENT; LUX, LUX NOVA ORTA EST.	} = 1749
23. DEO DANTE ABIVERUNT, QUÆ IN BELLO DEVENERUNT, NOBIS, VOBIS, PAX NUNC EST.	} = 1749
24. VIVE O DUX! EXOPTATA CAROLE DESIDERATA EX TE NOBIS GLORIA.	} = 1749
ITA VOVENT CAROLO PATRES SUPRA, QUI SEMPER FUERUNT, SUNT ET ERUNT FIDELIS AUSTRIÆ. FINIS.	} = 1749

¹ Here the letter Y counts=2; frequently thus used in Flemish and Dutch chronograms.



The town of Alost welcomed the Governor with a very extensive exhibition of chronograms, 260 in number, of which 200 in Latin are here transcribed from the rare folio tract in the British Museum library (9930, i. 2), entitled 'Arrivée et passage de son altesse royale le duc Charles Alexandre de Lorraine et de Baar, gouverneur des Pays-bas, par la ville d'Alost, Le 17 Mai, 1749,' printed at Antwerp. It describes the procession to 'la maison du païs,' which was thus inscribed—

LOTHARINGIÆ DUX, COMITATUS HUIJUS LUX. = 1749

The 'Maison de Ville' was decorated with pictures, one being a ship sailing under the guidance of a star, and this inscription—

CAROLUS. *Anagramma.* O CLARUS.

CLARUS ES, O CAROLVS, FLANDRIS: CYNOSURA VOCARIS. } = 1749
AUXILIO TALI FLANDRIA TUTA SATIS.

An engraving follows, representing a general view of the fireworks prepared by thirteen citizens of Alost, as expressed in this chronogram—

BELGII EXOPTATO GUBERNATORI TREDECIM ALOSTENSES } = 1749
EXSTRUXERUNT.

Inscribed upon a tablet in the central device—

QUIS QUALISQUE ISTE DUX? NON EST INVENTUS } = 1749
SIMILIS ILLI.

In the same device a pelican appeared, thus inscribed—

UT PELLICANUS PROPRIO SANGUINE, ITA DUX MAGNUS } = 1749
SUOS FOVET.

The Jesuits' college was pictorially decorated with heraldic shields and emblems, as represented in a full-page engraving, and these inscriptions—

SERENISSIMO GUBERNATORI, FLANDROS REVISENTI, } = 1749
SOCIETAS JESU ALOSTI EXSTRUXIT.
FORTUNATA DIES, LUCE AC FORMOSIOR OMNI, } = 3498
QUA BELGAS CAROLUS, VOX DATUR UNA, REGET.¹
HINC JUNXERE URBIS FESTIVIS IGNIBUS IGNES } = 1749
LOIOLIDÆ,² NOBIS QUA REDIT ISTE DIE.
UT QUÆVIS LATEANT TETRI VESTIGIA MARTIS, } = 1749
TE, CAROLE, EXHAUSTIS SAT REDIISSSE FUIT,
PROSPERIORA TUIS, ADNITERIS, ÆVA REVERTANT, } = 1749
MERCIBUS HINC SURGET, QUI FUIT ANTE, VIGOR:
HAC DECUS, HAC CULTUS VENIENT E DIVITE VENA } = 1749
BELGÆ ET TER FAUSTIS AVREA SÆCLA FLUENT.
AUSTRIACÆ CRESCANT AQUILÆ, CRESCANTQUE LEONES, } = 1749
SEU PAX SIT, SEU FRAUS COGAT, IN ARMA RUAS.

¹ This chronogram makes 3498; twice the date 1749.

² The order of Jesuits instituted by Ignatius Loyola.

TU CÆLO, TU CHARE TUIS, TU GLORIA SÆCLO,
 TARDIUS HINC DIVIS EXCIPIARE PLAGIS. } = 1749
 CAROLUS LOTHARUS, BELGII GUBERNATOR, FRANCISCI¹
 CÆSARIS GERMANUS, FESTIVE EXCIPITVR ALOSTI. } = 1749

An engraving represents the house of Monsieur De Ruddere, with the entire front decorated with pictorial designs, elaborate emblems and heraldic devices with chronograms; the latter are set forth in the description, the engraving not having room for so much detail—

EXALTETUR AQUILA, DECUS PATRIÆ, HUIUS REFUGIUM. = 1749
 EXULTO, SUPERABUNDO GAUDIO CAROLI GUBERNATORIS } = 1749
 PATRIÆ ADVENTU.

Procul, hinc procul este profani.—*Ovid.*

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero pulsanda tellus.—*Horace*, I., Ode xxxvii. 1.

SALVANTUR FRUGES, ADVENT DUX CAROLUS, SINT TRIPUDIA. = 1749

Hoc signum fœderis.

HOC SIGNO DUCE RESTAURABUNTUR, TUTAQUE ERUNT OMNIA } = 1749
 URBI ATQUE PATRIÆ.

Gaudent mutatâ sorte.—*Horace*, II., *Sat.* vi. 110.

UNUSQUISQUE ALOSTANTUS IN DOMO SUA QUIETUS ALLE- } = 1749
 LUIA.

Maturate fugam.—*Virgil*, *Æn.* i. 137.

DILUVIVM CESSAVIT PATRIÆ GUBERNATORE, URBS EXULTA. = 1749

Justitia ante eum ambulabit.—*Psalms* lxxxiv. 14.

IUSTITIA IN ASPECTU IPSIUS DABIT UNICUIQUE SUUM. = 1749

Probata virtus corripit insipientes.

SVB DVCE, PATRIÆ GUBERNATORE, CVM VIRTUTE EXURGIT } = 1749
 PIETAS.

Under a group of the Duke's armorial banners—

VIVAT VIVAT CAROLUS IN BELGIUM REDUX. = 1749

And among the other decorations of the house the following inscriptions appeared. The Austrian eagle bearing in one claw a crucifix and in the other a sword; on its body a cartouche inscribed—

CRUCIFIXUS HUIUS MUNDI PAX. = 1749

Below, on a ribbon—

CRUX VIVA SALUS. GLADIUS RUINA GENTIUM. = 1749

Followed by a long series of chronograms—

VIVAT DIU MARIA THRESIA, HUNGARIÆ REGINA, AQUILA } = 1749
 TUA IN EXCELSIS.

Followed by several pages of chronograms, mostly in Latin; it is not

¹ The emperor Francis I., Grand Duke of Tuscany, consort of Maria Theresa.

NUNC AUGUSTA REDIT REGINA TERESIA NOSTRA;
VERUS AMOR GENTIS, BELGÆQUE NOVATA VOLUPTAS. } = 1749

Here follow seven lines not chronograms.

DICTE BELGIADES: REGINA TERESIA VIVAT,
QUÆ PIA, QUÆ PRUDENS, QUÆ VENUS IPSA. SILE; } = 1749
QUIPPE SATIS DICTUM. PARITER CELEBRETUR ALOSTI,
UT CAROLUS, VERVS QUI DOMINATOR ERIT.¹ } = 3498
QUI DOMINATOR ERIT PATRIÆ, TUTORQUE PERENNIS;
QUIQUE SUO CIVES SANGUINE (GALLE, SATIS
QUOS AFFLIXISTI) DEFENDET. SICCINE, GALLE
TU FACERES? CAROLUS FECIT: UBIQUE VIRI
NARRABUNT MISERI: SUPERI! MEMINISSE JUVABIT,
QUÆ CAROLI VERI PRINCIPIS ACTA: CUI¹ } = 1749
GLORIA DEBETUR, QUÆ JURE PARATUR ALOSTI
ADVENTU DIGNI PRINCIPIS; UNUS ERIT
CIVIBUS APPLAUSUS: POPULUS SALTABIT ALOSTI.
ECCE VENIT CAROLUS! TITYRE BISNE MELOS?
QUI DUBITAT? VENIAT: QUONIAM CONCENTIBUS AURAS
PERCUTIAM LÆTIS; THESPIADOSQUE CANENT!¹ } = 3498
VIVAT IO CAROLUS DUX, TERQUE, QUATERQUE BEATUS,
VIVIT IO DIGNUS VIVAT UBIQUE DIU. } = 1749
QUARE GALLI GALLINAS BELGII QUÆSIVÈRE?
QUARE GALLI GALLINAS AMAVÈRE?
QUIA IN BELGIO SATIS OVA INVENÈRE.
QUARE IPSI EX BELGIO ABIVÈRE?
QUIA AUREA BELGII OVA ABSTULÈRE.
AU SERENISSIME CHARLES ALEXANDRE, A SON HEUREUX
RETOUR AU PAYS-BAS. } = 1749
LA FRANCE SCAIT FORGER CENT SUBSIDES AFFREUX;
CHARLES SANS NOUS CHARGER SCAIT FAIRE DES HEUREUX. } = 1749
AVEC L'HOTE ORGUEILLEUX SECACHE LA LICENCE,
AVEC CHARLES RETOURNENT PAIX, TRAFIC ABONDANCE. } = 1749

Here follow twenty-three lines in the Flemish language, all chronograms, and four lines not chronograms, in praise of Charles. Then immediately the Latin chronograms are resumed in alphabetical series, occupying nearly four folio pages. This is a novel and fanciful feature, but not presenting any special difficulty in composing them, especially as they are not in verse—

ADVENTAT DUX: LUDITE FISTULIS, QUOQUE CANITE TUBA. = 1749
AUGUSTI PRINCIPIS ADVENTU UNA EXULTAT ALOSTUM. = 1749
AUSTRIA TU REGIUM GENUS, LUX, DECUS POPULI NOSTRI. = 1749
AUREÆ SUB ALIS AQUILÆ TUETUR OMNES ARCHIDUX } = 1749
AUSTRIÆ.
ALOSTANA VOTA SUNT, DIGNE DUX, UT BENEDITIONIBUS } = 1749
EXPLEATE.

¹ These chronograms make twice the date 1749.

AUGESCAT VIRTUTE FORMOSUS REGINÆ NATUS ARCHIDUX AUSTRIÆ.	=	1749
ALOSTUM RURSUS FELIX SUB ANTIQUIS DUCIBUS.	=	1749
AUGUSTA IMPERATRIX, EXHAUSTÆ FLANDRIÆ CONSOLATRIX.	=	1749
ABIVERUNT CIVIUM REDIVERUNT SOLATIA SUAVIA.	=	1749
AQUILARUM PULLI SOLIS RADIO EX UNGUE OPPONUNTUR.	=	1749
AUSTRIA ALOSTENSIBUS SATURNI RURSUM REDUXIT SÆCULA.	=	1749
ABIVIT NOXIUS, NOXIA DESTRUENS ALLOSTUM RECUPERAT.	=	1749
BELLIFER GALLI CANTU, LAUS DEO ÆQUO, DISCESSIT. PAX TIBI, PRINCEPS CAROLE, GUBERNATOR HUIUS PATRIÆ.	=	1749
CUM JUBILO POPULI DUX ET GUBERNATOR REVERTITUR.	=	1749
CIVES, DUX VESTER VENIT, LÆTAMINI ET EXULTATE.	=	1749
CAROLUS DIU EXOPTATUS, XVII. MAII ALOSTI OSTIA INTROIT.	=	1749
CAROLO, DUCI LOTHARO, BELGII GUBERNATORI, DIVÆ THRESIÆ FILIÆ, EXCALCEATÆ ALOSTI EREXERUNT, CAROLUS LOTHARINGIÆ DUX DIU EXPETITUS, GUBERNATOR ADEST.	=	1749
CONSURREXERAT QUASI LEO RUGIENS, QUÆRENS QUEM DEVORET, INFLATUS HOSTIS.	=	1749
CAROLO LOTHARINGIÆ PRINCIPI, VOVETUR LAUS, GLORIA IN TERRIS, FELIXQUE DEI BENEDICTIO IN CÆLIS.	=	1749
CAROLO LOTHARINGO, BELGII GUBERNATORI, ALOSTUM IN- GRESSO VOCIBUS HILARIBUS CONGRATULANTUR CIVES.	=	1749
CUM JUBILO POPULI DUX ET GUBERNATOR REVERTITUR.	=	1749
DUX CAROLE, FELIX SIT TUUS IN URBEM INGRESSUS.	=	1749
DUX CAROLUS GUBERNATOR, PROSPERITATIS AUXILIUM.	=	1749
DUX, CIVIUM LUX, ALOSTANOS VISIT.	=	1749
DUX CAROLUS VOTIS OMNIBUS A BELGIO EXPETITUS.	=	1749
DUX CAROLUS IN ÆTERNUM VIVITO FELIX.	=	1749
DUX LOTHARUS, A NOBIS DIU EXOPTATUS, DECUS BELGII.	=	1749
DIU VIVAT DIU VIGEAT PRINCEPS AUSTRIÆ, AC EJUS SUBDITI.	=	1749
DIU VIVAT, EXULTET, FLOREAT SEMPER REGNATRIX AUS- TRICA.	=	1749
DIU LUXIMUS, LUXISSE NUNC SATIS.	=	1749
EUGE, EUGE EXULTA ALOSTUM, TUUS TIBI PRINCEPS ADVENIT.	=	1749
EX AUSTRIA DILUCULUM PATRIÆ EXORITUR.	=	1749
EXULTEMUS CIVES, DUX BELGII VENIT.	=	1749
EXPECTATIONE EXPECTAVIMUS INGRESSUS VIDERE TUOS.	=	1749
EXULTA ALOSTUM, DIU EXPECTATUS TIBI VENIT.	=	1749
EX VOTIS RURSUS VENIT CIVIUM DECUS.	=	1749
ECCE EX VOTIS, UTI EXOPTAVIMUS, ADVENIT.	=	1749
EXULTEMUS ITAQUE, FESTUS CAROLI INGRESSUS GAUDIA AUGET.	=	1749
EVASIT SÆVA CRUX, IN TE REDIVIT ALMA LUX.	=	1749
EXIVIT REGINA, REDIVIT SALUS PATRIÆ, SPECULUM JUSTITIÆ.	=	1749

EXULTATE CIVES ALOSTENSES, RURSUS IN PATRIA GUBERNAT AUSTRIÆ DOMUS.	= 1749
EXOPTATA DIES VENIT; PRINCEPS LOTHARINGIÆ, GUBERNATOR HUJUS PATRIÆ, INTRAVIT ALOSTUM.	= 1749
EXURGAT, VIVAT, GUBERNET PACIS MODERATRIX AUSTRIACA.	= 1749
EXTRUCTUM FœDUS, FIXAQUE SIGNA CIVI.	= 1749
EXPECTANTES EXPECTAVIMUS TE, DUX INSIGNIS.	= 1749
EXOPTATUS ADVENTUS PRINCIPIS LOTHARINGIÆ ALOSTI NOBIS ABSQUE FINE TRIUMPHUS.	= 1749
EX DUCIS PRÆSENTIA NOX UT AURORA ILLUMINATUR.	= 1749
EXULTAT FELIX BELGIUM, QUANDO FOVET REGINA SUB ALIS.	= 1749
EXOPTANT ALOSTANI, VIVAT DUX FORTISSIMUS CAROLUS.	= 1749
FRANCISCUS ¹ IMPERAT, HUNGARIÆ REGINA REGIT, DUX BENIGNUS IN PATRIA JUSTÈ GUBERNAT.	= 1749
GUBERNATORI TRANSEUNTI FIDUS POPULUS ALOSTANUS EXHIBET COR GRATUM.	= 1749
GAUDIA EXOPTATA ALOSTANIS SUO INTROITU DUX CAROLUS ADfert.	= 1749
GAUDERE CIVES ALOSTENSES, REGINA ADEST: VOX POPULI, VOX DEI.	= 1749
GAUDIUM GALLUS ABSTULIT, EXOPTATÆ AQUILÆ RESTITUUNT.	= 1749
GAVDEAMUS IGITUR; LUX ORITUR, CAROLUS VENIT.	= 1749
GALLUS CANTANS DESTRUXIT; MARIA THRESIA EXUBERANS RESTAURAVIT.	= 1749
GUILIELMUS ALOSTANUS GUBERNATORI SUO VIENNÀ REDEUNTI GRATULATUR.	= 1749
GALLICUS DESTRUXIT FUROR, GERMANUS BENIGNÈ RESTAURAVIT FAVOR.	= 1749
GREX ALOSTANUS EXULTANS AUGUSTÆ MARIÆ THRESIÆ PIA VOTA DICAT.	= 1749
GREX ALOSTENSIS REDITU AUGUSTÆ SUÆ COMITISSÆ EXULTAT.	= 1749
GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO, ATQUE IN TERRIS PAX MARIÆ THRESIÆ AUGUSTÆ, HUNGARIÆ REGINÆ.	= 1749
HEROI, REGIOQUE PRINCIPÌ CAROLO ALEXANDRO LOTHARINGIÆ AC BARRI DUCI, BELGIIQUE AUSTRIACI GUBERNATORI.	= 1749
ILLUSTRI, INVICTOQUE DUCI CAROLO ALEXANDRO, BELGAS SUOS REVISENTI FELICITAS.	= 1749
IN JUCUNDO ADVENTU AUSTRIÆ EXOPTATÆ GAUDETE CIVES.	= 1749
INTROITUS TUUS, DUX, ALOSTI EXHILARAT COR NOSTRUM.	= 1749
IO! LETEMUR CIVES, REVENIT DUX, PATRIÆ LUX.	= 1749
IO! PLAUDITE MANIBUS, EXSIBILATE FISTULIS, VIVAT LOTHARINGUS.	= 1749
IN DUCIS ABSENTIA HEU! QUANTUM POPULUS LUXIT.	= 1749

¹ Francis I., Emperor, the husband of Maria Theresia, Empress of Germany and Queen of Hungary.

IN ADVENTU DUCIS AUDIATUR VOX, GLORIA LAUS.	=	1749
ITA SIT VOX CUNCTORUM: FAVE DEUS AUSTRIÆ JUGO.	=	1749
IO! VIVAT AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, VIVAT AUSTRIACA DOMUS.	=	1749
IO! VIVITO FELIX DUCUM LUX.	=	1749
ILLUXIT DIES NOBIS, DUX EXPECTATUS ADEST.	=	1749
INTROITUS VESTER, DUX CAROLÆ A FLANDRIS DIU EXOPTATUS.	=	1749
LÆTAMUR UNIVERSI ADVENIENTE CAROLO, QUIA GRATUS	}	1749
NOBIS INTROITUS IPSIUS.		
LUX DUCUM ENVEHITUR, GENTIS EXHILARATIO.	=	1749
LUX DECUS, AUXILIUM SIT, PATRIÆQUE PATER.	=	1749
LONGÆVUS SUPER TERRAM SIT CAROLUS, DUX INSIGNIS	}	1749
ATQUE BONUS.		
LOTHARINGIÆ DUX NOVA CIVIUM LUX.	=	1749
LUX DUCUM IN BELGIO UT JUBAR, USQUE NITEAT.	=	1749
NESTORIOS, DUX CAROLÆ, UT VIVAS PER ANNOS, ALOSTUM	}	1749
TIBI EXOPTAT.		
NOX EVANUIT, LUX POPULI, MARIA AUSTRIACA ADEST.	=	1749
NON EST INVENTUS QUI CONSOLETUR ME, NISI TU SOLUS	}	1749
DUX.		
NUPER CANTABAT GALLUS; VOLO, SIC JUBEO, BELGÆ DULCI-	}	1749
ORA CANET AQUILA REDUX.		
NOX TRISTISSIMA EVANUIT, LUX PURA ADEST CAROLUS.	=	1749
PAX, LAUS, GAUDIUMQUE NUNC UNIVERSIS ALOSTANIS.	=	1749
PLANGENS BELGIUM BENIGNO VULTU VESTRO, O DUX,	}	1749
HILARABITUR.		
PAX FRANCISCO IMPERATORI, ATQUE THRESIÆ HUNGARIÆ	}	1749
REGINÆ; PAX SIT DIUTURNA NOBIS.		
QUANTUM PHŒBUS SIDERA, ITA AQUILA SUPERAT UNIVERSAS	}	1749
VOLUCRES.		
QUÆRO: QUI AUXILIO? INUTILE, NISI SIT DOMUS	}	1749
AUSTRIACA.		
QUIDQUID GALLUS DESTRUXIT, PRINCIPIS INTROITUS RESTI-	}	1749
TUET.		
QUOD VOLAS DUX? ALOSTI VIDEARIS CITO REDUX.	=	1749
QUARE, QUÆSO, GAUDETIS ALOSTANI? QUIA DUX CAROLUS	}	1749
ADVENIT.		
REDUX MARIA THRESIA GUBERNAT: PLUS EXOPTAS? SUF-	}	1749
FICIT POPULO.		
REDUX EST IMPERATRIX, EXULTA CIVITAS ALOSTANA.	=	1749
REGINA ¹ HUNGARIÆ, MATER DULCIS, IN PETITIONIBUS VOX	}	1749
EXORABILIS.		
REDUX AUXILIATRIX PACEM ATTULIT.	=	1749
SENATUS, POPULUSQUE ALOSTANUS GAUDET SUB JUGO MARIE	}	1749
THERESIÆ AUSTRIACÆ.		
STIRPS ELIANA LOTHARINGIÆ DUCI, ORTHODOXÆ VERÆQUE	}	1749
FIDEI PROPUGNATORI, EREXIT.		

¹ Maria Theresia, the Empress-Queen of Hungary.

SIT FELIX ADVENTUS TUUS, CAROLE; VITA IN ÆVUM.	= 1749
SALVE MARIA THRESIA, SALVE REGINA AUGUSTA; DEUS }	= 1749
JUSTUS PROTECTOR TUUS.	
SURREXERUNT LUGUBRES DUCIS IN BELGIUM INGRESSU.	= 1749
SUCCURRE NOBIS, QUI IN TANTIS ANGSTIIS DEPRESSI }	= 1749
VIXIMUS.	
SUPEREXALTETUR DOMUS AUSTRIACA UNIVERSIS POPULIS.	= 1749
SANGUIS LOTHARINGUS JUNCTUS THERESIAE QUANTUM EXAL- }	= 1749
TANDUS!	
SUB JUGO BELLONÆ LUXIMUS, QUOD SOLVIT AUSTRIA.	= 1749
SUB HOC DUCE, FAVENTIBUS SUPERIS, QUIETE VIVEMUS.	= 1749
THRESIA UT SUAVE DILUCULUM NOBIS EXURGIT.	= 1749
TIBI, DUX CAROLE, PROSPERUM ET FELIX ITER EXOPTATUR.	= 1749
TUA BLANDA BENIGNITAS, DUX, EXTOLLITUR LAUDIBUS.	= 1749
TURBIDIS SUB GALLIS URBS QUREBATUR, REVIVISCIT MARIA }	= 1749
THERESIAE JUGO.	
TU LOTHARINGIAE DUX, NEQUAQVAM BELGII CRUX.	= 1749
TE DUCE EXTIRPATA VIRTUS RURSUS REVIVISCET.	= 1749
TU REGINA, TU SOLA PUGNASTI CONTRA QUATUOR CORO- }	= 1749
NATOS. QUIS CONTRA AQVILAM? ECCE NULLUS. ¹	
VICTORIOSE DUX, HUC VIDEARIS REDUX.	= 1749
VIVAT, GUBERNET DIU, EXULTANTE POPULO, MARIA AUS- }	= 1749
TRIA CA.	
VIVAT CAROLUS, LOTHARINGIAE DUX, SAGAX TUTAMEN PATRIÆ.	= 1749
VIRTUTIS LUX, DECOR POTENTUM FLOREAT, VIVAT IN ÆVA.	= 1749
VESTRAS EXALTATE VOCES, PLAUDITE MANIBUS, EXTRUITE }	= 1749
IGNES.	
VAS LUCTUS PERIIT, DIGNUS DATUR UNDIQUE PLAUSUS.	= 1749
VOX OMNIBVS UNA: CAROLE VIVE DIU POST NUBILA PHŒBE! ²	= 1749
VIVAT VERUS ARMISONUS ³ LOTHARINGIAE DUX CAROLUS.	= 1749
VIVAT DIU HUNGARICA REGINA, OVETQUE CÆSAR SEMPER }	= 1749
AUGUSTUS.	
VIVAT IN ÆVUM CAROLUS, FLANDRIÆ, BRABANTIAEQUE }	= 1749
VERUS PATRONUS.	
VIVAT AUGUSTA DOMUS AUSTRIACA, PERPETUA PATRIÆ PRO- }	= 1749
TECTRIX.	
VIVITO LOTHARINGIAE PRINCEPS, GUBERNATOR HUIJUS PATRIÆ, }	= 1749
GANDAVI ³ REVENIS ALOSTUM.	
VIVAT CAROLUS, TRIUMPHET ALEXANDER, GUBERNATOR }	= 1749
HUIJUS PATRIÆ.	
VIVAT, VIVAT IN GLORIA LOTHARINGIAE PRINCEPS, DE }	= 1749
ANTIQUO SANGUINE REGUM NATUS.	
VIVAT ARCHIDUX AUSTRIACUS IN ÆVUM.	= 1749

¹ The War of Succession carried on against Maria Theresia by the Kings of Prussia, France, Spain and Sardinia.

² This word occurs in Virgil, *Aeneid*, iii. 544, 'with clashing arms arrayed.'

³ The city of Ghent.

UNIVERSIS CIVIBUS ATQUE RUSTICIS PARIT REGINA GAU-	}	=	1749
DIUM.			
VIXIMUS DIU IN EXPECTATIONE PRINCIPIS AUSTRIÆ.		=	1749
VIVAT BELGII LUX, MAGNUS BELLII DUX.		=	1749
VELOX AQUILA SUPER OMNIA VOLAVIT, DENUO VOLABIT.		=	1749
USQUE VIVAT INVICTA, URBANAQUE DOMUS AUSTRIACA.		=	1749

Here terminates page 16 ; immediately following it on the next (the last) page of the tract are twenty-seven chronograms in the Flemish language, arranged alphabetically in a somewhat broken series, all making the date 1749, and in meaning all are to the same effect as the Latin ones. As this transcript comprises all that are in Latin, the two sets in Flemish are passed over as less interesting. The tract now comes to an abrupt end. This remarkable example of chronogrammatic literature could not be well represented in an abbreviated form. The varied verbiage of laudation is concise, and free from the restraint that Latin verse composition imposes on a writer of chronograms, consequently what is produced is plain and intelligible. Almost the only figurative expressions are those aimed at the temporary oppressors of the Flemish people, the French, to whom the undignified word 'Gallus,' a cock, is applied, though it really signifies a Frenchman, one from the country of Gaul, Gallia. The eagle, 'Aquila,' is obviously the emblem of Austrian sovereignty. In *Chronograms Continued* other tracts are mentioned relating to Charles Alexander ; at page 80, when he returned after a long absence and entered Louvain on April 23, 1749, on his way to Brussels. Another at page 110, when on February 9, 1750, he seized the mattock and commenced the new Louvain canal, the city having been set free from the French yoke on January 25, 1749. Another at page 530, when he cut the first sod for the canal on February 9, 1750, there is an engraving of the spade he used.





XXXII.

ANOTHER ALMANAC, 1685.

AT page 81 *ante*, mention is made of an almanac which came into my possession too late for notice at that place. Here it will occupy a whole chapter. It is a book consisting of 126 pages, 4to. size. It has a finely designed and engraved allegorical frontispiece, with this inscription in very small letters at the extreme lower edge of the subject: 'Calendarium Tyrnaviense anni 1685 ad elevationem poli G: 48 ad meridianum.' This points nearly to the latitude of Tyrnau in Hungary. A dedication fills the next page, addressed to Maximilian Emmanuel, Duke of Bavaria and of the Palatinate, Count Palatine of the Rhine, etc. The author prays for 'laurels and triumphs' for him, and signs himself by the assumed name ASTROPHILUS. A table of contents next follows, and the calendar for each month, with the ordinary astronomical and appropriate information for each day, but without astrological predictions. The page opposite to that for each month is occupied with chronograms, one for each day throughout the year. I regard this feature as unique. They are mostly moral and useful maxims, proverbs, and practical remarks, each one making the date, the year 1685; a particular set is arranged for each month, with a descriptive title. That for January applies to the warlike events of the period which affected Bavaria, Austria, and the Duke Emmanuel.¹ Those for other months are quaint and amusing; for instance, on September 25 it is remarked that fungi (mushrooms, etc.) are safe when thoroughly boiled and thrown away out of window. A selection from the chronograms would not do justice to the series; it is a curious collection and worthy of attentive reading. The original is a bad specimen of paper and printing; the words often run into each other, and all are close and crowded together in a manner tedious to read. The chronograms are as follows—among them may occasionally be seen hexameters and leonine verses—

¹ The Duke was a distinguished military leader. See p. 267 *ante*, and the index.

JANUARIUS habet dies XXXI.

SENTENTIÆ CHRONOLOGICÆ HUIUS TEMPORIS.

1. A DEO IESV NOSTRO QVATER FELIX AVSPICIVM ANNÌ.
2. VIVANT IN EO CHRISTIANI FÆDERIS AVTHORES GLORIOSI ET SÆPIVS TRIVMPHENT.
3. A. ET B. DVÆ SVNT PRIMÆ LITERÆ, ET INTER SE VBIQVE BENÈ CONVENIVNT.
4. AVSTRIA BOLARIÆ TERRIS VT PROXIMA, SIC ET LAVDE PARI PROPIOR, PAR PIETATE NITET.
5. AVSTRIA REGNATRIX AC GLORIOSA, INDVIT ROBORE MANVS SVAS.
6. BAVARIA POTENS ET SANCTA, ASTRINXIT FORTITVDINE LVMBOS SVOS.
7. AVSTRIA EXTENDIT IN ORIENTEM TVRCIÆ LAVREAS SVAS.
8. BAVARIA VERÒ, TVETVR A CADENTE SOLE, SEQVE FINESQVE IMPERIÌ.
9. AQVILA REGINA AVIVM VOLANTES PROTEGIT ALAVDAS AVSTRIÆ.
10. LEO FERARVM PRINCEPS INSVRGIT ADVERSVS HOSTES AVSTRIÆ ET BAVARIÆ.
11. VT SÆPÈ TRIVMPHETVR, CONSILIO, ET INDVSTRIA PVGNETVR.
12. SI DEVS PRO NOBIS FVERIT, NVLLVS HOSTIVM PRÆVALEBIT.
13. ALIQVANDO VENIET, VT BONA CAVSA PRIVS AGITATA TRIVMPHET.
14. QVIS MODO INVENTVR TALIS, QVI, ET IPSI CÆSARI SERVIAT GRATIS?
15. OMNES SVA DVNTAXAT LVCRA QVÆRVNT.
16. O DEVS LIBERA, ET VINDICA SERVOS TVOS, DE HOSTIBVS SVIS!
17. EXVRGAT PHCEVS, DEMANTVR CORNVA LVNÆ.¹
18. ALAVDÆ SVAVISSIMÈ CANVNT IN AVSTRIÀ ET HVNGARIÀ.²
19. DEVS, QVI IN FVGATIS AVSTRIÆ HOSTIBVS FECISTI MIRABILIA!³
20. PROTEGE DEINCEPS QVOQVE, QVEM ELEGISTI ET VNIXISTI.
21. AVSTRIACI FORTIORES IN PRÆLIO, DORSA VERTERVNT EXTERORVM
22. HVNGARIÆ REGNA HÆRESIS PERDIT, ET AVXILIVM TVRCÆ.
23. QVARE AVSTRIA DICITVR FVTYRA IN ORBE VLTIMA?
24. QVIA DEVS EAM SINGVLARITER HACTENVS PROTEXIT ET PROTEGIT.
25. QVIA FVIT, EST, ET ERIT IN CVLTV DEI PARENTIS VIRGINIS PRIMA.
26. QVIA DEI AVXILIO TVRCAM SVPERABIT.
27. QVIA EST NIDVS AQVILARVM⁴ TONANTI ET SVPERIS CHARVS.
28. QVIA QVÆ OPERATVR CONSILIO ÆQVE ET INDVSTRIA SEMPER OPERATVR.
29. QVIA SVIS ÆMVLIS QVOQVE, ET ADVERSARIIS BENEFACERE PARATA EST.
30. QVIA SPES ET VIRES SVAS IN ADJVTORIO ALTISSIMI CONSTITVIT.
31. ET OMNES ADVERSARIÌ EJVS NON PRÆVALEBUNT CONTRA VIRES EJVS.

¹ Alluding to the defeats in war suffered by the Turks. Luna, their crescent standard.

² And the larks sing sweetly in Austria and Hungary.

³ The flight of the Turkish army from the siege of Vienna.

⁴ The eagle, the Austrian standard.

FEBRUARIUS habet dies XXVIII.

SENTENTIÆ CHRONOLOGICO-THEOLOGICÆ.

1. THEOSOPHIA VtItVr ALIIS SCIENTIIS, TANQVAM SVIS PEDISEQVIS.
2. MARIA SIT AVXILIATRIX, ET ADVOCATA NOSTRA.
3. QVI VOLVNT QVIETI VIVERE, FIDEM COLANT.¹
4. HETERODOXI RESPUBLICAS PASSIM IN PEJVS VERTVNT.
5. QVI SVPERIS FIDELIS NON FVIT PRINCIPIBVS MINVS ERIT.
6. REGNA, QVÆ IN VERÀ RELIGIONE FVNDA SVNT, A CASIBVS REMOTIORA SVNT.
7. SED PROXIMA RVINÆ, QVIBVS RELIGIO CVRÆ NON EST.
8. SEMPER TVRBI DA, IN QVIBVS SECTÆ PRO LIBITV VAGANTVR.
9. QVOD TIBI NON VIS FIERI, TV ETIAM, SI JVSTVS ES, ALTERI NON FACIAS.
10. QVOD AVTEM TIBI VIS PRÆSTARI, TV QVOQVE FAC ALTERI.
11. BONVM EX INTEGRA CAVSA PROBARI DEBET, VTI AIVNT THEOLOGI.
12. MALA VERÒ EX VNOQVOQVE DEFECTV.
13. VOX ET SENTENTIA CHRISTI EST, NE MO BONVS, NISI SOLVS DEVS.
14. PROBATIO DILECTIONIS, EXHIBITIO EST OPERIS; VT AIT MAGNVS GREGORIVS.
15. BOVI TRITVRANTI OS LIGARI NON DEBET, VT MONET SACER TEXTVS.
16. VERITAS ODIVM PARIT; ABORTVS NON PARTVS, NOSTRIS SÆCVLIS BENÈ NOTVS.
17. ANTIQVA SENTENTIA EST: NON SVNT FACIENDA MALA, VT EX EIS EVENIANT BONA.
18. VÆ HOMINIBVS, PER QVOS SCANDALA VENIVNT, AIT VERITAS.
19. VERA PIETAS VT AIT PAVLVS APOSTOLVS, AD OMNIA EST VTILIS.
20. ANGVSTA VIA, ET PARVA PORTA EST, QVÆ DVCIT IN VITAM ÆTERNÆ GLORIÆ.
21. ITA VIDELICET PER ANGVSTA SVBINTRAMVS IN AVGVSTA.
22. SPATIOSA VIA, ET LATA JANVA EST, QVÆ DVCIT IN AVERNVM.
23. ITA VIDELICET PER AVGVSTA RVENTES PROVEHIMVR IN TARTARA.
24. HOMO, QVI DVOBVS SERVIRE VOLET, NEVTRI SATIS FACIET.
25. QVI MENTIRI SOLET, EÒ QVANDOQVE VENIET, VT PEJERARE ASSVESCAT.
26. DEVM VERIS OPERIBVS, ET NON INANIBVS VERBIS COLERE OPVS EST.
27. QVID JVVAT SI MVLTA BENÈ CÆPISTI, ET IN FINE TVRPITER HÆSISTI?
28. PERSEVERABIT VSQVE AD FINEM, HIC SALVVS ERIT. DVLCE MORI JESV EST, SINE QVO TVA VITA RVINA EST.

¹ This chronogram is faulty; it makes 1735.

MARTIUS habet dies XXXI.

MILITARES CHRONOLOGICÆ.

1. FAVSTVS ANNVS DVCIBVS PARITER ET MILITIBVS.
2. CLAMABATVR PAX PAX, SED NON EST PAX.
3. DEXTERA SALVATORIS FACIET VIRTUTEM, ET PVGNABIT PRO NOBIS.
4. TVRPIS EXCVSATIO EST IN PRVDENTE, ET IN PHILOSOPHO; NON PVTABAM.
5. LONGÈ VERÒ TVRPIOR IN EXERCITVS IMPERATORE PROVIDO.
6. MAGNÆ PRVDENTIÆ EST, IN EVENTV INOPINATO, ATQVE NON PRÆVISO BENÈ CONSVLERE.
7. OMNIA PROVIDERE, ET EXPECTARE VENTVRA SOLIVS EST SAPIENTIS.
8. INPRIMIS VTIQVE FINIBVS HOSTILIS VIS, ET ROBVR ARCERI DEBET.
9. QVIA VBI INTRAVERIT, LEGES A CAPTIVIS SIBI OBTRVSAS NON ADMITTIT.
10. BELLVM, AN PAX, PLVRA PARIAT VITIA? RES IN DVBIO EST.
11. IVS, ET ÆQVVM PRÆ RELIQVIS IN BELLIS QVÆRENDA SVNT.
12. NVNC NON JVSTVM, SED VTILE INQVIRITVR.
13. INJVSTA BELLA, SVNT AVTHORITATIS PVBLICÆ CONCESSA MILITIBVS LATROCINIA.
14. DVM PAX EST, SOLERTER PARENTVR EA, QVÆ BELLO SVNT OPPORTVNA.
15. VIS VNITA FORTIOR. VIDIMVS HOC SATIS ELAPSI ANNIS IN AVSTRIA.
16. QVÆ MATVRÈ DELIBERATA FVERINT, CITÒ EXEQVI OPORTEBIT.
17. CELERITATE PROGRESSVS MARTIS JVVANTVR; TARDITATE SÆPIVS PEREVNT.
18. SOLVS, ET FERÈ VNICVS Q. FABIVS TARDITATE TRIVMPHAVIT.
19. MARTIS NERVVS, PECVNIA, ORDO, LEX, ET PANIS PROVISIO.
20. QVI EX ARTE PVGNARE STATVIT, SERVET DISCIPLINAM.
21. PECVNIA PLVRIMA PRÆSIDIA EXPVGNAVIT.
22. PECVNIA MILITIBVS DAT ROBVR, ATQVE VIRES NOVAS.
23. IPSA QVOQVE VICTORIA, AVRO ALIQVANDO EMITVR.
24. NON NVMERVS, SED POTIVS VIRTVS SPECTATVR IN PRÆLIIS.
25. ITA ALEXANDER VIRIBVS NON NVMERO VICTORIAS REPORTABAT.
26. CERVI LEONE DVCE PRÆVALENT IN BELLO IPSIS LEONIBVS COETV DVCE.
27. VBI SERIÒ PVGNATVR, IBI DE SALVTE PARVM COGITATVR.
28. DEXTERÆ ALÆ NOSTRÆ CASTRA VERTERVNT EXTERORVM.
29. PAX GLORIOSA, ET DIVTVRNA ARMIS ACQVIRITVR,
30. SVNT (DICTVM EST VERÈ) STVLTE SINE VIRIBVS IRÆ,
31. DVLICIA INEXPERTIS ARMA, FVRORQVE VIRIS.

APRILIS habet dies XXX.

*SENTENTIÆ CANONISTICÆ, SEU ECCLESIASTICÆ
CHRONOLOGICÆ.*

1. LAICIS HOMINIBVS NVLLA EST IN SPIRITVALIA CONCESSA JVRIS FACVLITAS.
2. QVI ALTARI SERVIVNT, EX EODEM PARTICIPARE POSSVNT.
3. SI VBIQVE ALIAS, AT IN IPSO JVRE PRÆSERTIM ÆQVITAS A SVPERIORE SPECTARI DEBET.
4. AFFECTVS PROPINQVITATIS, JVRA, ET INSTITVTORES VERITATIS IMPEdire SOLET.
5. ÆQVITAS ET JVSTITIA DVLCORE MIXTA TENEATVR.
6. QVIVIS CENSETVR ESSE BONVS, NISI PROBES, QVOD SIT MALVS.
7. CONSVETVDO QVANTVMLIBET ANTIQVA VERITATE EST INFERIOR.
8. ACTVS (JVXTA LEGES) SEMPER INTERPRETANDVS EST VT NON SIT INANIS.
9. CONSVETVDINIS, ET VSVS LONGÆVI MAGNA EST IN FORO AVTHORITAS.
10. IN DVBLIO MELIVS EST, VT SECVRIORA, ET TVTA SEQVARIS.
11. IN CLARIS, JVXTA LEGEM, NON OPVS, AT NEC LOCVS EST CONJECTVRIS.
12. IN DVBLIO QVISQVIS PRÆSUMITVR BONO PROPRIO CONSVLERE.
13. PARIA SVNT SIVE MENS OPERIBVS, SIVE VERBIS DECLARETVR.
14. DVBLIA PRO BENIGNIORE PARTE EXPLICARE JVRA MONVERVNT.
15. FRVSTRA QVIS AB EO SERVARI FIDEM POSTVLAT, CVI IPSE NON SERVAT.
16. IN DVBLIO SCeLVs PRÆSUMI ANTIQVA JVRA VETANT.
17. INDVLGENTIÆ NON PLVS VALENT, NISI QVANTVM VERBA IPSA SONANT.
18. INTENTIONI JVXTA LEGEM SERVIRE DEBENT VERBA, NON VERÒ E CONTRA.
19. EX JVRE JVRISDICTIO VNA ALTERAM NON TVRBET.
20. LEGE CAVETVR: VNDE JVS PRODIT, INDE INTERPRETATIO SEQVATVR.
21. AVDITÀ PARTE VTRAQVE SENTENTIAM FERRI LEX PRISCA JVBET.
22. NON DEBET QVISQVAM SVO IVRE SINE CVLPA PRIVARI.
23. EBRIVS COMPARATVR FVRIOSO, QVIA VTERQVE PARITER DELIRAT.
24. OPORTET, VT LEGIS OBLIGATIO NON EXTENDATVR VLTRA EJVS FINEM.
25. QVÆ NVLLÀ LEGE STATVTA SVNT, NEQVE NOS STATVERE DEBEMVS.
26. IN HIS, QVÆ SPECTANT AD SALVTEM, QVISQVE EST IN SVO JVRE.
27. RATIO GENERALIS LEGIS RESTRINGITVR APVD JVRIS PERITOS EX FINE ET MENTE LEGIS.
28. QVI VERBIS, ET QVI FACTIS IPSIS MENTITVR, NIHIL DIFFERVNT.
29. VNIVS TESTIMONIO NON SATIS QVODVIS SCeLVs PROBATVR.
30. IN REBVS OBSCVRIS OPORTET SVPPONERE, QVOD EST VERO SIMILIVS. IN CÆLESTIBVS REGNIS PERPETVVM PASCHA CELEBRATVR, ET ALLELVIA CANITVR.

MAIUS habet dies XXXI.

SENTENTIAE JURIDICO-CHRONOLOGICÆ.

1. JVSTVS PRÆTOR JVRE, NON EXEMPLIS JVDICET.
2. JVS APTANDVM EST ILLIS, QVÆ FREQVENTIVS EVENIRE SOLENT.
3. SI ACTOR NON SATIS PROBAVERIT, TVM REVS DE JVRE ABSOLVITVR.
4. JVS ALT: IN DVBLIO PRÆSUMITVR PRO VALORE ACTVS.
5. IN DVBLIO, STATVS, SEV SORS POSSESSORIS CENSETVR VTIQVE MEIOR.
6. FACTA NON PRÆSUMVNTVR; SED EA PROBARI OPORTET, VTI REGVLA JVRIS ALT.
7. QVISQVE NATVRALITER PRÆSUMITVR BONVS: ITA DOCENT FORISTÆ.
8. CONSVETVDO MAGNO ET VERO VSV ROBORATA, PRO LEGE OBSERVATVR.
9. CONSVETVDO JVS TRIBVERE, QVIN ET SÆPIVS AMPLIARE POTEST.
10. CONSVETVDINI VT MATRI SVA IN LEGE REVERENTIA HABETVR.
11. IN DVBLIIS (TEXTV CLARO) BENIGNIORA SEMPER PRÆFERVNTVR.
12. EXCEPTIO DAT REGVLIS VIRES, ET ROBVR IN OPPOSITVM.
13. IN REBVS AMBIGVIS OPVS EST SERVARE VERBA DECRETI, AVT LEGIS.
14. QVOD QVIS PER ALIVM AGIT, PER SE FACERE IN JVRE REPVTATVR.
15. INDIGNVS EST ALIORVM OPE, QVI SIBI OPITVLARI NON VELIT, SI POTEST.
16. QVISQVIS SOLVERE NON VALET, NEQVE PROMITTERE VALIDÈ POTERIT.
17. QVÆ SEMEL CONVENIVNT IN IDENTITATE RATIONIS, NON SEPARANTVR IN RATIONE JVRIS.
18. JVRE QVI GAVDET SVO, SI POSSIT, ALIIS NON FACIT INJVRIAM.
19. ITA ETIAM DOLO NON CENSETVR AGERE, QVI JVRE SVO VTITVR.
20. JVRISTÆ TRADVNT: NON EST REGVLA SINE OMNI PRORSVS EXCEPTIONE.
21. JVRA POSTERIORA NON DEROGANT PRIORIBVS; NISI IN CASIBVS PER LEGEM SATIS EXPRESSIS.
22. LEGES ET CANONES BENIGNIVS INTERPRETANDI SVNT, VT SERVENTVR TANTO PROMPTIVS.
23. IN DVBLIO PRÆSUMITVR QVISQVE BONVS, LICET NON ESSET.
24. JVDEX NON NISI EX CVLPA PÆNAS METIRI POTEST.
25. TRIBVNAL EST MESSIS AVREA; SED NON HIS, QVI VERÈ JVRA CVRANT.
26. MARSVPRIA PLENA, SVNT BONI ADVOCATI, ET IN FORO EXTERNO BENÈ VERSATI.
27. PECVNIAE OBEDIVNT OMNIA: TESTANTVR AVRO VENALIA JVRA.
28. NEMO INVENITVR, QVI SE JVDICARE, ET ABSOLVERE QVEAT.
29. AVREA RES EST LIBERTAS, QVÆ NEQVE AVRO, NEQVE VLLO PRETIO DIGNÈ POTEST ÆSTIMARI.
30. PECVNIA EVERTIT FAS; ET MVNERA EXCÆCANT OCVLOS ACCIPIENTIS.
31. VT HAMIS PISCES, ESCA VOLVCRES, SIC PECVNIA CAPIVNTVR ASSESSORES.

JUNIUS habet dies XXX.

SENTENTIÆ MORALES ET ETHICÆ CHRONOLOGICÆ.

1. PIACVLA SVPERIORVM SÆPIVS TRANSEVNT IN SVBDITOS.
 2. BENEFICIA, VTÎ FLORES GRATIORA SVNT, DVM VETVSTIORA NON SVNT.
 3. LIMA PRIVS HIS VERBA ÆQVET, DEIN LINGVA LOQVATVR.
 4. JVDICIA VVLGI VANA SVNT, ET SAPIENS NON METVET EA.
 5. DELICTA JVVENVN IN SENIBVS TVRPIA SVNT.
 6. NOSCE TEIPSVN, THALES ÆQVE BREVITER ATQVE SAPIENTER DIXIT.
 7. AMORIS FVRORE IN PASSIONIBVS DICTVR NIHIL ESSE FVRIOSIVS.
 8. NON QVÆ AGVNT RELIQVI, SED QVÆ REIPSA AGI OPVS EST, FACIAMVS.
 9. VOX CORVI, CRAS CRAS; CVM HAC ET PRÆSENS, ET CRASTINA PIGRIS ELABITVR ÆTAS.
 10. VINA ET MVLIERES, VTÎ INQVIEBAT SAPIENS, DESIPERE FACIVNT IPSOS SAPIENTES.
 11. HOC, QVI DIXIT SALOMON, EVENTV SATIS PROBAVIT.
 12. NATVRÆ PARVM SATIS EST: CVPIDITATI VERÒ, ET AVARITILÆ NIHIL IN ORBE SATIS EST.
 13. NON IS, QVI MVLTA HABET; SED IS QVI NON CVPIIT, EST FORTVNATVS.
 14. ABSTINENTIA CVPIDITATVM VOLVNTAS VERÈ SATIATVR.
 15. MVNDVS OPINIONE REGITVR; VEL CERTÈ POTIVS AGITATVR:
 16. HIC RIDET: FVRIT ISTE; TRAHIT SVA QVEMQVE VOLVPTAS.
 17. SAPIENTER SIMVL, ET BREVITER SAPIENS DIXIT SENECA: 'IRA BREVIS EST INSANIA.'
 18. IRÆ SIMILES RVINIS, SVpra HOC, QVOD OPPRESSERVNT, FRANGVNTVR.
 19. NIHIL RATIO VERA POTEST, VBI PERVERSVS AFFECTVS DOMINATVR.
 20. VIRTVS NON EST JVVANDA VITIÒ, SVAMET CONTENTA GLORIA.
 21. QVOTIES OPVS EST IMPETV, IN ADVERSA SVRGERE NOVIT ALACRITER.
 22. NON POTEST ESSE, INQVIEBAT THEOPHRASTVS, QVOD VIR BONVS NON IRASCATVR MALIS.
 23. AT NON ESSE VERVM, QVOTIDIANA FACILÈ PROBATVR EXPERIENTIA.
 24. IRACVNDIA, QVÆ GRATIS TVMVLTVATVR, GRATIS SE FRANGIT.
 25. GENEROSVS ANIMVS INJVRIAS DESPICERE, VELVT NVGAS POTEST.
 26. IN REBVS ADVERSIS PROBARI SOLET, QVIS VERVS EST AMICVS.
 27. QVALIS QVISQVE IN SEIPSO EST; TALES IPSI VIDENTVR ETIAM ALII.
 28. PLERISQVE NOBIS ALIVD AGENTIBVS, TEMPVS FRVSTRA ELABITVR.
 29. PRVDENTVM EST, INSANA A SANIS, ET NOXIA AB VTILIBVS SE CERNERE.
 30. ISTA, QVÆ IGNARI FALSÒ PVTANT FORTVNÆ BONA; SVNT EJVS VERA MENDACIA.
- OTIA SI TOLLAS, CECIDÈRE CVPIDINIS ARCVS. }
 QVÆQVE JACIT FERIENS IGNEA TELA PVER.

JULIUS habet dies XXXI.

SENTENTIÆ POLITICO-CHRONOLOGICÆ.

1. FAVSTVS SÎT ISTE ANNVS OMNIBVS BONIS, ET PROBIS FIDELIBVS CHRISTIANIS.
2. OMNIA LICENT REGIBVS, QVIBVS NON EXPEDIVNT.
3. PRINCIPIBVS DANTVR STIPENDIA A SVBDITIS, VT PRO HIS VIGILENT.
4. REX QVI NON NOVIT DISSIMVLARE, NEQVE SCIET REGNARE.
5. SIC PRÆSIDES PVNIANT, VT ALIQVIS NON PEREAT, NISI, QVEM PERIRE PEREVNTIS INTEREST.
6. PRÆSTAT (DICIT LIPSIVS) PEREAT VNVS, QVAM VT PEREAT VNITAS.
7. QVI VIVI NON PRODERANT PROSVNT ALIQVANDO DEFVNCTI.
8. AVLA, REGIA VENTORVM DICITVR, AB HIS, QVI NÔRVNT.
9. SPES AVLICÆ HIDROPE VIVVNT PHTYSI MORIVNTVR.
10. SPÎRANTES, LOQVENTES, PROMITTVNT SIBI, QVÆ SPERÂRVNT, DONEC, EXSPÎRENT.
11. TRIA PRIMÆ CONSIDERATIONIS: LEX, REX, GREX.
12. REX GREGI PROVIDEAT, GREX REGI SINE RELVCTANTIA OBTEMPERET.
13. REX LEGEM PONIT, GREX SIBI, ATQVE REGI CVSTODIT.
14. LEX REGEM LIGAT, GREX VTRIQVE REGI, ET LEGI OBEDIT.
15. ORDINARE POSSVNT: LEX SINE REGE PARVM, REX SINE LEGE NIHIL.
16. QVO MVNDVS VENIT IN SVA POLITICA VANITATE?
17. SPONDERE MVLTA SERVARE PAVCA, EST IN PRAXI SATIS VSITATA SENTENTIA.
18. FœDERA, SI VTILIA SINT, SERVANTVR; SI NON, PARVM CVRANTVR.
19. QVIS EST ISTE? VIR NOBILIS IN AGENDIS CAVSIS OPTIMÈ VESTITVS!
20. ORATOR, ET ADVOCATVS TALIS, QVEM OPES ET VESTITVS NON SAPIENTIA ORNAVIT.
21. RARA AVIS IN MVNDO VERÈ PIVS AVLICVS ISTO EST.
22. FORTVNÆ NVNQVAM CREDIT, QVI EJVS FALSITATES NOVIT.
23. STVLTVM EST JACTARE ATAVOS, ET PROAVOS, SI NON SIS DIGNVS PROAVIS.
24. NOBILEM NON GENVS, NON SANGVIS, AVT PROAVI, SED VIRTVS FACIT.
25. CONSILIVM ET INDVSTRIA VIRES ROBVRQVE SVPERAT.
26. FORTVNA, RES VITREA EST, CVM SPLENDET, ET NITET SVBITO RVIT, ET FRANGITVR.
27. PECVNIA, CVM IPSI PLACVERIT, EX IPSO NON ILLICÒ SCRIBIT ITA.
28. AVLA EST ACADEMIA FORTVNÆ, TRISTES EXITVS INSTRVENTIS.
29. IN HVJVS GYMNASIO POËSIS, SIVE ARS FINGENDI QVÆLIBET CÆTERAS ARTES INGENIO SVPERAT.
30. JVVENTVTIS INSOLENTIA, SENVM IGNORANTIA, REGENTIS INCVRIA, PERDIT REGNA.
31. QVÒ QVIS ALTIORE GRADV STETERIT, EÒ MAGIS QVOQVE CENSVRÆ PATEBIT.

AUGUSTUS habet dies XXXI.

SENTENTIÆ PHILOSOPHICÆ-CHRONOLOGICÆ.

1. FAVSTA VIRIS VOVEO HIS, QVOS MVLTa SCIENTIA ADORNAT.
2. POËTÆ NASCVNTVR, RHETORES FIVNT: QVID ERGO PHILOSOPHÏ?—MORIVNTVR.
3. ATQVE HINC VETVS PHILOSOPHIA A PLATONE, AC SOCRATE VOCABATVR; SPECVLATIO MORTIS.
4. RATI QVOVIS SÆCVLO, PRÆSERTIM VERÒ ISTO, EVADVNT SAPIENTES.
5. INQVIRE; ET STOLONES VTIQVE VIDEBIS PLVRES, QVAM SOLONES.
6. QVOD EST CAVSA CAVSÆ, EST CAVSA CAVSATI, SIC DICVNT PHILOSOPHÏ.
7. EX VNICO EFFECTV CAVSA SIMPLICITER NON COGNOSCITVR.
8. CALAMVS, CIRCVLVS, ET LECTIO FREQVENS SCIENTIAS NVTRIVNT.
9. VBI EST PLVS INGENII, IBI EST MINVS FORTVNÆ, ITA DICVNT SAPIENTES.
10. AVRORA MVSAS NVTRIT, VIGILIA FREQVENTIOR EDVCAT.
11. MVNDVS OPINIONIBVS SVIS VARIÈ LACERATVR.
12. SCIRE VOLVNT HOMINES, SED INANIA QVÆQVE REQVIRVNT.
13. VIR BONVS (INQVIEBAT PHILOSOPHVS PLATO) NON LÆDIT: ESTNE VERVMP?
14. DVBITO, QVIA ET APIS ESTO SÏT BONA, HABET ACVLEVM, QVO PVNGIT.
15. SAPIENS PLACIDVS, ET ÆQVVS EST NÆVIS, ET ERRORIBVS HVMANIS.
16. VETVS DOGMA HABETVR A PHILOSOPHIS: OPVS NATVRÆ EST OPVS INTELLIGENTIÆ.
17. IN OMNIBVS REBVS DEVS ET NATVRA NIHIL FACIVNT FRVSTRA.
18. VNVS ACTVS NON PARIT HABITVM, NISI VALDÈ INTENSVS.
19. QVODVIS TEMPVS IN LVCRA VITÆ TRAHVNT SAPIENTIORES.
20. QVIA, QVOD SEMEL INCVRIO FVGIT, NON REVERTITVR.
21. ANIMANTIA, QVIBVS VNGVES ADVNCI, GREGARIA NON SVNT;
22. ITA SVNT ET HOMINES, QVIBVS ACVLEVS, ET SPINA FREQVENS IN ORE SEDET.
23. SAPIENS FVTVRA ATTENTÈ OBSERVAT, SOLICITÈ PRÆVIDET, PRVDENTER PROVIDET;
24. ET QVI NON PRÆVIDET, IMPINGIT VELVT BRVCHVS.
25. FVTVRA QVIDEM IGNORO, QVÆ VERÒ FIERI POSSVNT, NON PLANÈ NESCIÖ.
26. SÆPIVS MALA QVÆQVE BONIS VICINA ESSE VIDENTVR.
27. SIC LOLIA, AC LILIA, NON NISI VNICA DVNTAXAT PARVÀ LITERA INTER SE DISCREPANT.
28. NVX NISI FRANGATVR, NVCLEVM TIBI NON DABIT.
29. AB ACTV POSITIVO AD POTENTIAM SEQVELA BENÈ INFERTVR, ET BENÈ SEQVITVR.
30. PIGRA DVNTAXAT INGENIA ALLIORVM OPERIBVS CONTENTA SVNT.
31. MVLIERES SVNT VERECVNDIORES, ET SVPERIORES VIRIS.

SEPTEMBER habet dies XXX.

SENTENTIÆ MEDICÆ CHRONOLOGICÆ.

1. NON EST VIS MEDICI, QVIVIS RELEVETVR VT ÆGER.
2. VITAM POTEST QVISQVE TOLLERE, TRIBVERE NON NISI SOLVS DEVs.
3. NOVI MORBI NOVA PARITER ANTIDOTA, NOVASQVE CVRATIONES POSTVLANT.
4. SI QVIS VOLET DIV SANVS MANERE, PAVCAS HAVRIAT SANITATES;
5. INDE NON PAVCIS ALIENÆ HAVSTÆ SANITATES EXHAVSERVNT SANITATEM.
6. VT PLVS BIBAS, PARVM BIBE, TVNC DIVTIVS BIBES.
7. VT LAC INFANTIBVS, ITA VINVM DATVR SENIBVS.
8. QVI NON EST ASSVETVS ORSONIIS, SI ESVRIT, MANDVCET OLVS.
9. ELIXA CITIVS DIGERVNTVR, QVAM IGNE TOSTA:
10. SED IGNE TOSTA VIROS FACIVNT ROBUSTIORES, QVAM ELIXA.
11. QVI SVNT ISTI; QVIBVS NON EST SATIS BENÈ NISI ALIIS SIT VALDE MALE?
12. MEDICI ET JVRISTÆ, QVOS NON NISI ALIENA JVVANT INFOR-
TVNIA.
13. SINE MEDICO, QVI POTEST VIVERE, FELIX ET BEATVS EST.
14. SOLI NAMQVE BEATI ITA DEFACTO VIVVNT ABSQVE PVRGATIONE.
15. VERBIS, HERBIS, ET LAPIDIBVS VIS NON LEVIS INSITA EST, AIEBAT
HELMONTIVS.
16. SÆPÈ CITÒ INFIRMANTVR, QVI DIV BENÈ VALVERVNT.
17. QVIA (VTI HIPPOCRATES AIT) LONGA SANITAS PROPINQVÆ ÆGRITVDINIS PRÆSAGIVM EST.
18. QVI MVLTA VORAVERAT, QVIA NON BENÈ DIGESSIT, REGERERE
COGITVR.
19. DIETAM SERVARE, EXCESSVS VITARE, EST SANITATI VTILE.
20. AVRA MATVTINA, ET VESPERTINA JVDICATVR ESSE SALVERIS.
21. LVSVS MODERATVS ABSQVE FATIGATIONE CORPORIS, INSTAVRAT
VIREs.
22. OMNIS VIOLENTA EXAGITATIO NOXIA, ET PROPTEREA CAVENDA EST.
23. PROLIXVS A PRANDIO SOMNVs, PINGVIOIBVS NOCET;
24. BREVITER, ATQVE LEVITER CAPTVs, JVVAT DIGESTIONEM.
25. FVNGI SVNT SANI, QVANDO BENÈ ELIXI JACTANTVR PER FENESTRAM
26. ÆGRITVDO CORPORIS, FREQVENTER PROVENIT EX LANGVORE ANIMI.
27. LANGVORIBVS, ETSI PARVIS CVRATIO MATVRÈ ADHIBETVR.
28. TARDE QVERITVR GALENVs, VBI MORS EST IN ÆGRI FAVCIBVS.
29. VINA JVVANT; SED NIGRA MOVET CEREVISIA FLATVS.
30. ENERVANT VIREs BALNEA, VINA, VENVS; MEDICI AIVNT.

OCTOBER habet dies XXXI.

SENTENTIÆ ŒCONOMICO-CHRONOLOGICÆ.

1. QVI PLVS EXPENDIT, QVAM RECIPIT, PAUPER FIET.
2. ANTEQVAM LVCRA VENIANT, INQVIRE, VNDE, ET AN RITÈ VENIANT?
3. QVIA VNVS GROSSVS ALIENVS, CENTENOS ETIAM PROPRIOS DEVORABIT.
4. QVI SÆPIVS EGREGIÈ LVCRA TVR, NONNVNQVAM EGREGIÈ PERDIT.
5. VERÈ DICTVM: VIGILANTIBVS JVRA: NON OPVS EST PROBARE.
6. OCVLVs DOMINI SAGINAT EQVOS: VT EST IN VETERE PROVERBIO.
7. ET HERI INTVITVS PIGROS FAMVLOS AD OPVS EXCITAT.
8. EXIGVA LAVS ŒCONOMI EST, SI NON SIT PROVIDVS,
9. QVAMVIS IN RELIQVO SIT SEDVLVS, ET LABORIOSVS.
10. NON EST BONVS AGRICOLA, QVISQVIS EMIT EA, QVÆ FVNDVS IPSE PRÆSTARE POTEST.
11. QVID JVVAT HABERE MVLTA, ET HIS, QVÆ HABES, NON SCIRE VTI?
12. SERA EST IN FVND0 PARSIMONIA; REGVLA EST EX PRÆCIPVIS VNA.
13. AVREO PISCATVR HAMO, QVI EXPENDIT PRETIOSA PRO RE FRIVOLA.
14. VXOR DEBET ESSE VIRIS VI SOCIÀ, ET NON HABERI PRO FAMVLA.
15. PROGENITORES, QVI EX AMORE PARCVNT VIRGIS, ODI0 HABENT PROLES SVAS.
16. EDVCATIONE MVIJEBRI JVVENES EVIRANTVR.
17. SVOS CORRVMpvNT, QVI VNIGENITIS INDVLGENT.
18. JVVENTVS, ET PVERITIA AB ASSENTATIONE PROCVL REMOVERI DEBET.
19. PVERI AVDIANT INSTRVCTORES VERA LOQVI, EOSQVE TIMEANT.
20. QVANDO IRASCVNTVR, NIHIL EXORENT, NAM FLERENT PROTERVI.
21. QVOD FLENTI NEGATVM FVIT, HOc OFFERANT PARENTES, VBI QVIETVS ERIT.
22. PATERNAS DIVITIAS SOLVM IN ASPECTV HABEANT, NON VER0 IN VSV.
23. SI ERRAVERINT, MATVRÈ CORRIGANTVR, SI VER0 BENÈ EGERINT LAVDENTVR.
24. DVRI5 ALATVR ANIMVS, NE POSTEA GRAVIORES ICTVS FORTVNÆ SENTIAT.
25. VBI RATIO NON VALET, SEGNIBVS METVS EST INCVTIENDVS.
26. SÆPIVS RISV DIGNA SVNT, QVÆ PVERI LACRIMANTVR;
27. EXIGVA MAGNI FACIVNT, INEPTIASQVE LAVDANT.
28. VITES NON NISI FODIENDO, ET RITÈ PVTANDO EXCOLVNTVR;
29. ITA ET JVVENTVS MAGNÀ ET FREQVENTI CVLTVRÀ INDIGET.
30. FERTILIS ASSIDVIS, SI NON RENOVETVR ARATRIS, GRAMINA, NON SPICAS, NOXIA HABEBIT AGER.
31. CVLTVRA NATVRÆ FETVM QVANDOQVE SVPERAT.

NOVEMBER habet dies XXX.

SENTENTIAE ASCETICAE CHRONOLOGICAE.

1. QVI PIÈ VOLVNT VIVERE, PERSECVTIONEM PATI DEBENT.
2. QVI MODICA SPREVIT, IN GRAVIORA QVÆQVE PROLABETVR.
3. JVDICIS EST IN LITE BREVIS, ET TRISTISSIMA VOX: ITE, &c.
4. RECORDARE FILI QVATVOR NOVISSIMA, ET NOXAS FVGIES.
5. SÆCLA PIGRIS IBVNT, MOX GAVDIA VANA PERIBVNT.
6. SCIENTIA SINE SVBMISSIONE RELIGIOSO NON PRODEST, QVIN POTIVS NOXIA EST.
7. SVPERBIA, AVARITIA, IRA, VENVS, ET CRAPVLA, TRAHVNT HOMINES AD TARTARA.
8. XAVERIANA VOX, SATIS; SOLIS JAM EST DECANTATA BEATIS.
9. JESVS ET MARIA NOSTRI FIDELIS SOCII IN HVJVVS VITÆ VIÆ.
10. VETVS, ET VSV VERA FACTA EST SENTENTIA: NEMO LÆDITVR, NISI A SEIPSO.
11. SEQVI VOLENTES DVCIT BENIGNÈ NVMEN, FVGIENTES VERÒ TRAHIT.
12. OMNES CREATVRÆ QVID SVNT? NISI VANITAS, ET AVRA LEVIS.
13. SOLVS DEVS TRINVS, ET VNVS COR HOMINIS SATIARE POTVIT.
14. FORTVNATAS INSVLAS, PAVCI INVENIVNT IN MVNDO.
15. QVÆRI DEBENT VBI FORTVNATIVS REPERIVNTVR A MORTE IN CÆLO.
16. HOMINIS VITA EST, VELVT VINA IN FVNDÒ ACERBA VAPPA.
17. STVLTVS IS EST, ET ERIT, MVNDI, QVI PASCVA QVÆRIT.
18. NIL FACIS AMBOBVS, QVI VIS SERVIRE DVOBVS.
19. TRAHVNTVR EX CONVERSATIONE MORES, SED A PLERISQVE NON NISI PEJORES.
20. SICVTI FLOS PVLCHER SINE ODORE, SIC DECOR FACIEI SINE VIRTUTE, EST FVTILIS.
21. PEREGRINANTES, QVI TARDIVS EXIERVNT VELOCITATE PENSANT MORAS.
22. ITA ET VITA BREVIOR, FERVORE, ZELOQVE VIRTVTIS COMPENSANDA EST.
23. SIC AGAMVS, VT VEL VNVS DIES SIT INSTAR VITÆ.
24. SOLIVS DVNTAXAT TEMPORIS PROCVRATIO, ET AVARITIA HONESTA EST.
25. QVID JVVAT PLVRA SCIRE, SEIPSVM VERÒ IGNORARE?
26. NOSCE TEIPSVM; VOX ANTIQVA EST PRVDENTIS PHILOSOPHI.
27. RELIGIOSVS TALIS STVDEAT ESSE IN VITA; QVALIS OPTARET INVENIRI IN MORTE.
28. DEVS EXERCET SERVOS SVOS, QVOS AMAT ET SALVARE PARAT.
29. MIRABILIS DEVS IN SANCTIS, ET IN VNIVERSIS OPERIBVS SVIS!
30. SALVOS FAC SERVOS TVOS DEVS MEVS, IN TVA INFINITA BONITATE SPERANTES!

DECEMBER habet dies XXXI.

SENTENTIÆ MISCELLANÆE CHRONOLOGICÆ.

1. EX PARVIS FIVNT MAGNA; SI NON DESINT VINCVLA.
2. QVI CONTRA JVS QVÆRIT, ET RAPIT ALIENA, SÆPIVS JVRE MERITO PERDIT PROPRIA.
3. QVANTO MAJOR FVERIS, TANTO PLVRA, QVÆ SVSTINERE COGARIS ADVERSA HABEBIS.
4. QVI MVLTA SPONDENT VERBIS SÆPIVS PAVCA PRÆSTANT REBVS IPSIS.
5. EXPERIENTIA EST VALDE BONA, ET EFFICAX IN REBVS MAGISTRA.
6. QVOD A MVLTIS QVÆRITVR, CITIVS REPERITVR.
7. RERVM PRINCIPIA SVNT ALIQVANDO IN ARBITRIO, ET VIRIBVS NOSTRIS;
8. SED EORVM PROGRESSVS SVÀ VI NOLENTES SÆPIVS IN PRÆCEPS ABRIPIVNT.
9. PRONA SVNT, VT LABANTVR, QVÆ ABSQVE FVNDAMENTO CREVERE.
10. IN VIRIS ALIQVANDO PVERILIA ET MVLIEBRIA SVNT INGENIA.
11. QVÆ NATVRÀ SVÀ INFIRMA ET DEBILIA SVNT, QVERVLA PARITER ESSE SOLENT.
12. IN SYLVESTRI VEPRETO FICVS, AVT POMÀ PENDENTIA, QVIS QVÆRET?
13. QVI CONTRA OMNES LOQVITVR, EI FIDES VNI, PARVA HABETVR.
14. VETERA LAVDANTVR, NOVÀ TÀMEN ACTV PRÆFERVNTVR.
15. FORTVNA IRACVNDIAM NVTRIURE SOLET IN JVVENTVTE.
16. ANGVSTA EST VIRTVS, AVT INNOCENTIA, SI AD LEGES TANTVM BONVS FIAS.
17. BOS LASSVS, VT ALT SANCTVS HIERONYMVS, FORTIVS FIGIT PEDES SVOS.
18. MISERI EX QVALIBET RE AVGVRIA CAPTANT FORTVNÆ PERDITÆ.
19. HOMO SANVS, SVÆQVE VOLVNTATIS, NON DEBET SE OBSTRINGERE LEGIBVS ALIENIS.
20. QVI OSSA DVRA, SIVE SAXA RODIT FACILÈ SVOS DENTES FRANGIT.
21. NEC LAVRI VBIQVE CRESCVNT, NEC LILIA QVOVIS TEMPORE FLORERE SOLENT.
22. NON QVANTVM IN RE IPSA, SED QVANTO AFFECTV LARGIARIS, QVÆRITVR.
23. GRATIA, QVÆ PETITVR, ETSI FIAT, MEDIA EX PARTE SOLVTA CENSETVR.
24. NON TVLIT GRATIS, QVI TANTVM, QVANDO ROGAVIT, TVNC OBTINET.
25. DVLCIOR EST JESVS, QVÀM QVIVIS GRATIOR ESVS.
26. PLVRA DOCET, ET POTEST VNA GRATIA, QVÀM IN VTROQVE JVRE PERITIA.
27. DVLICIA GVSTABIT, QVISQVIS GVSTAVIT AMARA.
28. FACILÈ PAVPERTAS INTRAT, QVANDO EXITVS EST MAJOR INGRESSV.
29. PRÆVISA JACVLA MINVS FERIVNT, IN QVOS TENDVNT.
30. ET GENVS ET PROAVOS, ET QVÆ NON FECIMVS ANTE }
NON EA NOSTRA PVTO: NOBILIS INDE QVIS EST? }
31. LAVS VERA ET VIRTVS, TIBI SIT REX CHRISTE REDEMPTOR.

The whole of the almanac, and of the appendix down to the last word, is in Latin, and must have been designed for the use only of specially educated persons. The subject continues with 'astrological' observations, eclipses, etc., calculated for the latitude of Tyrnau; a chapter of 100 economic remarks how and when to get rid of noxious animals and insects; a chapter about the war with Turkey; a chapter of ascetic maxims and reflections for each day in the year; a long treatise on optical science; a chronological synopsis, commencing with the year 1, of religious and political matter; the periods and dates of the founding of towns and universities, and 'miscellaneous things'; an ephemeris of events in Bavarian history arranged in monthly groups; and, lastly, a chronological appendix of the rulers of Bavaria from Theodore I. in the year 508 down to Maximilian Emmanuel, Duke of Bavaria, then reigning, who is No. 62 on the list, 'Vivat, Triumphet!'





XXXIII.

ANOTHER IDIOT.—DRAMA.—JESUIT COLLEGE EXERCISES.—A DUTCH GOLDEN WEDDING MEMORIAL.



VERY curious work is here introduced under the pseudonym of ALTER IDIOTA, the leading words of the title-page. It is not altogether clear why the appellation was adopted by the author ; although it may seem to us trivial, it must have conveyed some meaning to the contemporary reader, and it will presently appear that it was in imitation of an earlier work, to which the one now to be described was a sequence. The entire volume is devoted to the praises of the Virgin Mary ; it is a small quarto size of over 314 pages, printed at Salzburg in 1663. The subject, in Latin throughout, consists of passages quoted from the Bible, and from the writings of saints, commentators, and early expounders of Christian doctrine ; the author connects these together by laudatory and devotional sentences composed in chronograms of the year 1663. No less than 2,727 of such chronograms are conspicuous in bold type from beginning to end of the book ; it certainly is a remarkable production, but calculated to repel rather than encourage the seriously disposed reader, by the highly developed chronogrammatic feature. The author was a parish priest, named Mauritius Nagengast ; the book is a rare one, and almost unknown among bibliophiles—even the author's name is a stranger to the catalogues of the British Museum and Bodleian libraries, as well as to booksellers' catalogues here and abroad. A short time ago a copy (the only one I know of) reached the library of the Rev. W. Begley, who allows me the use of it on the present occasion. I subjoin transcripts of the title-pages and a few extracts from other parts of the volume ; the dates added are my own reckonings of the chronograms ; I must say, however, that the book could only be worthily represented by an entire reprint. The first title-page is as follows :

ALTER IDIOTA	}	= 1663
SEV PARVA ENCOMIA :		
<i>h. e.</i>		
LAVDES	}	= 1663
SACRATÆ SEMPER VIRGINIS,		
E POLO, NOBIS CONTRA HOSTES DANTIS	}	= 1663
VIRTUTEM,		
AB EIVSDEM, INTER PIOS CVLTORES,	=	1663
SODALI, PRO NVMERO CVRRENTIS ANNI,	=	1663
RECENTER CHRONOGRAPHICO CALAMO	}	= 1663
EX SACRA PAGINA CONSIGNATÆ,		
ET IN PVBLICVM EDITÆ,	=	1663
AVTHORE	}	= 1663
MAVRIT: NAGENGAST PASTORE, ET		
DECANO IN ZEILORN.		
<i>Eccles. 24.¹</i>		
<i>Qui edunt me, adhuc esuriunt :</i>		
<i>et Cant. 2.²</i>		
<i>Fructus ejus dulcis gutturi meo.</i>		
ANNO	}	= 1663
A QVO, EX B. VIRGINE TOTI MVNDO, VERA		
LVX, PAX, ET SALVS EST ORTA.		
IN SALTZBURG	}	= 1663
DRVCTS IOHANN BAPTIST MAYR. ³		

At page 71 the writings of Cardinal Hugo are quoted: 'Quando DEUS creavit universam hanc mundi machinam, duo eum, Gen. i. legitur fecisse magnæ molis lumina, solem scilicet, et Lunam, Luminare majus, ut præset diei: et Luminare minus, ut præset nocti.'

PER HÆC DVO PRÆSIGNIA LVMINA,	= 1663
NON ALIA MISTICÈ OSTENDVNTVR,	= 1663
NISI SOLVS CHRISTVS, REDEMPTOR NOSTER,	= 1663
NEC NON ALMA DEI GENITRIX:	= 1663
ENIMVERO SOL RADIANS EST CHRISTVS,	= 1663
QVI DIEI LVCEM PRÆBET,	= 1663
ID EST IVSTO: LVNA SANCTA MARIA,	= 1663
IN FRIGIDA NOCTE PRÆBVIT FVLGOREM, (<i>sic</i>)	= 1664
HOC EST, FVRVO MORTALI DETENTO IN TENEBRIS	= 1663
DELICTORVM. ITA INTERPRETATVR	= 1663
PRÆNOMINATVS HVGO CARDINALIS.	= 1663

¹ Eccles. xxiv. 29, Vulgate version.

² Song of Solomon ii. 3, Vulgate version.

³ Observe this very rare form of imprint; the place and the printer's name form a chronogram of the date. Another example is at 'Applausus Metricus.' See index.

Another extract, from page 142, alludes to the name assumed by the author, suggested by an earlier use thereof, as presently explained—

'PVLCHRÈ, ET PIÈ IDIOTA, SED RE IPSA NON IDIOTA, PRÆ-
SIGNIS } = 1663
VIR, ET ALIAS APPRIMÈ DOCTVS,
IN CONTEMPLATIONE DEIPARÈ VIRGINIS EGREGIÈ AIT, } = 1663
'Tota pulchra es Virgo gloriosissima, non in parte, sed in toto, et
macula peccati sive mortalis, sive venialis, sive originalis non est in te,'
etc., etc.

At page 277 there is an appendix, with the title-page as follows—

IDIOTÆ } = 1663
SOLERS AVCTARIVM }
IN HONOREM DEI, ET IPSIVS GLORIOSÆ } = 1663
GENITRICIS }
B. MARIE } = 1663
NON PROCVL AB OPPIDO NOVÆ OETTINGÆ,¹
in
VETERI PRÆCELISO, PERCELEBRI ET } = 1663
MIRACVLOSO SACELLO, }
OLIM A PAGANÀ GENTE EXÆDIFICATO, = 1663
in
QVO SEPTEM PLANETÆ SVPERSTITIOSÈ } = 1663
SACRO HONORE ADORATI }
SICVT CELLÆ ARCVATÆ IN ORBEM FACTÆ } = 1663
CLARÈ. SIGNANT, }
PRISCIQVE ANNALES MANIFESTÈ PRODVNT, = 1663
a
S. RVPERTO LAVDATISSIMO } = 1663
EPISCOPO, }
MAGNOQVE BAVARIÆ APOSTOLO RITÈ } = 1663
DICATO, }
PRODIT IN PVBLICVM, = 1663
ANNO
BENEDICTA TV INTER MVLIRES. = 1663

A hymn and a laudation to the 'glorious Virgin' of Ottingen, filling fifteen pages, and entirely in prose chronogram of 1663, next follows, signed thus at the end by the author—

DEVOTISSIMVS CLIENS, = 1663
MAVRIT: NAGENGAST } = 1663
PASTOR ET DECANVS IN ZEILORN.

At page 296 there is an additional appendix with a title-page similar in form to the preceding one, wherein the subject is brought to a con-

¹ Neu-Oetting, between Munich and Linz, and near to a celebrated pilgrimage-church which possesses a miraculous picture of the Virgin, said to have been brought from the East in the seventh century.

clusion. A singular feature in the book appears at page 318, where the author addresses the reader entirely in chronogram, craving pardon for all errors of the press, of which about 120 are specified as being of the 'graver sort' and to be corrected. An 'erratum' in this form, I am inclined to say, is unique; it is as follows—

AD LECTOREM	
SVBINTRAT AVTHOR, ET PRO FINE AIT,	} = 1663
SI FORSAN ERROR INCIDET, VELVT HOMO ERRO, ET FATEOR,	= 1663
NON SINE CVLPA ESSE AVIDITATEM,	= 1663
FESTINÈ REM EXPLICANDI.	= 1663
FATEO ERGO ERROREM EX CONTRARIO ADAGIO: FESTINA LENTÈ	= 1663
QVIA NIL RECTÈ ORDINATVM,	= 1663
QVOD VELOCITER NIMIS.	= 1663
AT ERRATA, ET DELICTA NOSTRA QVIS ENVMERABIT?	= 1663
QVIS HOMO SINE OFFENDICVLO?	= 1663
<i>Et quis liber a mentis liber? Vix ullus in orbe,</i>	
<i>Semper habent mendas, devia præla suas.</i>	
EA PROPTER DE CÆTERO, VT IDIOTÆ INDVLGEAS,	= 1663
VEL VT IDIOTUM CORRIGAS, ROGO (<i>sic</i>).	= 1663
ET SI EGO IGNORANS, MELIORA FVERO EDOCTVS,	= 1663
BONO MAGISTRO, DISCIPVLVS PAREBO,	= 1663
TE INSVPER IN DOMINO, BENÈ VALERE PRECOR.	= 1663
PRO ANNO	
IESV DVLCISSIMI.	= 1664

The beginning of the title-page of the book will admit of this translation: *Another 'Idiot,' otherwise small praises; i.e., eulogies on the ever-blessed Virgin, etc.* The leading word here means a simple or unlearned person. The work itself is doubtless in imitation of an earlier work in the fourteenth century, of which Raymundus Jordan was the writer. He was an Augustine Canon, 'provost' of Uzes, near Nîmes, in France, in 1384; afterwards Abbot of Celles, in the diocese of Bourges. He was known by the pseudonym of 'The Idiot,' or the 'Learned Idiot,' until the time when Theophilus Raynaud, a Jesuit author, discovered his manuscripts, which he edited and printed in 1638 and 1654. The edition comprises 'Meditations on the Virgin Mary'; a treatise on the 'Religious Life'; and 'The Mystic Eye.' The imitation (the work of Nagengast) made its appearance in 1663 in the shape of the chronogrammatic book by the 'other idiot,' who, in one of the passages I have extracted from page 142, alludes to the original 'idiot' as *not at all an idiot, but a most remarkable man especially learned*. Before the discovery made by Raynaud, Genebrard, Tritheim, and other writers had placed Jordan in the ninth century. See 'Nouvelle Biographie générale,' xxxvi. 913, under the title R. Jordan; also Backer's 'Bibliothèque des écrivains de la compagnie de Jésus,' iii. 64, under the title T. Raynaud, No. 39.

THE accumulated errors in the calendar, caused by what is known in the science of astronomy as the precession of the equinoxes, have from time to time been corrected. The matter may be thus briefly explained. The ancient Romans in their day revised the reckoning, and Julius Cæsar fixed the solar year at 365 days and 6 hours, the six hours being set aside every 4 years, so forming a day; the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days, and was called bissextile, or leap-year. This calendar, however, was defective, as the solar year consists of 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes and 12 seconds. The difference in the 16th century amounted to above 10 days by the accumulation of the odd minutes, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th instead of 21st March. To obviate this error, Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582 ordained that *that* year should consist of 356 days only (October 5 became October 15); and to prevent further irregularity it was determined that a year beginning a century should not be bissextile, with the exception of that beginning each fourth century; thus 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so, but the year 2000 will be a leap-year. In this manner three days are retrenched in 400 years because the lapse of eleven minutes makes 3 days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made as nearly as possible to correspond with the true solar year.¹ Thus arose the terms "Gregorian calendar," "Old style," and "New style," the latter has been adopted by all Christian countries except Russia and countries where the Greek Church is upheld.

The change was opposed at some places where Roman Catholics and Protestants were living together, causing confusion and quarrels; at Augsburg disturbances lasted several years. In fear of a repetition of strife it was finally agreed by the German States, in 1699, that in the following year eleven days should be struck out of the calendar, and that new style should be adopted, pursuant to proclamations issued for the several states. It appears from Zedler's 'Universal Lexicon,' vol. xvii., 350, that the Pope issued a mandamus for altering the German almanac of saints' days, and that the following epigram was made in derision of the circumstance and to mark the date—

GEENDERTER ALTER ALMANACH.	=	1700
Verbum <i>Mandamus</i> , Papæ deterruit polim		
Dissentientes in fide imperii ordines,		
Quo minus <i>acciperent</i> signantes tempora Fastos,		
Quos Pontifex Gregorius emendaverat.		
Sponte sed hoc anno MANDATA ACCEPTA videmus	=	1700
Talesque sunt rerum vicissitudines.		

Another amusing chronogram to mark the promulgation of the Gregorian calendar in 1582, is recorded at page 523 of *Chronograms Continued*.

¹ See also 'Handy-Book of rules and tables for verifying dates with the Christian era.' By J. J. Bond. A most useful work.

A CURIOUS and rare tract (folio size, pp. 14) deserves notice, though it is but slightly chronogrammatic. The subject is descriptive of a dramatic recital at the University of Culm, in Northern Germany, formerly within the kingdom of Poland, composed by a professor of poetry there named Joseph Szpadrowski. An introduction in Latin, with a parallel version in the Polish language, fills three pages; it conveys Christian teaching and Roman doctrines. The 'argument' of the drama, also in the two languages, occupies the rest of the tract. The title-page runs thus—

'Triumphus humilitatis de superbia reportatus, in persona Esther et Mardochæi sub scenico apparatu in theatro Culmensis academix,'
etc.

ANNO, QUEM

IN SIGNIS ISTIS INVICTA COLUMNÆ DABIT.

= 1767

190	199	792	223	361
786	269	205	360	145
216	703	356	121	369
394	509	82	420	360
179	85	330	641	530

200	461	719	205	180
202	354	100	330	779
300	500	356	400	209
341	177	185	660	402
722	273	405	170	195

219	230	348	571	397
416	401	596	112	240
220	301	356	820	68
610	600	106	89	360
300	233	359	173	700

Besides this, the title-page contains another chronogram of the date 1765, combined with some other arrangement of figures and signs intended to express the year, month, and day, which, it must be confessed, are obscure. The date made by the squares is that of the occasion of the recital of the drama, namely, 1765; the chronogram preceding them makes 1767, the date of printing the tract. There is no date in plain figures anywhere in the tract, nor are there any more chronograms. This is a single instance within my experience of the association of 'magic squares' with chronograms to indicate a date. The term is applied to an arrangement of numbers in a square, so that, as in this instance, the vertical and horizontal columns, as well as the diagonal sets of numbers from each corner, shall give the same totals when added up. Such arrangements were known very early to the Hindoos, Egyptians, and Chinese, among whom, as also among Europeans of the Middle Ages, a belief existed that magic squares had astrological and divinatorial qualities. Emanuel Moschopulus, of Constantinople, wrote them in Greek in the middle of the fifteenth century. The method of constructing them is tedious; it will be found well explained in the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' vol. xv., p. 213, where it is also mentioned that a very complete bibliographical index of writers on the subject is given in Professor Lucas's 'Récréations Mathématiques,' Paris, 1882. See also a little work, 'Recreations with Magic Squares,' by 'Cavendish,' published in 1894 by De La Rue, London.



DRAMA IN CHRONOGRAM.

A PLAY composed in chronogram form is indeed a rarity! In making this remark one must bear in mind the exigency of a style of composition wherein the leading purpose is the use of words required to make the particular date, and, possibly, to arrange them in metre and rhyme. Elegance of language must be a secondary consideration until the first point is effected, even though the author feels that a reasonable amount of this quality is needful to please an audience. And let it also be noticed that although a play so composed may be read, and even appreciated, the chronogrammatic element must fail to convey any particular meaning when recited before an audience. However this may be, and notwithstanding all such difficulties, the work has been accomplished, the play has been written, and has also been acted. This fact I learn from a tract recently arrived from abroad, the only one of the kind it has ever been my good fortune to know of; it is a chronogrammatic effort that is probably unique. The tract is a most rare one, belonging to the Rev. Walter Begley. It consists of 29 quarto pages numbered 1 to 21, where it stops; the

pages which should follow are wanting. The play is brought down to the end of scene iv. of the third act, which is clearly not the conclusion of the play. So far, the dialogue consists of 867 rhyming lines in the Flemish language—how many may be wanting I cannot tell, because I know of no other copy, and the bookseller at Brussels from whom the tract came has no knowledge that another copy, or a perfect one, exists. The title-page is as follows: 'Tooneel der on-gebreydelde liefde Vertoonende met zege-prael van een blyd' eynde-spel naer druck geluck, in jaer-tellende vaersen gestelt door Joannes Elincx, verthoont door de tuchtige Const-Lief-hebbers der Reden-Rycke Gulde van St. Jan, geseyt, de Peoene, Op den 22 Feb. 1688 ende volgende daegen.' Printed at Mechelen. There are six pages of introduction and explanation. At page 1 of the play, one of the characters, 'Theodosia in mans habyt,' speaks—

t'gen aerDts Is kan DIe VreUght Van het geLUck Vast DWInghen, = 1688
Ja tUssChen 't sUet gestreeL, D'on-troUW VregIfst VerMInghen : = 1688
De gUnst Van het geLUck DIe VoeYt haer VreUght aen DrUck. = 1688
DoorWeVen Wirt sY Vast Met anghst en on-gheLUck : etc., etc. = 1688

These are but specimens of the lines as they are throughout the play; they are 867 in number. All are rhyming, and each is a chronogram of the year 1688. The print is rough and somewhat defective. In giving this further explanation, I quote some remarks by the owner of the book. The title-page says the play was acted on February 22, 1688, and on following days. The actors were members of the Guild of St. John, known by the name of De Peoene. This guild seems to have been a private society, where members met for intellectual recreation and exercise, and especially for the purpose of debating and improvement in the art of rhetoric. They had a large room for their meetings, for the dedication speaks of a certain proverb to be seen (probably on the walls) 'en onse Camer de Peoen,' and no doubt the play was acted there. The actors would be chiefly young students, as may be met with at the English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.



A DUTCH DRAMA.

AN old play in the Flemish language, printed at Bruges, 1720, pp. 72, contains twenty-two chronograms of that date. The title is, 'Bly-eyndigh truer-spel. De Goddelijcke Voorsienigheyd beproeft, in Bertulpho en Ansberta,' etc. This is at the conclusion of the title—

HÆC CERNITE SEQVENTIA, DE DIVA PROVIDENTIA. = 1720
 BESLET HIER 'T GENE ZY GESEYT
 VAN D'HOOCHSTE GODTS VOORSIENICHEYD. } = 1720

The book is dedicated by the author to Mr. Maurinus de Vos, and is thus subscribed, 'Myn heer, Uwen Stand-vastighen Vriend, aen U. E. bekent.' Thus the name of the author is not disclosed. The leading characters in the play are Bertulphus and Ansberta. The scene is laid in Germany. The frontispiece is emblematical of the marriage of these two persons, and exhibits two chronograms on scrolls borne on high by two winged children—

GEDENCK VVEERDIGHSTE VOORSIENICHEYD. = 1720
 RECHT TRSUUVIGEMINNICHEYD (*sic*). = 1720

The remaining chronograms are in the Flemish language in the dedication and introduction; also as mottoes at the commencement or end of each act, and in the colophon—all making the date 1720. One cannot imagine a 'book of the words' adorned with chronograms being disposed of by the attendants at a modern theatre.



THE PRAGUE PEST-PLAY.

'SPIEGEL des Pragerischen Elends' is the beginning of a verbose title-page, meaning 'The Drama of Prague's Grief,' written in 1680, the time of the pestilence at the city of Prague, in the German language mixed with Latin, by P. R. Redlich, hospital physician, 4to., pp. 74. Printed at the Jesuits' College at Prague, 1682. A copy is in my possession. The subject has both a religious and medical motive; it contains but four chronograms. This one, at page 71, is the date of the book and end of the subject—

CHRISTVS FORTITVDO MEA, SANITAS,
 VERITAS, SALVS ET VITA. } = 1682
 FINIS.

Another on the same page applies to the pestilence at Vienna—

CESSABIT PESTIS NOXIA RESTAVRATO
 CVLTV SINE MACVLÂ CONCEPTÆ
 VIRGINIS, RENOVATÂ FORI
 IVSTITIÂ, PVNITÂ VSVRIÂ
 PRAVITATE. } = 1679

i.e., The noxious pest will cease when the worship of the Virgin's Conception-without-spot is restored, when the administration of justice is renewed, and when usury and depravity are punished.

On the back of the title-page is the following chronogram, the words of the first line occur frequently in epitaphs—

Chronosticon anni post fugam pestis.

HO DIE MI HI, CRAS TIBI

O PRAGA

VIVE, FLORE, VIRE, VIGE

REGI ET POSTERITATI.

} = 1681

At page 24. Chronosticon Anni Pestis. Spoken by 'Theophília' and 'Pestis.'

T.—CHARITAS INTIMA EST DEO ET PESTIFERIS LIBENTER
SERVIRE.

} = 1680

P.—EGO FVGIENTES BREVI INSEQVAR.

Duo Monosticha Cabalistica R. P. Antonii Hoffman S. J. quæ mihi in Lazaretho strenæ loco obtulit. (Hexameters.)

1. Enormem hanc removet Divina Potentia Pestem

240 52 470 263 365 290

2. Mortem non metuunt depulsâ Peste fideles.

295 130 476 380 260 139

Summa Summarum utrobique ; 1680.

A key to fit this cabala will be found at page 247 *ante*.



COLLEGE EXERCISES.

A VOLUME of scholastic exercises and declamations at certain Jesuit colleges (at Ratisbon, Ingoldstadt, and Augsburg), entitled 'Flores Poetico-rhetorici, tum sacri, tum scholastici.' . . . Authore P. Ferdinando Hueber, Societatis Jesu sacerdote, etc. . . . Printed at Munich, 1747, 4to., pp. 320. The compositions are in one place designated as 'Theatrales poetico-rhetoricæ exercitationes.' With the subjects of them generally we have no special concern here ; they are mostly in colloquial Latin, readable and entertaining, with a sprinkling of verse and poetry. A place therein is found for chronograms in a way to suggest that the academical curriculum included that kind of composition. From the large quantity of chronograms that from time to time have been put into print by the Jesuits, it may be inferred that they found favour at the colleges of that society. A copy of the work is in my possession.

The first chronograms appear at page 223 in an 'exercise' bearing this title, 'Inscriptiones pro Festo Theophoriæ Ratisbonæ post pestem anno MDCCXIII. grassantem ; anno MDCCXIV. sublatam solenne Te Deum laudamus,' illustrated by imaginary pictures applicable to accompanying verses exhibited in churches in the town of Ratisbon ; a sort of thanksgiving on the cessation of the pestilence which had prevailed

in the years 1713 and 1714. To a picture of Ratisbon thus afflicted belonged this inscription—

Ob depulsum pestilentiae malum.
QVOD CÆPIT LABENTE MENSE JVLIO, = 1713
AC CONSEQUENTE MENSE JANVARIO DESIIT. = 1714

Inscription No. 1 belonged to a picture of the patron St. Peter at the cathedral church—

Te Deum Laudamus.
SINT NVMINI LAVDES, AC GLORIA! = 1714
Quæ tot in nos spicula victrix jecit;
IPSA DENIQVE MORS VICTA JACET. = 1714
Mors victa jacet? summi cui Reges subjacent?
Quis ergo vicit? vincere qui solus potuit.
SCIS? VITÆ, AC MORTIS ARBITER DEVS. = 1714
Hic Ratisbonâ mortem cedere jubet:
OCIVS MORS IVSSA CEDIT, ABIT. = 1714

Merito igitur
Nos, a morte quos servâsti, Te Deum laudamus;
Mors, cui imperâsti, suum Te Dominum confitetur.

Inscription No. 2. The monastery of St. Emmeran at Ratisbon. [This saint was patron of the city. He was most barbarously murdered in the year 663. See 'Lives of Saints,' 23rd September.] Some verses begin—

JESV VITÆ, AC NECIS DOMINE! = 1714
and conclude with this adscription, Nostrum te patrem
HINC JURE DICIMVS. = 1714

Inscription 3. St. Erhard, patron of the 'Imperialis Parthenon Inferior' Church. [See 'Lives of Saints,' 10th February.] Verses begin—

IO! IO! PLAVDITE ANGELORVM CHORI! = 1714
and conclude
ÆTERNVM SINE FINE TIBI CANTANDO SANCTVS. = 1714

Inscription 4. Saint Hemma in royal robes, the founder of the church 'Imperialis Parthenon Superior.' The first stanza—

GLORIARE IESV DVLCISSIME! = 1714
Exinanisti te totum in Eucharistia;
En tamen totum cœlum imples:
VNDE PLENI SVNT CÆLI MAJESTATIS! = 1714
Gloriæ tuæ.

Inscription 5. St. James in a pilgrim's dress at the monastery dedicated to him. The first stanza of verses—

GLORIOSE APOSTOLE IACOBE, IBERVM SIDVS! = 1714
Cur heu! tuum circa festum pestem subire permisisti?
ALIAS PATRONVS EPIDEMICÆ LVIS? = 1714
An impedire non poteras?

Inscription 6. St. Henry, the founder of a collegiate church.
[There are five saints of this name in 'Lives of Saints.' This one is
probably the Emperor Henry II., who was born 972, died 1024.]
The verses begin—

SANCTE HENRICE, DEI GRATIA IMPERATOR AVGVSTE! = 1714
Potens si ullus fuit, qui per Europam
In ecclesiâ Romanâ Deum confessus est, certè et tu eras.
Hinc fugere quòd debuerit, invita licèt,
MORS TVIS ADSCRIBIT PRECIBVS. = 1714
Cur autem tibi tam prompta obediit, dominari assueta mors?
Quid mirum? Sanctus eras et Imperator simul.
In hac vitâ Imperator Mortalium :
In vitâ æternâ Imperator Mortis.

Inscription 7. The collegiate church of St. John Baptist.
MAGNE REX GLORIÆ, CHRISTE : SOBOLES DEI PATRIS ! etc. = 1714

Inscription 8. St. Blazius. This line occurs—
SANCTA MARIA, SANCTA DEI GENITRIX. = 1714

Inscription 9. St. Augustine. The verses begin—
ARBITER MORTIS EVCHARISTICE DEVS! = 1714

Inscription 10. St. Franciscus in Minorites dress. The verses
begin—
ELECTE MI IESV, TV SEDES IN GLORIÀ = 1714

Inscription 11. St. Mathias, patron of the church and monastery
of the Capucins. Verses—

Præteritus annus
Videbatur nobis minitari Diem Extremum,
AC IVDICIUM : = 1713
OCTODECIM VIVIS = 1713
Ad mortuos relegatis.
HIC VITAM CVSTODIT. = 1713
Dic, quis annus felicior ? etc.

Inscription 12. The Carmelites' church and monastery, St. Joseph
holding a lily looking towards them. These lines occur in the verses—
Quin, tua protegente nos dextera,
DEVICTÆ, JACENTIQVE MORTI = 1714
INSVLTA RE SINE DAMNO LICVIT. = 1714

Inscription 13. The monastery called St. Clara, the patron 'Saint
Magdalena' praying and St. Clara adoring. The verses begin—
FIDE IESV, CÆLITVM GLORIA ! = 1714
Promisisti nobis æternam gloriam ;
Ah ! quando igitur, hac tecum in gloria
Vivemus inter cœlites ? etc.

Inscription 14. The monastery of St. Cross: Christ on the cross.
The verses begin—

LAVDDES SINT MILLE TIBI SALVATOR ! = 1714
Olim in cruce salvâsti populum tuum.

Inscription 15. The Jesuits' college. This line occurs—

NAM SOCII IESV, AC HÆREDES IESV = 1714
Utique idem sunt?

Inscription 16. The clergy not belonging to collegiate churches.
The verses conclude, in allusion to the Virgin Mary—

INTIMO EX CORDE TIBI CANTAT, = 1714
In te Domine speravi; non confundar in æternum.



Another 'exercise' at page 236—'Elogia sacra in solemnī apotheosi
S. Joannis Nepomuceni. Plausus astrorum cœlestium de novo terrestri
sydere in cœlos recepto. Sive S. Joannes Nepomucenus prodigiosis
in morte stellis coronatus anno 1383, quo gloriosus martyr obiit.
Duodenis illustratus symbolis anno 1729.'

QVO ROMÆ, SVETO RITV, } = 1729
SANCTIS ADSCRIPTVS FVIT.

John of Nepomuc was drowned in 1383, and was sanctified by
the Pope in 1729. He has been greatly extolled by chronograms,
as noticed in my former volumes, and may be gathered by referring
to the indexes of those volumes. The present 'exercise' is entirely
in verse in twelve divisions, wherein a few scattered chronogram
lines occur, thus—

PETRVS IN SANCTO IOANNE NEPOMVCENO REDIVIVVS. = 1729
IN AQVIS TRIVMPHALI DONATVS TVNC LAVREA. = 1729
MVTÀ, SED INCORRVPTÀ LINGVÀ SATIS LOQVITVR. = 1729
SIGILLVM IN CONFESSIONE DATVR, SERVATVRQVE. = 1729
ECCE! QVANTVS SIT IOANNES! MAGNVS DEI THESAVRARIVS. = 1729
REX, IPSO CORONATO DAVIDE, DIGNIVS CORONATVS. = 1729
VT SERVVS, CVLTOR, AMATOR FIDELIS IN VITA. = 1729
FELIX, QVIA DEVOTVS, MARIÆ CLIENS! = 1729
NVNQVID SANCTVS ILLVSTRISSIMVS? = 1729

..... Pontus pontem non fert;

At per te mundus; e quo, ad littus cœli clientes tui.

INTER AQVAS, QVASI SVpra PONTEM, SECVRI INCEDVNT = 1729

... Gaude igitur

FELIX NOBILITAS SVB SANCTO TVO, IOANNE DE NEPOMVK. = 1729

Tutus est

VERÈ NOBILIS SANCTVS, VTPOTE NOBILIBVS ADEO AMATVS. = 1729

VNDE IAM CVLTVS ISTE VNIVERSALIS?

= 1729

VNDE TIBI VNI? VT NVLLI SANCTORVM?

= 1729

Meritò terra proin tota

CVLTV MANET VNIVERSALI TIBI DEVOTA;

=

Cum tu quoque sis

THAVMATVRGVs DE CÆLO, VNIVERSALIS IN TERRIS.

= 1729





XXXIV.

A DUTCH MANUSCRIPT-BOOK.—A DUTCH GOLDEN WEDDING.—ENGRAVED SILVER.

HAVE to place on record a volume in my possession which, in all probability, is unique. It is a folio in size, a trifle over 10 by 7 inches. It consists of thirty-two vellum leaves interleaved with paper to protect the vellum surfaces; the contents are entirely in the Dutch language. The date 1557 is at the foot of the front page, which tells that the book belongs to Claes¹ Burchman Dobbezoon at the last stage near St. Anthony's Gate [at Amsterdam?]. The vellum leaves are written on both sides, with two or three prose or verse sentences in varied styles of penmanship, with large capital letters beautiful in form and ornament; it is a fine specimen of Dutch calligraphy in black ink, with occasional letters in red, and there we reach the chief point of interest connected with the manuscript: every sentence or set of rhyming lines is a chronogram. They are 165 in number, the red letters being the numerals, and so far as they can be satisfactorily deciphered, they represent the date 1567. To anyone not familiar with the Dutch language they are difficult reading, in consequence of the fanciful form of many of the letters—a difficulty not so troublesome in dealing with Latin chronograms obscurely written, when by means of the context it is easy to determine what the words should be. Some help is given on the sixth and eleventh pages, where alphabets are written showing the different forms of capital and small letters used in the manuscript, while the ornamental capital letters in great variety of drawing which commence every sentence are more easily recognised by their alphabetical sequence. One object of the book seems to be to convey moral instruction, though it is presented in a puzzling form; some of the sentences in fanciful writing almost dazzle the eyesight of the reader endeavouring to make out their meaning.

The owner of the book has already been mentioned. The penman who wrote it was H. H. Van Haeften. The following chronograms, on opposite sides of the front page, record the two individuals. The letter Y counts as = 2; the letters D are not reckoned anywhere as numerals, according to the Dutch method.

¹ The Dutch form of the name Nicholas.

DIT BOECK BEHOORT TOE CLAES BURCHMAN DOBBESZOOM,
 WENENDE OP DEN LASTAGIE BY SINT ANTHONIS POORT,
 DIET DAER WEDERBRFNGHEN SAL HEBBEN GODS LOON,
 ENDE SOE AL WAT DAN VOORT DAER TOE BEHOORT. } = 1567
Actum Anno 1567.

HENDERICK HENDERICKS VAN HAEFTEN AL DIT BOECK MET
 DER PENNE GHEDAEN } = 1568
 OP DEN NEGENDE OCTOBER, ANNO SOE GHY IN DESE TWIE
 REGVLEN WEL SIET STAEN.

On the last written page of the book the writer of it concludes with
 a sort of monogram of his name and date—

Soe gedahen Anno M. V. Lxviii. = 1568


In order to edit this fine manuscript as it deserves, it would be
 necessary to have a good knowledge of the Dutch language and the
 style of writing as it was three hundred and fifty years ago. The three
 accompanying illustrations are facsimiles of the front page or title, the
 page commencing with the letter I, and that with the letter X. A
 different style of writing is to be seen on every page.



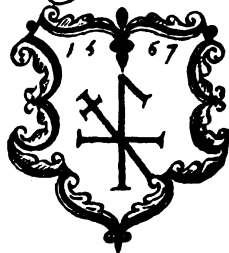
A DUTCH GOLDEN WEDDING.

THE following five pages were originally printed for private circu-
 lation, after having been read at the Royal Archæological
 Institute. The frontispiece to this volume is a facsimile, slightly re-
 duced from the actual size, representing an object in my possession
 which, after considering all that appears on its surface, will be regarded
 as curious and unique. It is a flat plate of silver of considerable thick-
 ness, gilt on both sides, of Dutch make, 8 inches by 6 in extreme
 dimensions, weighing 9 ounces, and elaborately engraved on one
 face with ornament and inscriptions. It is a memorial gift from a
 family of children and grandchildren to an aged couple on their
 golden wedding. It is in the shape of a heart surmounted by a
 coronet showing five conventional (strawberry?) leaves; the engraved
 design presents two winged or 'angelic' youthful human half-figures,
 stretching forwards on either side, each blowing a trumpet projecting
 beyond the general outline of the work, and supporting the coronet by
 their uplifted hands. Behind them are clouds from which issue two
 human arms with hands joined; beneath are two human hearts pierced

Dit boeck behoort toe Claes
Burchman Dobbessoon,
Woenende op den lastagie bij sint
Anthonis poort,
Diet daer weder brenghen sal
hebben Gods loon,
Ende soe al wat dan voort daer
toe behoort,

HET EIND GROOT

M^c Lxvii Anno, 1.5.67.







Dus spreket doer syn heyligen Evan-
gelium seer opbarenden klaren
dat den sijnis ons niet en schijnt die onse niet gaff
dan es onsen op seken of synliche moeden verhoert
in den haren voornamen
Want god oordeelen niet nae syn harte heet in da
goet ofte quaet

*And hooft ons welst daer in d'armsteking der groet van d'welghel and dat
by wel oort d'armen der der lof in my teit, dat dat ontwaft d'armen der groet*



through by one and the same arrow, and resting on a wreath of roses, while celestial rays shine down upon them. On the dexter side, below the trumpeting figure, are two doves perched on a quiver full of arrows and one end of a relaxed bow, typical of a loving, peaceful family; on the sinister side are roses, a scythe, and a winged hour-glass, a type of time passing on. Beneath all is an oval compartment with a raised beaded border containing the dedication inscriptions in the Dutch language, the first part being in rhyme, the second is composed as a chronogram giving the year date 1786, followed by numerals in the form of an arithmetical fraction, meaning the 22nd day of January. An ornamental engraved border passes round the outline of the heart. On the back are to be seen only the Amsterdam hall-marks, with the letter (B), and the maker's initials (B:N). There are no armorial

bearings, nor any allusion to the heraldic coronet, if such it be, nor is the family name mentioned, unless it is implied or suggested by the shape of the object and the occurrence in the inscription of the word 'Hart,' which is a Dutch name, and the equivalent of the English word 'heart,' the unmistakable shape of the memorial.

The object bears a chronogram date under conditions that I have not hitherto met with. I procured it from a well-known silversmith who is ignorant of its history, and he is not able to procure any information about it, beyond its having come into his possession in the ordinary course of commerce, nor can he say that in his long experience of dealings in foreign plate, especially in Dutch plate, he has ever met with a piece in any way similar to it. The inscription is as follows:

<i>Zie daar ó Ouwderpaar,</i>	
<i>Ons Hart Erkenenis</i>	
<i>Bij 't Gouwde JUBELJAAR</i>	
<i>Tot een Gedagtenis.</i>	
UIt ongeVeInsDe	} = 1786
hoog aChtIng, Van	
aLLe UVVe	
kInDeren	
en	
kLeIn-kInDeren.	

The following is the translation of the whole inscription—

See there, O old couple, our Heart's acknowledgment by the golden Jubilee as a remembrance.—With a sincere high esteem, from all your children and grandchildren.

The memorial is not to be regarded as a work of art; it has no pretensions to rank as one. The design is ingenious, but nothing more. In order to discover all its merits, I sent a photograph of it to Amsterdam, to find out by inquiry something concerning its history or personal allusions, but without success. I believe that, although it is a work of very unusual type, it would not be much esteemed there

as a work of art or as a specimen of engraver's skill. The real point of interest, however, is the chronogram inscription, whose special application and meaning establishes the object as unique, apart from other features of the design. Commemorative gifts to married couples are admitted to be common in Holland, such as medals, cups, and other objects of metallic art, some of them being specimens of real art, beauty, value, and utility. At the place where I bought this golden-wedding memorial (Mr. Dicker's, in Vigo Street, London) I saw two silver-wedding presents—two stands made of silver to contain the candle-snuffers, articles of domestic use not now to be met with in the modern house, and mostly unknown to the rising generation. These also were of Dutch make, with appropriate inscriptions and date, but no chronograms.

There is not much to be said about wedding observances, if such a conclusion can be safely drawn from that voluminous work *Notes and Queries*; what is found there is nevertheless curious and amusing, as the following extracts will show:

Series 4, vol. x., 431.—A wooden wedding, the fifth anniversary of marriage, is alluded to, as described in an American newspaper. A quantity of presents, all made of wood, were sent to a certain Mrs. Hughes by her friends. The first arrival was a load of logs of fire-wood; these were stowed away in the cellar. Then came wooden things of every imaginable description, from nests of tubs to salad forks and spoons, half filling the dining-room, together with congratulatory cards and notes, and wishes that the couple might be spared far beyond the anniversary of their diamond wedding.

Series 4, vol. xi., 42.—A correspondent at New York explains that the diamond wedding is celebrated on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the wedding-day; the wooden wedding on the fifth anniversary; the silver wedding on the twenty-fifth; and the golden wedding on the fiftieth. Occasionally we hear of the 'tin,' 'crystal,' 'paper,' and 'candy' weddings. Are such weddings common in England?

Same vol., p. 107.—The diamond wedding—the Diamantene Hochzeit—is said to be the sixtieth anniversary of the wedding-day, and is an event which naturally occurs so seldom that the majority of Germans have probably never heard of the phrase employed to designate it. A few instances are known, and one is mentioned by name as having occurred in Germany in 1867.

Series 5, vol. iv., 235.—A diamond wedding was celebrated with great festivity in Kent on July 29, 1875, on the sixtieth anniversary. The couple were aged respectively 83 and 85.

Series 5, vol. vi., 307.—A tin wedding. On September 27, 1876, among the birth notices in the *Times* newspaper, was one of a child born on her parents' tin wedding-day. It is questioned if any other cases are known, or if it is a bold invention *pro re nata*. This communication evoked an answer, at page 521, from Brooklyn, in the United States, explaining that the day so named is the tenth anni-

versary. Cards are sent out made of tin, inscribed with the year of the marriage, inviting friends to assemble at a festivity. They come, bringing presents made partly or wholly of tin for utility or amusement; some are valueless, and some contain a really valuable present. The custom, however, though common, does not seem to be approved of.

Series 5, vol. xii., 268.—Several instances are mentioned of the celebration of diamond weddings (*i.e.*, the seventy-fifth anniversary), during a period of ten years, in one and the same village in Denmark.

Thus we find these periods —

The wooden wedding at 5 years.

The tin wedding at 10 years.¹

The silver wedding at 25 years.

The golden wedding at 50 years.

The diamond wedding at 60 and 75 years.

These notes are all that I have discovered in the work quoted. They throw no special light on the custom of observing the golden wedding. The special observance of wedding epochs is not confined to Holland; it prevails more or less in other countries of Europe and in the United States of America, and is accompanied by the presentation of some agreeable token to the couple who are advancing in age, but no example appears of a couple living to be congratulated beyond the diamond. Whether such observances in England are of native origin or otherwise, it is difficult to determine; the question will, perhaps, become at some future day one of archæological inquiry. It seems probable that they may have come here from some of the German or Scandinavian countries along with the Christmas-trees, and that the emigrants from those lands may have carried to the United States their old customs, which there degenerated into occasions of jocose fun and merriment, albeit accompanied by kindly feeling and an acceptable gift.

It seemed probable that some information might be gleaned from magazine articles and other periodical publications; I therefore consulted, by means of the index volumes, the whole series of *Notes and Queries* (upwards of 90 volumes) down to the present time. The result is before the reader. The 'notes' having been contributed mostly by Americans, is suggestive that the subject might be treated of in magazines published in the United States—an appalling search, but facilitated by Poole's 'Index to Periodical Literature,' published at Boston (U.S.A.), 1885, a bulky and useful book of reference,² with a

¹ I possess a verbose notice, taken from the *Times* newspaper of November 7, 1893, of a copper wedding remembrance of a marriage in the St. Aubin family, belonging to the county of Cornwall, on November 7, 1883. This also marks a period of 10 years.

² This work relates principally to American literature; it also includes some of the leading British periodicals. No such index exists extending over the wide field of the latter; one was undertaken a few years ago, but, after much work devoted to it, circumstances caused it to be laid aside. The labour of the compilation is more fit for a learned society than for individual enterprise; it is much needed.

supplement volume to the same work for the years 1882 to 1886. A search under all likely headings led to no result such as I hoped for. I also searched 'A Subject Index of the Modern Works added to the Library of the British Museum in the years 1880 to 1885,' by Mr. G. K. Fortescue. This failure to trace any information to my purpose by means of these compendious helps goes far to exhaust the inquiry among books written in the English language. Other casual depositories of out-of-the-way facts, such as printed books and the memories of a few bookish people, have not rendered the hoped-for aid, so here I leave that branch of the subject.



ENGRAVED SILVER.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Cambridge, possesses a piece of plate unique in a leading feature. It consists of a ewer and dish, the former being a tall jug for water, the latter a shallow circular basin about 2 feet in diameter, including a flat margin about 3 inches wide, whereon this inscription is engraved in bold letters around the whole circumference—

'Collegio SS^m et individuae Trinitatis dono dedit Antonius Comes Cantii adquo denuo decretū ut

SIT UNIFORMITAS, SIT DECOR RELIGIONI, = 1662

CONFORMIS CLERUS, AC SALVA ECCLESIA.' = 1662

In the centre of the basin is the following inscription, which is occasionally to be seen also on old baptismal fonts; it reads the same backwards as forwards—

NIΨON ANOMHMATA MH MONAN OΨIN.

This kind of composition is known as a palindrome. The translation of the whole may be given thus: 'Antony, Earl of Kent, gave this to the college of the most holy and undivided Trinity, it being once more enacted that there shall be uniformity, fitness in religion, a conforming clergy, and a secure church.'—'Wash my sins, not my face only.' A chronogram engraved on plate is a great rarity; this one is a hexameter and pentameter couplet. The basin and ewer are known in the college as the 'Act of Uniformity' plate.



A German notarial stamp, apparently engraved for and used as a book-plate, in the collection of Sir A. W. Franks, K.C.B., F.S.A., is dated by a chronogram thus—

CÆSARIS AVSPICIIS

THEMIS AVREA DONA

TVETVR.

Matthias Bartholomæus Keyser

Auth: Cæs. Not. Pub. juratus.

} = 1725

The 'Cæsar' in the chronogram is the Emperor Charles VI., who reigned from 1711 to 1740.



A silver frame in a private collection of works of art, containing a miniature portrait of Catherine de Medicis (whose date is 1519-1589), wife of Henry II. of France. The ornament on the top of the frame is a shield charged with the three fleurs-de-lys of France. This chronogram is engraved on the lower part, indicating that a very different subject once occupied the same frame—

DIEV PARFAITE TRINITÉ
PERE FILS ET SAINT ESPRIT
QVI COVRONNENT LA VIERGE MARIE.

} = 1730





XXXV.

SOME PRINCES OF GERMANY.

MAURICE, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE-CASSEL.



FOLIO volume is devoted to the praise of Maurice, Landgrave¹ of Hesse-Cassel, and to the description of his funeral, which took place in 1632, and is illustrated with many engravings of funeral processions, and portraits of himself and members of his family. The title is: 'Monumentum sepulchrale ad Dn. Mauritii Hassiæ Landgravii . . . memoriam gloriæ sempiternam erectum, &c. . . Casselis, 1641.' A copy is in the British Museum, Press-mark 143, f. 17. Among the odes and poems to his memory are the following chronograms of the year of his death. At page 213 this appears as his epitaph—

MAVRICE PRINCE VERTVEVX TV VOIS LA HAVT LES BIENHEVRE AST' HEVR ES-TV TRESBIEN LOGÉ: ET TON CORPS ICI ENTERRÉ.	}	= 1632
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The next couplet gives the year of his birth—

CASSELLIS HÆRES SCEPTRI MAVRICIVS HEROS HESSIACÆ GENTIS GLORIA NATVS ERAT.	}	= 1572
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The next couplets mark the year of his death—

CASSELLIS TVMVLO ET CVNIS, BIS VRBE SVPERBÂ, HESSIACÆ GENTIS GLORIA STRATA JACET.	}	= 1632
O HEROS SVECVS VICTRICIBVS INCLYTVS ARMIS ANNOSI LONGOS CERNAT TER NESTORIS ANNOS!	}	= 1632

The following 'prosphesis' spoken by the nine Muses is expressive of the sorrow of the Hessian people on the death of their Prince Maurice (by a Swiss writer)—

VAH! LAVRE O GERMANA HASSI, VI VADIS IN ÆTHRAS? ORBOS IN TERRÂ NOS HASSOS ANNE RELINQVIS?	}	= 1632
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¹ At a later page of this volume there are other chronograms relating to Landgraves of Hesse. See index.

The reply of Prince Maurice—	
GNATVS VVILHELMVS VIRET AC VIGET ALTERA LAVRVs SVAVIs; NÆ CVBAT ISTA VIRENS NEC LAVRVs IN VRNA.	} = 1632
Calliope speaks this Heroic verse—	
PRINCIPIS HASSIACI HÆC VAH! CORPORE TVMBA REPLETA EST; GLORIÂ AT EGREGIÂ REPLETVR TERRA POLVSQVE.	} = 1632
Clio speaks in Elegiac verse—	
SI CAPERET TVMVLVS SOLLERTES PRINCIPIS ARTES, VRNA IN PARNASSVS POL! FORET ILLE BICEPS.	} = 1632
Erato speaks in Phalæcian verse—	
HEROS HASSIACVS SATVR DIERVM ET VITÆ BREVIS EN IN IPSA IT ASTRA.	} = 1632
Thalia speaks in Trochaic verse—	
EST BEATVS ILLE PRINCEPS. EN PROCVL NEGOTIIS EIVS OSSA HOC IN SEPVLCHRO, MENS OVANS IN ÆTHERE EST.	} = 1632
Melpomene speaks in Choriambic verse—	
O FELIX TVMVLE! PRINCIPIS HOC TEGIS CORPVs NOBILE. ET HÆC NOBILITAS BONA!	} = 1633
Terpsichore speaks in Alcaic verse—	
HÆC BVSTA MAVSOLI SVPERANT OPVS CELEBRE. PRÆSTAT FORNICE NON CAVA; AST ARTE PRÆSTAT NÆ BENIGNO ET EGREGIO GENIO ISTE PRINCEPS.	} = 1632
Euterpe speaks in Glyconian verse—	
MANES PIERII. HEV IACET HEIC LVX HASSICA. EN BENE CHARA EST LAVRIGERO CHORO.	} = 1632
Polyhymnia speaks in Aristophanic verse—	
CINERES PRINCIPIS HASSIACI HEIC SVNT. HEI! CVNCTIS STAT TERMINVS ÆVI, HEI!	} = 1632
Urania speaks in Iambic verse—	
ABI HOSPES O GRATE ET BONE PRINCEPS ET HOC TE FVNERE HORTETVR VT PROH! LABILIS SPERNAS FVGACES HAS OPES, ET GLORIAM SECLI BREVIS.	} = 1632



The following panegyric couplets make the date 1632 by subtraction, that is, by subtracting the amount of the second line, the pentameter, from that of the preceding line, the hexameter (by another Swiss writer)—

MAVRITIVM CÆLO PATER, ALME ÆTERNE, LOCÂSTI:	= 3363
VVILHELMO NVNC, O REX DEVs, ESTO PATER.	= 1731
	<u>1632</u>

¹ This chronogram is so in the original, but it makes one year too much.

POSTQVAM LIPSIACOS FÆDARVNT SANGVINE CAMPOS	=	2768
TVRBA LIGÆ, VT IESV LVX REDIT INDE PIIS.	=	1136
		<u>1632</u>
GERMANO-HELVETICOS CONCORDE AH PACE PERENNES	=	1956
CONSERVA CÆTVS REX TIBI CHRISTE PIOS.	=	324
		<u>1632</u>
TV NE CÆDE MALO, SED CONTRA AVDENTIOR ESTO,	=	2761
AVREA THEVTONIÆ FAX GUILIELME PIÆ.	=	1129
		<u>1632</u>
INFAMI PEREAT MALA SINCERATIO MORTE,	=	3154
PORTENTVM HEI QVA NON FÆDIVS ESSE QVEAT.	=	1522
		<u>1632</u>
HOLLANDVS MOSÆ TRAIECTVM ABSTORSIT IBERO,	=	2713
ET NORIMBERGÆ REX QVOQVE LÆTVS OVAT.	=	1081
		<u>1632</u>

A panegyric in Sapphic verse, by another Swiss writer, concludes with this date—

ANNO, EXCIDIVM PATRIIS ORIS AVERTITO IOVA. = 1632



WILLIAM, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

THE entry, in April, 1736, of William, Landgrave of Hesse, into the town of Hanau (in Hesse-Cassel), when he received the acclamations and homage of the citizens, is described in a German volume of 104 pages printed at Hanau in 1736; the event and the extensive illuminations, with their inscriptions, also the laudatory poems, addresses, and congratulations in honour of the occasion, fill the pages; a few of the inscriptions were in chronogram form, appended to pictorial decorations—(A copy of the work is in my possession).

VT. GVLHELMVS DVX HASSO-HANOICVS.	
PRINCIPI, VVILHELMO, A STELLIS CONSTANTIA VITÆ ET	= 1736
SANITATIS, NEC NON COELESTIS SALVS VENIAT.	= 1736
SOLVS EGO TVTELA, TVA TECTVS, FRAVDVS AVT INSIDIAS	
HOSTIS IRRIDEO.	= 1736
NON CVRANT SPLENDORES NVBES OBSCVROS, COGVNT,	
CONFRINGVNTQVE COELOS, OBDVCTOS.	= 1736
QVIS CONSTAT, NI SPLENDEnte HOC SOLE CONTENTVS AC	
JVCVNDITATIS PLENVS ESSE VELIT.	= 1736

MEDALS AND COINS OF HESSE.

413

VNTER VVILHELMs GNADEN SCHEIN,	}	= 1736
KONNEN VVIR IA RVHIG SEIN.		
PAX SOLE CADENTE MEO SOL NOVVS EXORITVR.	=	1736
LEB VVILHELM LIEBSTER FVERST, IN SEEGEN!	}	= 1736
IEHOVA SEY IN DEINEN VVEGEN!		



MEDALS AND COINS OF HESSE.

MEDALS and Coins of Landgraves of Hesse, from 'Historisch-Kritische Beshreibung . . . Hessischen Münzen,' by J. C. C. Hoffmeister, Cassel, 1857, 4to. A few of the coins and medals have chronogram inscriptions—

Vol. i., 508. Ulricke Elconore, wife of Frederick, King of Sweden, crowned at Upsal, March 17, 1719 ¹ (hexameter)—		
DAT RECTAS FESSIS VIRES SISTITOVE CRVOREM.	=	1719
Vol. ii., 317. Landgraf Ernst Ludwig VIII. A jubilee medal of Giessen University—		
GISSIACE GAVDET CAMOENAE	=	1707
Vol. ii., 347. Another of the same—		
ANNO SECVLARI ALMAE GIESSENÆ NOTANDO.	=	1707
Vol. ii., 354. Medal of Ludwig VIII. (a bombastic hexameter)—		
PATRIA QVID LVGES VIVIT DEVs ET LVDOVICVs.	=	1745
Vol. ii., 356. A birthday medal of Ludwig VIII.—		
LVDOVICVs PIVs HASSORVM GLORIA PATRIÆ PAX VIGEBIT.	=	1746
QVOT NATALES AGIT PROSPEROS (his age).	=	56
Vol. ii., 374. A gold medal of Ludwig VIII.—		
SIC LVDOVICO RIDEBAT DIANA.	=	1764
ITA DECORATVS AMICI TITVLO.	=	1764
IN DEO SI VELIT CONSTANS REQVIESCAM.	=	1764
A medal, probably to commemorate the establishment at Auerbach of a water fountain by Ludwig VIII.—		
CIVES! GRATIAS COELO REFERTE PATRIÆ PATER LVDOVICVs}	}	= 1767
OCTAVVs HASSIÆ LANDGRAVIVs AVERBACENSIVSVs FONTE		
VALET.		
Ludwig VIII. Another medal—		
VIVAT DIV AC LÆTE CONSTANTER AMEN.	=	1767
Maria Theresia, Empress of Austria—		
DEO SIT GLORIA! MARIA THERESIA PER PRECES NOSTRAS}	}	= 1767
VERE SINCERAS NOBIS RESTITVTA EST.		
This seems to allude to her recovery from an illness.		

¹ She succeeded her brother, Charles XII., but in 1720 she resigned the crown in favour of her husband, Frederic of Hesse-Cassel.

A TRACT in my possession is filled with eulogistic and funeral poems, forty-four in number, by different authors, on the death of Magdalena Claudia, by birth Countess of the Palatinate, by marriage Countess of Hanau. The title-page runs thus: 'Trauer-Trost-und Lob-Gedichte über den tödtlichen Hintritt der weyland Durchleuchtigsten Fürstin und Frauen, Magdaleyne Claudiyae,' etc. Printed at Hanau, 1705, folio, pp. 36. The poems are mostly in German, some in Latin. Three chronograms are on page 5. They indicate the date of her birth and her affinity to the ancient Dukes of Spoleto, the date of her marriage with Philip Reinhard, Count of Hanau, and the date of her death. The lines are composed as hexameter and pentameter couplets—

ECCE PALATINA DECOR, AC E STIRPE SPOLETI,	}	= 1668
CLARAQVE FRONS STIRPIS PRODIIT ISTA SVÆ!		
HANOICA ISTIVS FELICI HOC PRINCIPIS ANNO	}	= 1689
CONIVGIO EXIMIÆ STIRPS RECREATA FVIT.		
ORNATVS SEXVS; CIVI SPES ATQVE MARITO	}	= 1704
DELITÆ HANOVIIS; FATA SVBIVIT ATRA.		
On page 36 this 'Eteostichon' also denotes her death—		
ECCE! TENET PRIMAS, E PRINCIPE NATA PARENTE,	}	= 1704
CÆLICOLAS CERNENS SORTE BEATA GREGES.		



LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

THE 'solemnities,' rejoicings, and illuminations at Hanau, in Germany, in the beginning of the reign of William, Landgrave of Hesse, are described in a tract, 'Beschreibung derer bey dem Hohen Antritt des Durchlauchtigsten Fursten und Herrn Wilhelms Landgrafen zu Hessen,' etc., printed at Hanau, 1736, small 4to., in 2 parts, pp. 104. The streets of the town were profusely decorated with emblematic pictures and inscriptions, among which were eight chronograms; but as most of the latter relate specially to the accompanying pictures, they are devoid of interest when separated. The following apply to William—

VT GVLHELMVS DVX HASSO-HANOICVS.	=	1736
PRINCIP, VVILHELMO, A STELLIS CONSTANTIA VITÆ ET	}	= 1736
SANITATIS, NEC NON COELESTIS SALVS VENIAT.		



ELECTOR OF SAXONY.

A JOYFUL acclamation or omen is addressed to John George, Elector, and his brother Augustus of Saxony, etc., by Joannes Segerus, Rector of the University of Witteberg. The title-page runs thus: 'Εὐφημία pro novo domus Saxonicae incremento, proque felici

rerum gerendarum successu, ad . . . principem . . . Joannem Georgium, . . . ipsiusque . . . fratrem principem . . . Augustum, duces Saxoniae . . . dominos meos clementissimos,' etc. Here follows some music, a fugue with some Latin complimentary verses to be sung to the princes. Printed at Witteberg. 1615, 4to., pp. 8. My copy has a rough appearance; the paper has become brown and flimsy, and probably it is a great rarity. The pages are filled with extravagantly flattering poems and figurative allusions. Among them are these eight chronograms at pages 7 and 8; the two first are hexameter and pentameter couplets—

LVX PIA SAXONIÆ PRINCEPS ELECTOR ET HEROS,	}	= 1615
EXVLTÀ VNÀ CVM CONIVGE, FORTIS AVE.		
HEROÏNA ET AVE, TOTO LAVDABILIS ORBE,	}	= 1615
MAGNA, PIA, ET SAPIENS ET GENEROSA ROSA.		

The next are aspirations for the renowned Pomeranian family, joined by consanguinity and affinity to the most serene Saxon family—

O SI POMERANIA CHARA PATRIA NOSTRA ET EÂ DEI BONITATE	}	= 1615
FRVETVR!		
BENEDIC ET EI QVÆSO IESV BENIGNE ET OPTIME!	}	= 1615
PRÆSTA EA CHARE FRATER, CORONA NOSTRA, PRO CASTÀ ET		
SANCTISSIMÀ CONCEPTIÖNE ET NATIVITATE TVÀ	}	= 1615
PRO PERENNI NOMINIS TVI LAVDE ET GLORIÀ		
PRO ÆTHEREÀ POTESTATE, PRO LARGÀ TVÀ BENIGNITATE, SED	}	= 1615
ET PRO ÆTERNÀ SALVTE POSTERITATIS POMERANIÆ!		
FIANT, FIANT, QVÆ MIHI DICTA SVNT!	}	= 1615

Here endeth the tract.



ELECTOR OF BAVARIA.

CHARLES THEODORE, Elector of Bavaria and Palgrave of the Rhine, after fifty years' rule, had from time to time forty-three Jubilee congratulations addressed to him, which were collected in a book as a memorial. These two chronograms are found therein, in numbers 39 and 40 of the series—

CAROLO THEODORO SEPTEMVIRO BIS GLORIOSÈ QVINGENARIO	}	= 1787
TERQVE QVATERQVE IVBILAT.		
PRO REGIMINE PALATINATVS IVBILARIVS NOSTER CAROLVS	}	= 1792
THEODORVS VIVAT.		

This potentate was greatly mixed up with, and embarrassed by, the political intrigues of his time, which affected the territories of Bavaria and the Austrian Netherlands, involving also the interests, ambitions, and encroachments of Russia; the interests and jealousies of the German Empire and of the House of Austria; the schemes and intrigues of France; the treaty engagements of England, and the peace

of all Europe. All such schemes, however, were soon to be shattered by the events of the coming French Revolution. The rule of Charles Theodore lasted from 1743 to 1799, when he died.



AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

AUGUSTUS, Duke of Brunswick, in 1646, was highly applauded, and probably he felt greatly flattered by a book printed at Nuremberg in that year, entitled 'Porticus Augusti,' 4to., pp. 48. The title-page: 'Porticus serenissimo atque celsissimo principi, ac domino, domino AUGUSTO, Brunswicensium atque Luneburgensium duci potentissimo, principum eruditissimo, domino clementissimo, etc., sacra; Cultu Georgii Philippi Harsdörfferi, patricii Noric: etc., ejusdem dicasterii adcessoris, MDCXXXVI.' Here we learn the author's name, and that he held some judicial appointment. The purpose of the work is to describe an ornamental structure in honour of the Duke, as shown by an accompanying ground-plan and elevation, in the form of a semi-circular colonnade surmounted by a balustrade, with an equestrian statue representing the Duke riding on Pegasus in a central position in front, the building being in imitation of similar works described by the Roman architect Vitruvius. The statue, the entrance-gateway, and the nine Muses enjoying their recreation are represented in well-executed engravings. The latter subject may have been one of the wall decorations of the structure, and the text records the songs by which each Muse contributes her share of praise accorded to the Duke. Here we have a vehicle of flattery which formerly was agreeable to persons of distinction; so far, a fact seems to be developed by the book before us. But the structure never existed beyond the paper on which it was drawn; in fact, the whole thing is imaginary—'done in ink and paper'—for in his 'programma' the author says, in hexameter verse—

'Ast manet æternum *Virtutis Porticus* alta
Augusti AUGUSTI, consurgens marmore vivo,
Sepiâ et ex chartâ.'

His picture is intended to represent the virtues of the Duke Augustus.¹ Now let us turn to the chronograms which are recorded in the text of the book. The dedication finishes thus: 'Vale serenissime atque celsissime princeps, et

FORTVNA HEROICIS VIRTVTIBVS TVIS } = 1646
DIGNA, FRVERE PERPETVVM.'

Ita vovet serenitati atque celsitudini vestræ

Norimb: prid. Non. Decemb.
M.DC.XXXVI.

devoto cultu, mancipatus
AUTOR.

¹ See Maria Theresa at page 336, *ante*, where other imaginary triumphal structures are mentioned.

On the pedestal of the statue—

DVCI BRVNSVVICENSI ET LVNÆBVRGENSI AVGVSTO, PIO,
FORTI, FELICI, VERÆ VIRTVTIS ET QVIETIS ASSERTORI IN-
SIGNI, LINGVÆ PATRIÆ STRENVVO VINDICI. } = 1646

Certain pictorial decorations in the arcade of the imaginary structure are described, with inscriptions. Picture I. represents the Duke an infant in arms, his birthday and year thus marked—

AVGVSTVS DVX BRVNSVVICENSIS FLOS PATRIÆ NASCITVR
DANNEBERGÆ LVCE X APRIL.¹ }

Picture II. relates to his childhood and education at Rostock, Tubingen, and Strasburg—

VNIVERSITAS, ROSTOCHIANA TVBINGENSIS ET ARGENTORA-
TENSIS, IN HOC PRINCIPE BONI INGENII CREPVSCVLVM
NOTARVNT. } = 1598

Picture III. relates to his travels and his virtues—

ITALIA, SICILIA, MELITA, ANGLIA, BELGIA, GALLIA, PRIN-
CIPIS AVGVSTI PEREGRINANTIS, VIRTVTIES (sic) STRENVAS
IGNEAS OBSTVPVIT. } = 1604

Picture IV. represents his marriage with Clara Maria, Duchess of Pomerania—

AVGVSTO EX POMERANA GENTE VXOR VIRTVTIBVS FLORENS
DESPONSATVR. } = 1607

Picture V. represents his second marriage with Dorothea Hetwig, Princess of Anhalt, the birth of seven children, and her death—

DOROTHEA HETVVIG ILLVSTRIS ANHALTINA PRINCEPS SECVN-
DIS NVPTIIS AVGVSTO SOCIATA FILIOS ET FILIAS ENIXA EST
VII. OBIIIT PVERPERA. } = 1623

Picture VI., with the accompanying text describing his library of 15,000 volumes, has inscriptions which are not chronogrammatic.

Picture VII. relates to his third 'most serene' marriage with Princess Sophia of Mecklenburg—

SOPHIA ELISABETHA PIA ET EGREGIA MEGAPOLITANA PRINCEPS
AVGVSTO CONJVGALI VINCVLO SOCIATA. } = 1635

Picture VIII. relates to a tradition at Wolfenbüttel that after difficult and prolonged delays, a distinguished (serenissimus atque celsissimus) prince should reign—

ARX ATQVE VRBS GVELPHICA DEI AVXILIO ET AVGVSTI
DVCI CONSILIO, POST TRISTIA ET EXITIOSA BELLA RESTI-
TVTA ATQVE RESTAVRATA. } = 1643

Then follows a suggestion of what may be seen in the vicinity of the imaginary structure, viz., the cedar tree of Brunswick and Luneburg, the olive of Pomerania, the palm of Anhalt, and the laurel of Mecklenburg; and 'not far off' from the gateway the scene on Parnassus where the Muses are recreating. This good prince reigned from 1634 to 1666. He was a scholar and an author. The library at Wolfenbüttel, it is stated, now contains 300,000 volumes and 8,000 manuscripts.

¹ This chronogram is defective; it should make 1579; it makes only 1520.

SOME OTHER DUKES OF BRUNSWICK.

THE history of the Dukes of Brunswick is contained in a thick folio volume of nearly 2,000 pages in the German language. The copy in the British Museum library has this press-mark, 9326, h.— and bears a title commencing ‘Braunschweig-Lüneburgische chronica.’ By Heinrich Bueting. Considering the bulk of the book, but few chronograms are to be gathered from it. At page 58, the birth-year of the Emperor Charlemagne, son of Pepin, King of France, is thus marked by ‘Conradus Fontanus’—

CAROLVS PIPINI FILIVS REX PIVS ET IVSTVS A DEO. = 742

At page 579. The Duke Wolfgang dies, and is succeeded by his brother Philip, as indicated by this couplet—

DVX VVOLFANGVS OBIT PRINCEPS PRÆCLARVS, ET HEROS, } = 1595
AC DIGNÈ FRATER SCEPTA PHILIPPVS HABET.

At page 584. The people of Eimbeck swore allegiance to the Duke Philip at the date thus marked—

BIS SEXTVS MAL, GENEROSE PHILIPPE, SVBORTVS, } = 1595
OPTATVS CVNCTIS NVNC SACRA SCEPTA TENES.

At page 589. The Duke Philip died on April 4 in the next year—

FATA TVÆ STIRPIS PRINCEPS PIE CELSA PHILIPPE, } = 1596
COMPLETI APRILIS LVX VBI QVARTA FVIT.

At page 920 an epigram of fourteen lines about the battle of Sigfridhausen commences thus, the pentameter line marking the date—

Sic Sigfridhusi pugnatum est acriter olim, } = 1553
Annos nosse LIBET DAT TIBI PENTAMETER.

The Duke Frederic of Lüneburg died of wounds in battle; his epitaph in the church at Zelle is dated—

SIGNIFER AH BELLI FRIDERICVS PECTORE FORTI } = 1553
LVNÆ DVX BVIRGI VVLNERE CÆSVS OBIT.

To the Duke Augustus a great many pages are devoted, and some of the chronograms in the ‘Porticus Augusti,’ already described, are quoted from that book. At page 1471 of the history now under our notice, it is recorded that a complimentary address was presented to him on his eighty-second birthday, concluding with this ‘Hexastichon Eteologicum’—

LVSTRA BIS OCTO VNVMQVE TIBI DEVS ADDIDIT ANNVM: } = 5609
ET CERTÈ HVIC FELIX COELITVS OMEN INEST.

SCILICET HOC PIETAS, DVX INCLVTE, PRÆSTIT, IT VT NVNC } = 1660
INSTITAS VITÆ GAVDIA SERA TVÆ.

PERGE ITA: TE VIVO, VT VOVEO, PAX AVREA SVRGET, } = 81
INQVE TVO SENIO VIVET ET IPSA SENEX.

A marginal note explains—

Anni a C. M.	5609.
A nato Christi	1660.
A nato Augusti	81.

No explanation, however, is given of the particular chronological reckoning which makes the date from the creation of the world, 5609, equal to A.D. 1660.

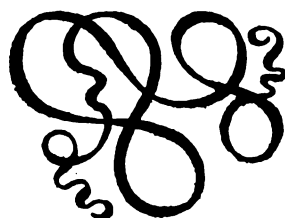
This Duke Augustus of Brunswick and Luneburg died at the age of 87; he was a man of learning and a patron of men of learning. He published several works under the pseudonym of 'Gustavus Selenus,' derived from *σελήνη* the moon, luna, alluding to his titular name Luneburg; among them was a very curious treatise and exposition of secret writing entitled 'Cryptomenytices et Cryptographiæ, Libri ix.' A copy is in the British Museum library. See *Chronograms*, page 230.

At page 1530 it is recorded that the Duke Rudolph Augustus of Brunswick, who succeeded Augustus in 1660, was complimented by this 'epigrammatic chronogram' in the year 1698, in hexameter and pentameter verse—

MOTIVS ASSIDVIS VIRTVS AGITATVR VBIQVE,	} = 1698
NON EA RITE POTEST STARE QUIETA LOCO.	
HINC QVOS ACCELERAT NVNC VIRTVS PRINCIPIS VSVS?	} = 1698
AVGVSTA MOTANS FERTILITATE SOLI!	
Also by this 'Carmen acrosticho-eteosticho-alcaicum rhythmicum,' which is also an acrostic, the initial letters of the lines forming the words Rudolphus Augustus Dux Brunsvicensis et Lunenburgensi—	
RESTAVRAT ORTVS EGREGIOS, DIES	} = 1698
VNITA PERSTAT QVO PATRIÆ QUIES.	
DEFERTQVE DEVOTOS HONORES	
OFFICIIQVE PROBOS LABORES.	} = 1698
LÆTANTVR ISTHOC INDIGENÆ BONI,	
PANDVNT RECENTES SPONTE NOTAS SONI,	
HEROIS EXCELLENS COLATVR	} = 1698
VT JVBAR, ELOGIO FERATVR.	
SIC QVIPPE ROBVR JVGITER ACCIPIS	
AVGVSTA TELLVS GERMINE PRINCIPIS,	} = 1698
VERNANTE CVJVS SVB VIGORE	
GREX VEGETO VIRET VSQVE RORE.	
VIRTVS AVITO SANGVINE FERTILIS	} = 1698
SPARSIT SALVTIS FOENVs AMABILIS	
TRANSVEXIT IN COETVSQVE JVNCTOS	
VTILE SEV BENE SVAVE CVNCTOS.	} = 1698
VSPECTA NON HVNC GLORIA PERPVLT,	
DOTES NEC ALTAS VANIVS EXTVLIT,	
VT CÆSARIS ¹ NON VISA JVSTA	} = 1698
XERXIS ADOREA NEV VETVSTA.	
BELLONA RAPTANS NON LIEVIT DVCI,	
RARO GRADIVO FAVIT ET IS TRVCI,	} = 1698
VT FORSAN AVGVSTO HOCCE CANO	
NON PATEAT FERA PORTA IANO.	

¹ 'Caii Julii Cæsaris, de quo Florus, lib. iv., cap. 2, fin. Ille qui terrarum orbem civili sanguine impleverat,' etc.

SED TRITA RECTÈ JVSTITIÆ VIA, VEL PRONA CVNCTIS INTEGRITAS PIA ILLVSTRIS ARS SPECTATA DIGNÈ, CVRA PROBATAQVE PERBENIGNÈ. EFFVLST ERGO CANVS AMOR SVÆ NVNC GENTIS, ACVTÆ PRINCIPE CONGRVÈ SPES OBTINENS SATIS ROGATA IPSE SALVS POPVLI BEATA. SIC RARA TELLVS GVELFICA CERNERIS ET CHARIORI SORTE RENASCERIS, TE FVLGOR HOC HEROË DVCTVS LÆTIFICAT REPARATQVE FRVCTVS. VOTIS ADAVGES RES TIBI PROSPERAS, NEXV VTRIVSVIS PRINCIPIS INTEGRAS, EXTOLLE JVNCOS ORIS AVSVS BLANDILOQVI, CELEBRESQVE PLAVSVS. VIVAT VIGENTI CORPORE COGNITVS RVDOLPHVS AVGVSTVS PIVS, INCLYTVS, GRESSVS ET EXTENSOS REFECTÆ, EXSVPERET VIRIDANS SENECTÆ. NATIVA CRESCAT VIS CVMVLATIOR STET FRATER AVCTO ROBORE SANIOR; INNATA SIC GENS AVSPICATA, SORSQVE FAVET PATRIÆ PROBATA!	} = 1698 } = 1698 } = 1698 } = 1698 } = 1698
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XXXVI.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS II. KING, AND CHRISTINA QUEEN, OF SWEDEN.



HIS King has been made the subject of numerous chronograms.

A volume of miscellaneous rare tracts in the British Museum Library (press-mark 10761. b. 1—7) relating to him is worthy of notice. Tract No. 4 bears this title: 'Virgilius Christianus Suecius, sive status Romani Imperii centonibus Virgilianis descriptus: Serenissimo . . . Gustavo Adolpho Suecorum . . .

regi . . . humillime oblatum à J. C. P. EV. Anno quo

AVXILIVM È ZIIION REDIIIT SVPER ISRAEL.

= 1632

GOTTES HVLFF AVSS ZIIION KOMEN IST,

} = 1632

ISRAEL FREVVDT IST ZVR FRIST.

These chronograms terminate the title-page, which bears no other date. The first line translated is, '*Help has come upon Israel out of Zion.*' Reference is made to Psalm xiv. 7, which in the English Bible version stands thus: 'O that the salvation of Israel were come out of Zion!' The date is the year when Gustavus was slain at the battle of Lutzen. The subject of the tract fills seventeen pages, and is composed of whole lines or phrases from the works of the Latin poet Virgil, and made applicable to Gustavus and his wars. This kind of composition is known as a 'cento,' a patchwork poem made out of verses from various other poems, and was much in vogue among scholars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.



Another tract in the British Museum (press-mark 11517. d.), consisting of eight pages, is a religious German composition in rhyme concerning Gustavus Adolphus. The title commences: 'Ein eyveriges Andächtiges Christliches Vater unser der Evangelischen kerken, etc. Herrn Gustavs Adolphs,' Im Jahr

O IEHOVAH IN TE NOSTRA FIDVCIA REFVGIVMQVE SIT.

= 1631

HILFF HILFF MIERBITTN VVIRAVS EIRVN HERTZEN GRVND.

= 1631



Another volume in the British Museum, the reference to which I have lost, contains a tract (No. 31) relating to Gustavus Adolphus and the bloody battle of Lutzen, in which he, though victorious, was killed. He led the attack in person against the forces commanded by Wallenstein. When heading a second attack on horseback against the enemy's cavalry he was shot by a bullet from behind. A strong suspicion of the crime of assassination rests upon his cousin, the Duke of Saxe-Lauenberg, his companion in arms; concurrent circumstances, however, do not favour this suspicion. The title-page bears this hexameter and pentameter chronogram date—

PVGNA VALENSTENIO EST, CLARO VICTORIA SVECO; } = 1632
FAMA REFERT FORTES, HIC OBIT, ILLE FVGIT.

i.e. The battle is with Wallenstein, victory with the renowned Swede. Fame requites the strong; the one takes to flight, the other dies.

The last line in the tract is—

GVSTAVVS ADOLPHVS, GLORIOSÈ PVGNANS MORITVR. = 1632

i.e. Gustavus Adolphus dies gloriously fighting.



A tract in my possession of great rarity, printed at Reval, on the Baltic, in 1639 (Timotheus Polus being the author), bears a title commencing thus: 'CX. Versus hexametri, certos annos literis numeralibus designantes, et gloriosissimi herois ac Domini Gustavi Adolphi Suecorum, etc., regis invictissimi et verè augusti,' etc. Small 4to., pp. 8. It contains 110 lines of Latin hexameter verse, each one of which marks an event in his life—his birth; his accession to the throne; his numerous battles and victories, with the names of his generals, but no defeats; the birth of his daughter Christina; and, last of all, his fall in battle and burial. Each line is a chronogram of the date of the event, from 1594 to 1632. My copy reached me from Germany. There is no copy in the British Museum.

The following line indicates the birth of Gustavus—

IN SVEDIÀ PARTITVR DIVVS GVSTAVVS ADOLPHVS; = 1594

REGNA PATERNA, GRADVM FRENOSQVE CAPESSIT ET ORNAT. = 1611

The third line marks his battle with Russia in the same year, and each line following marks some military exploit, mostly in the Thirty Years' War, until, at the battle of Lutzen, he met his fate, as before related, and as marked by these chronograms towards the end of the tract—

LVZENAM FORTIS VENIT GVSTAVVS ADOLPHVS. = 1632

HEROS GVSTAVVS PVGNÂ CADIT ATQVE TRIVMPHAT. = 1632



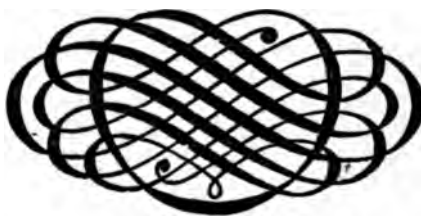
He was succeeded on the throne by his daughter Christina as Queen of Sweden. She is commemorated in another tract of equal rarity with the preceding one, and similar to it in size, form, and purpose, by the same author, and printed at Reval in 1640; also in my possession. The title begins: 'Chronosticha quæ nostræ clementissimæ . . . reginæ Christinæ vitam, gubernationem, victorias et nonnulla alia breviter delineant,' etc. It contains 114 chronogram hexameter verses, marking her birth in 1626, her accession in 1632, her numerous battles and victories, down to an aspiration for peace, glory, and safety in the dominions of Sweden which was then coming to pass in 1640. There is no copy in the British Museum. Both tracts are printed on very poor paper. Her subsequent history, not given in the tract, is a strange one. These chronograms are the first three lines, dating her birth and her tutelage; all those which follow, down to the end of the tract, mark some military achievement—

GIGNITVR IN SVEDIA FAVSTE CHRISTINA SVB ÆTHRAM.	=	1626
SVEDORVM RECTRIX GVSTAVO PATRE FIT ORBA.	=	1632
LEGITIMÈ E SVEDIS TVTORES QVINQVE LEGVNTVR.	=	1634

The last line of the tract is an aspiration for the welfare of Sweden; she abdicated at a later date, in 1654—

SVEDORVM REGNO PAX ESTO LAVSQVE SALVSQVE.	=	1640
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References to the career of Christina are in my volume, *Chronograms Continued*, pages 394, 395, 402. Also a small book (British Museum Library, press-mark C. 970), 'The History of the Intrigues and Gallantries of Christina, Queen of Sweden, and of her Court whilst she was in Rome. Faithfully rendered into English from the French original.' London, 1697. Her Portrait. This work somewhat extenuates her conduct, but exposes without restraint that of the persons by whom she was surrounded. The least that can be said is that all were as bad as possible. The descriptions of dress, people, and events are curious. Gustavus Adolphus is mentioned in both my volumes (see the Indexes, or refer to pages 187, 188, 530, and 546 of *Chronograms*, and pages 129, 130, 131, and 394 of *Chronograms Continued*). The two tracts contain 224 chronograms.





XXXVII.

EPIGRAMS.



PIGRAMS, and short poems so called, occupy an extensive space in all periods of literature, from the ancient Greek and Roman times down to the present day, as students well know. But 'epigrams' as associated with modern literature, and composed as chronograms, are less known; they are, indeed, strangers. We must go back a hundred years and more to meet with them. Some notice has been taken of this particular class of epigrams in my two former volumes, *Chronograms* (1882), page 113, and *Chronograms Continued* (1885), page 534, where the works of Maximilian Vrientius are specially mentioned. The 'epigrams' by this writer are to be met with scattered about in later books of kindred character, and possibly later chronogram writers have, through imitation, adopted his style, and he probably imitated an earlier writer, Joseph à Pinu, to whom the next chapter is devoted. The books of other epigram writers may be repeated: 'Icones sive imagines virorum literis illustrium,' by Nicolas Reusner, Augsburg, 1590, wherein the chronograms are printed in plain italic type not distinguishing the numeral letters. 'Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum,' by D. Paul Freher, printed at Nuremburg, 1688. A further research among old books enables me to present other examples worthy of notice as literary curiosities of considerable rarity.

A work by Hermannus Crusius bears this title: 'Hermannii Crusii Meursani scholæ Ebersfeldanæ R. Epigrammatum Liber IX. Duisburgi ad Rhenum, apud Francorum Sas, Acadm. Typogr. Anno MDCLXXIX.' It is a collection of some hundreds of epigrams on matters interesting to the people of Flanders and the Rhine country, the seat of war in the seventeenth century, sieges, military exploits, etc. Some epigrams are addressed to persons of local notoriety, others are playful and jocose, and all are in Latin. Many of the epigrams are preceded by a chronogram by way of an introduction and to mark the date of the event to which they allude. The following is a fairly representative selection.

- On the fortress of Schenkenschanz—
 ARX SCHENKIANA TVRPITER HOSTILIA SIGNA ADMITTIT. = 1672
 On the town of Grolle—
 GROLLA PRÆSVLVM POTESTATI SVBDITVR. = 1672
 On the town of Deventer—
 DEVENTRIA VIX LÆSA HOSTEM RECEPTAT. = 1672
 On the town of Nymegen—
 NEOMAGI OBSIDIO BATAVOS AB INTENTATO HOSTIS FVRORE } = 1672
 FELICITER SERVAT.
 On the town of Zutphen—
 ZVTPHANIA, ARMIS HOSTILIBVS PETITA, SVBITO CEDIT. = 1672
 On the town of Ardenburg (or Rodenburg)—
 ARDENBURGVM GALLOS IRRVENTES FORTITER PROPVLSAT. = 1672
 On the town of Groningen, two separate epigrams—
 GRONINGA A CAROLO RABENHAVPT ADVERSVS HOSTES GENE- } = 1672
 ROSÈ DEFENDITVR.
 GRONINGA AB OBSIDENTIBVS, NON SINE INGENTI ET FVNESTA } = 1672
 CLADE, DESERITVR.
 On the town of Coevorden—
 COVORDIA, FORTITER EXTORTA HOSTI AD LIBEROS FRISIOS } = 1672
 REDIT.
 On Colonia Agrippina (Cologne)—
 FRVSTRA APVD AGRIPPINATES DE RESTITVENDA PACE, PER } = 1674
 LEGATOS AGITVR.
 England with the French in Holland—
 BRITO ET GALLVS ADVERSVS BELGAS SINISTRO MARTE PVGNAT. = 1673
 William of Orange overcomes the town of Naarden—
 LABORE ATQVE ARTE AVRIACVS NARDAM SVBIGIT. = 1673
 William of Orange subdues Bonn—
 BONNÆ EXPVNATIO LABORANTI BELGIO SALVTEM ADFERT. = 1673
 Admiral de Ruyter died of his wounds at Syracuse—
 MICHAEL ADRIANVS RVITERVS FORTITER PVGNANS OBIIIT. = 1676
 On the return to Montes of Philip William Count-Palatine, Duke
 of Juliers, Cleve, etc. (hexameter and pentameter couplets)—
 EVGE! REDIT PRINCEPS, FRAGRANTIA JVNGITE SERTA, } = 1677
 ET QVISQVIS GRATO SPARGAT AB ORE MELOS.
 IPSE POLVS PLAVDIT, RATA RES EST, INTONAT ÆTHER, } = 1677
 SIGNAQVE LÆTITIÆ NON DVBITANDA REFERT.
 EN, VT SE RAPIENS ATRO DE GVRGITE RHENV } = 1677
 CANTET, ET ORNATVS TEMPORA LÆTVS EAT.
 SVBSILIVNT MONTES, AGRIS GRATA INCIPIT ÆTAS, } = 1677
 ET QVÆ SPERARANT RVRA, REDISSE SONANT.
 SCILICET INGENTI NVPER CORREPTA TIMORE } = 1676
 PLEBS ERAT, ET LVCTV PENÈ SVBACTA STETIT. (sic)
 JAM PAVOR HIC CESSAT, BELLO COLLAPSA RESVRGVNT, } = 1677
 ET SVA, PRO FERRO CVLTOR ARATRA TENET.
 IS SORTIS FAVOR EST, O AVREA FCENERA! POSTQVAM } = 1677
 RES NOSTRAS NOSTRI VINDICIS ALA TEGIT.

Audomaropolis (St. Omer) is subdued by the French— QVVM TERRÆ CVLTVS POST FRIGORA SÆVA REDIBAT, Et restaurandis stabat Arator agris—	= 1677
AVDOMAROPOLIS, GALLO SVBEVNTE, JVBETVR Hesperiiis turmis dicere triste vale—	= 1677
NEMPE ITA, VAH DVROS CASVS! SORS SINGVLA VERSAT, Nec lauros eadem tempora semper habent. The town of Cambray taken, April, 1677—	= 1677
CVM SOL LVCE NOVÀ REPARABAT CÆLITVS HERBAS, ET PARITER PVLCHRO FLORE TEGBAT AGROS.	} = 1677
ALTAS CAMBRACI PORTAS REX GALLICVS INTRAT EJECTANS FASCES, TRISTIS IBERE, ¹ TVOS.	
O PROPERAS PALMAS! VIX OBSEDISSE FEREBANT, ET PRORSVS, TANTO ROBORE POLLET, OVAT.	} = 1677
Valenciennes is stormed by the French— ECCE VALENCENAM CEPIT SIBI GALLVS, ET ENSE EJCIT TVRBAS, SEGNIS IBERE, ¹ TVAS.	
I NVNC, ET POSTHAC PRÆCELSIS NITERE MVRIS, SI PAVOR INCESSIT PECTORA, VALLA PATENT.	} = 1677
Marriage verses 'Ad sponsum et sponsam compellatio vespertina'— PECTORA JVNxit HYMEN, RATA RES EST! ERGO VIGETE, ET LÆTÈ AD VESTROS APPROPERATE THOROS.	
PERGITE, SI SAPITIS; GRATO MONET ORE DIONA, ET PAPHIVS FISSAS VENTILAT VSQVE FACES.	} = 1678
FABVLA POST MENSAS RESTAT; NE TÆDIA SVRGANT, FORTIS AGAT PARTEIS ACTOR VTERQVE SVAS.	



A collection of epigrams by A. W. Bentinck is contained in a small 8vo. volume, 'Fasciculi metrici epigrammatum, quorundam, aliorumque versuum in varia promiscuè objecta compositorum, colligati per Adrianum Wilhelmum Bentinck. Daventriæ; ex officina Alberti Fronten. Bibliopolæ c15.1500' (*i.e.*, 1700). There are four series, designated respectively I., II., III., IV. As in the volume quoted immediately before this one, the epigrams are occasionally preceded by a chronogram which both indicates their subject and marks their date, while in some instances the whole epigram is chronogrammatic. The following extracts comprise nearly all such.

On the victories gained by the Christians over the Turks— CÆSO, CÆSAR OVAT, TVRCÀ, VENETVSQVE RECEPTÀ MOREÀ, ECLIPSIN LVNÀ ² REPVLSA FERET.	} = 1687

¹ The fortune of war was then turning against Spain in the Low Countries.

² Figuratively alluding to the Turkish standard, the crescent moon. The power of the Turks in Hungary was undergoing extinction.

EPIGRAMS.

427

REX JOSEPH CAPIT VNGARIÆ, SOLIMANQVE¹ CAPESSIT,
FRATRE RECLAVSTRATO, LVNICA SCEPTRA THRONI. } = 1687

William and Mary crowned King and Queen of England—

CORONANTVR REX ET REGINA BRITANNIÆ SVBDITORVM AP- } = 1689
PLAVSV.

On the death of Queen Mary II. of England, Lachrymæ Apollinæe
obortæ, in præmaturum augustissimæ Britannorum reginæ obitum,
26 Decembris, 1694—

Annum nativitatis 1662.

MARIA STEVARDA JACOBI II FILIA. = 1662

Desponsationis 1677,

GVIHELMo AVRIACo VXOR DESPONSATA. = 1677

Coronationis 1689.

VIRTUTE ET SANGVINE AD SOLIVM EXTOLLITVR. = 1689

Obitus 1694.

AT INGENTE sVBDITORVM LVCTV EXTINGVITVR. = 1694

On the victories gained by the Christians over the Turks in 1688—

PERVIGILI NI OCULO PORTAM² SVLTANE TVERIS

IPSA PATET CHRISTO CLAVE RECLVSA PETRI.

On Pope Innocent XI. The year of his birth—
HANC VITAM ADEPTVS. = 1611

The years of his election and death,

SVPREMVS PONTIFEX DELECTVS. = 1676

CVM LAVDE VIXIT, REXIT, OBIT.	=	1680
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Joseph I. elected King of the Romans (afterwards Emperor)—

ROMANVS AVGVSTVSOVE REX DELECTVS. = 1690

Strena Christiana,

EN NOVVS ANNVS ADEST, TV COR RENOVARE LABORA
FORSITAN IPSE ANNVS. OVO MORIERIS ERIT. } = 1690

O HOMO PRÆTERITOS SI FORS NEGLEXERIS ANNOS,

NVNC NOVA SIT PIETAS, EN NOVVS ANNVS ADEST. } = 1690

ANNO TRADDET EO QVOT MORS INOPINA SEPVLCHRO?

TE ERGO PARA, EX ISTIS TV QVOQVE FORSAN ERIT

On Philip William, Count-Palatine, etc., his death—

PHILLIPVS GVILHELMVS DVX NEOBVRGII. = 1690

On Maximilian Emmanuel of Bavaria, Governor of the Netherlands³—

STRENVVS BAVARORVM DVX, BELGIO PRÆFECTVS. = 1691

An 'epitaph' on Maria Antonia Electress of Bavaria, is thus dated—

CEV LVX ARDENS MORTE EXTINGVITVR. = 1692

Strena Calendis Januarii, 1690—

INGRESSVS PROSPER, DONETVR ET EXITVS ANNI,
AC DONET PLVRES POST DEVS. OPTO. TIBI.

¹ Solyman III., the Turkish Emperor.

² A play on the sublime Porte of Turkey, and the word 'porta,' a door.

³ See also the indexes to *Chronograms and Chronograms Continued*.

Strena christiana Calendis Januarii, 1693—
 MENSIS IANVS ADEST REVOLVTVS ET ANNVLVS ANNI, } = 1693
 LENIS IS, OPTO, TIBI, PROSPER IS ANNVS EAT.
 ANNI LABVNTVR, TACITISQVE SENESCIMVS ANNIS, } = 1693
 HOS BENE QVI CAVTVS COLLOCAT, ISTE SAPIT.
 ANNI PRÆTEREVNT, ANNOS SEQVITVRQVE PERENNIS } = 1693
 ANNVLVS, ATTENDE, HVNC MENTE TENETO TVA.
 On the victories gained by the Emperor of Germany against the
 Turks in the autumn of 1691—
 VENI, VIDI, VIM VI VIRILI IO VICI.¹ = 1691
 VICTOR IO LEOPOLDVS ERAT, VI TVRCICA FREGIT } = 1697
 ROBORA, DEFECIT LVNA CRVORE TVRCICA RVBRA;²
 CONFVNDEBATVR CONSTANTINOPOLITANVS } = 1691
 ET CONCVSSVS ERAT SOLLICITVDINIBVS.³
 On Charles Leopold Duke of Lorraine, an 'epitaph' containing
 the following dates—

Annum natalem,
 STRENVVS ILLVSTRISSIMVSQVE DVX. = 1643
 Conjugalem,
 DVCTA UXORE ELEANORA MARIA IN AVSTRIA. = 1678
 Fatalem,
 OBIT ET SVB EO SAXO SEPVLTVS, IVDICIVM. = 1690
 On the marriage of H. B. and S. E.—
 HOS SOLVS IVNXIT DEVS, NVLLVS SEJVNGET HOMO. = 1693
 Strena christiana calendis Januarii, 1694—
 JANVS ADEST, AC JANVA NOVI PROPÆ PANDITVR ANNI, } = 1694
 HIC CVRRAT LENIS PACIFICVSQVE PRECOR;
 VIVERE SI SATAGAS, AC SI FORET VLTIMVS ANNVS, } = 1694
 SANÈ NON DVBITO, QVIN TIBI PROSPER ERIT,
 QVIN TIBI POST ANNOS VITÆ PANDETVR OVANTI } = 1694
 SVPREMO A JANO JANVA CVPIITA POLI.

Copies of these two collections of epitaphs are in the library of the
 Rev. Walter Begley; they are scarce books.



A little pamphlet, pp. 48, size 5 × 3 inches, bears this title :
 'Andreas Streithageni Julio Mertzen-havssensis chrono-distichorum
 libellus. Coloniae Agrippinae apud Ioannem Kinchium, Sub Mono-
 cerote anno MDCXXII.' It consists of chronograms composed in Latin

¹ See similar words in *Chronograms Continued*, p. 291.

² This couplet is thus in the original; by some error it makes 1897.

³ These long words are intended as hexameter and pentameter verses. See similar lines
 in *Chronograms Continued*, p. 557.

hexameter and pentameter couplets, marking the dates of all sorts of people, and events connected with Germany and its history, such as emperors of Germany, kings of England and France, reformers, epidemic diseases, anabaptists, persons of renown, locusts in Poland, Council of Trent, war with the Turks, iconoclasts in Belgium, meretrices evicted from Rome by Pope Pius V., a ship and crew destroyed by gunpowder exploded by a beautiful virgin captured by the Turks, the victory of John of Austria at Lepanto, sieges and surrenders of towns, inundations, conflagrations, comets, earthquakes, etc. There are in all 135 chronograms in the pamphlet, a treasure which belongs to the Rev. W. Begley. The following selection will fairly represent them. The work is dedicated to Philip William, Count Palatine; and in verses addressed to the reader, the author removes all uncertainty as to 'the fourth letter' (the letter D) by counting it always as 500. The chronograms resemble those which precede this notice and those of Joseph à Pinu, which follow it.

The Emperor Charles V., born at Ghent—	
CAROLVS, AVSTRIACO GANDI DE SANGVINE CÆSAR NASCITVR. O QVANTÀ QVANTVS IN VRBE PVER.	} = 1500
On a very severe winter—	
FERRATAS GLACIE CONSISTENS RHENE BICORNIS HAC GEMIS IRE ROTAS, QVÀ SOLET IRE RATIS.	} = 1513
On the beginning of Lutheranism—	
LETIFERAS TOTO ORBE CIENS LVTHERE PROCELLAS TRANQVILLÈ PETRI NON SINIS IRE RATEM.	} = 1517
The Emperor Charles V. crowned King of Spain—	
CAROLVS HESPERIÆ LÆTANS ATTINGIT HABENAS SCEPTRA MANVS ORNANT, FESTA CORONA CAPVT.	} = 1518
Charles V. elected Emperor of Germany—	
IMPERII FASCES ORBIS REGNATOR IBERI IVNGEBAS SCEPTRIS CAROLE LECTE TVIS.	} = 1519
On the marriage of Martin Luther: 'In Martinum Lutherum, Catherinam Boram sibi matrimonio, vel quasi, jungentem'—	
CRESCE, BIBLIA HABENT; PARES, AC CONIVGIS INSTAR BORA TIBI, MOPSO NISA, ¹ LVTHERE VENIT.	} = 1525
The peasants' war in Germany—	
IN BELLA AGRESTES PRO LIBERTATE FERVNTVR; HOC CENTENA HOSTI MILLIA STRATA LVVNT.	} = 1525
On Francis I., King of France, defeated by the Emperor Charles V. at the battle of Pavia, and taken prisoner—	
OBSessa PAPÆ, FORTI CVM CÆSARE GALLE, IS IN BELLA TVVS, CÆSAREANVS ABIS.	} = 1525

¹ Here the satire is severe; see Virgil, 'Ec.', viii. 26, 'Mopso Nisa datur; quid non speremus amantes?'

On Zwingli, the Swiss Reformer: 'In Zuinglium a Genio, nescio quo, qui in somnis ei apparuit, ad abolendam Missam incitatum'—
 SI GENII INSTINCTV PARITER SACRA TOLLIS, ET ARAS,
 ZVINGLI, DIC SODES: ALBVS, AN ATER ERAT? } = 1525

On four hundred villages in Belgium submerged by the sea—
 VNÀ I.VCE QVATER CENTENOS (FLEBILE) PAGOS
 ÆQVOREÀ MERGI BELGIA CERNIT AQVÀ. } = 1529

On the 'sweating sickness' prevailing in many places—
 PESTE NOVÀ POPVLIS ASPERGIT CORPORA SVDOR,
 NEC RARIS OBEVNT DENSE CATERVA LOCIS. } = 1529

On the anabaptists taking possession of Münster, in Westphalia—
 REGNA MONASTERII BATAVO SARTORE TENENTE,
 DIRA ANABAPTISTÆ FÆX FATVATA STRVVNT } = 1534

On the death of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester (he was beheaded)¹—
 ANGLVS VT INSANO BOLENÆ CARPITVR IGNE,
 ROFFENSI CANVM TOLLITVR ENSE CAPVT. } = 1535

On the death of Sir Thomas More (he also was beheaded)¹—
 ATQVE VNÀ MORO: QVIA CAVSSA LEGIS AVITÆ,
 NON POTERAT REGIS CAVSSA PLACERE PROCI. } = 1535

Queen Catharine: 'In obitum Catharinæ, Angliæ reginæ, ab Henrico VIII. cum jam XX. annos eam in matrimonio habuisset, repudiatæ'—
 IGNOSCO, IGNOSCANT SVPERI: REGINA BRITANNO
 SVB FINEM VITÆ SCRIPSIT, ET OCCVBVIT.² } = 1535

On madness from eating infested pork: 'De hospitibus qui in caupona carnes porcæ, rabidi canis morsu infestatæ, comedentes, versi in rabiem fuere, in Ducatu Wirtenbergensi'—
 CAVPO TVVS PORCA RABIOSA VESCITVR HOSPES,
 NEC MORA FIT, VERSO PECTORE ET IPSE RABIT. } = 1535

St. Thomas of Canterbury: 'In Henricum VIII. Angliæ regem, reliquias D. Thomæ Cantuariensis quondam archiepiscopi, auro nudato ejus monumento, exurentem'—
 ABLATO HENRICVS DIVINI, ANTISTITIS AVRO,
 VVLcano CINERES, OSSAQVE SANCTA DABAT. } = 1538

¹ Both on the accusation and trial for treason against Henry VIII. By a law passed in the session 1533-34, it was made high treason by writing, print, deed, or act to do anything to the prejudice, etc., of the King's lawful matrimony with Anne Boleyn (who was beheaded in 1536).

² Catharine of Arragon, whom Henry VIII. married in 1509, his first wife. He divorced her in 1533, when he married Anne Boleyn. Queen Catharine wrote a farewell letter to the King a few days before her death.

- Locusts infested Poland—
 SARMATIÆ INFESTANT TRISTĪ LOCA NVBE LOCVSTÆ,
 QVEIS OBVELATI LVNÆQVE, SOLQVE LATENT. } = 1541
- On a very tall soldier of Noricum; by order of the Turks put to death by a dwarf—
 NORICVS OBJICITVR NANO (RES FÆDA RELATV)
 HEV NOSTRO LVDOS SANGVINE TVRCA FACIT. } = 1541
- Another—
 HEV NANI ENSE PERIS LONGVS, SIC TVRCA VOLEBAS,
 NORICVS: HAS LAVDES SESQVIPEDALIS HABET. } = 1541
- On the termination of the Council of Trent—
 CONCILII (O FELIX SIT) FINIS IN VRBE TRIDENTI EST,
 QVOD CVNCTOS VETERES NOS JVBET IRE VIAS. } = 1553
- On the tomb of Louis XI., King of France, being broken by the 'heretics,' and his remains taken out and burnt—
 PRŌ PVDOR, A GEVSA TVVS, O LVDOVICE SEPVLCHRO
 ERVTVS IN CINERES VERTITVR IGNE CINIS. } = 1562
- On the recent iconoclasts in Belgium—
 ASSECLA VI FRANGIT STATVAS, TEMPLISQVE REVELLIT,
 SEV CALVINE TVVS, SIVE LVTHERE TVVS. } = 1566
- Another—
 CONFICIVNT STATVAS BELGÆ FÆX INFIMA VVLGI;
 HEV QVANTA ABSQVE VLLO SANGVINE BELLA GERVNT. } = 1566
- In meretrices a Pio Pontifice ejus nominis V. Româ ejectas—
 E CVNCTĀ MERETRIX, POPVLI FAX VNA LATINI,
 PONTIFICIS IVSSV PEL.LITVR VRBE PII. } = 1566
- The city of Nicosia, in Cyprus, taken by the Turks—
 NICOSIĀ CAPTĀ, CYPRI SPOLIA INTER AB HOSTE
 IMPOSITA EST SCYTHICÆ RAPTA, IVVENTA RATI. } = 1570
- A Cyprian virgin: 'Quæ capta a Turcis, cum propter insignem pulchritudinem eorum tyranno donum a Mustapho inter cætera mitteretur, igne in nitratum pulverem jacto, navem incendit, et se, et Turcas omnes una secum exitio involvit'—
 CYPRIA, NE PROSTET LYBICO TRANSMISSA TYRANNO,
 SE VIRGO INCENSĀ NAVE, SCYTHASQVE NECAT. } = 1570
- On the marriage of Henry of Navarre and Margaret, sister of Charles IX.—
 CÆDE NAVARRÆ STILLANT CONNVBIA REGIS:
 PRŌ QVOTIES SOLITA GALLIA CÆDE TEPET. } = 1571
- On the naval victory of Lepanto, gained by John of Austria over the Turks—
 AVSTRIACVS, NONIS OCTOBRIBVS, ÆQVORE, IVXTA
 LEPANTHVM EXSVPERAT CLASSE, VIRISQVE SCYTHAS. } = 1571

- On the death of John of Austria by a fever—
 ILLE SCYTHÆ VICTOR PELAGO, TREMOR ORBIS EOI,
 AVSTRIVS, OCTOBRI FEBRE INEVNTE IACET. } = 1578
- On the death of St. Carlo Borromeo, formerly Archbishop of Milan—
 CARLI OBITV CHRISTVS, FACTIS PRO TALIBVS INFIT,
 PRÆSVL ERIT POSITO CORPORE PORRÒ MEVS. } = 1584
- On the death of Mary Stewart, Queen of Scots—
 IMPERIIS ANGLÆ PERIT INSONS ENSE STOVARTA,
 QVINTO POST IDVS FEBRVE SÆVE TVAS. } = 1587
- An inundation by the river Tiber at Rome—
 VIX ROMA EVINCIS TYBERI CRESCENTE PERICLA
 STAGNAT, ET EST SVBITIS ALVEVS ALTER AQVIS. } = 1598
- On the death of Elizabeth, Queen of England—
 VIRGINIS OS, HABITVMQVE GERENS REGINA BRITANNI,
 NON RVDIS IN NONAS VIXIT APRILIS ANVS. } = 1603
- On the burning of Heinsberg—
 HEINSBERGVM INCENDIA VASTANT. = 1613
- On the comet seen in 1618—
 NON FRVSTRÀ TERRIS ÆVO CONSPECTA PRIORE,
 LVCET IN EOÀ STELLA COMATA PLAGA. } = 1618
- On the earthquake felt at Heinsberg—
 PERTREMIT HEINSBERGI SEPTENO TERRA KALENDAS
 IVNII; IO PROHIBE LÆVA BENIGNE PATER. } = 1619
- On the third burning of Heinsberg—
 HEINSBERGA QVARTÀ IVNI FLENS CERNO FLAGRANTE
 AD DECIES OCTO FERVERE TECTA FACE. } = 1619
- The little pamphlet ends with ten pages of miscellaneous echo
 verses without chronograms.



LANDGRAVES OF HESSE.

EPIGRAMS appear in vol. v. of 'Delitiæ poetarum Germaniæ' (quoted at page 442 *infra*), under the authorship of Bernardus Prætorius (of Hesse). The following are there printed without distinguishing the numeral letters; here they appear in the ordinary form of chronograms.

The place, year, month, and day of the death of William, Landgrave of Hesse—

CASSELLIS OBIIT PATRIÆ SOL HEI! GVLIELMVS;
SEXTILI VT BIS TRES TESTABANT LVCIFERI IGNES. } = 1592

His studies, also the year and month of his death—

ASTRA SCIENS SOLISQVE ORBES GVLIELMVS; IN ASTRA
SEXTILI RAPTUS, CÆLICVS ASTRA TENET. } = 1592

The year and month of his death—

LVCÆ TER OCTAVA ATQVE VNÀ SEXTILIS ASYLON
TEVTONIÆQVE SALVS FAXQVE HEV! VVILIELMVS OBIVIT. } = 1592

The year and month of the death of himself and his wife—

A QVO RAPTA IACET CONSORS TVA COSTA SABINA:
HIC QVOQVE SEXTILIS TE, GVLIELME RAPIT. } = 1592

The year, month, and day of their burial—

IN TERRA ARCTA TVLIT GVLHELMII CORPVS (ASYLON
IS STETIT EVROPÆ) SOL NONI OCTAVVS VT IBAT. } = 1592

Another on the same event. The funeral was at night—

EXCIPIIT VRNA CAPAX VVILHELMII CORPVS; IN AXE
LVX NONÆ VT LVNÆ QVARTA BIS ORTA FVIT. } = 1592

The death of the wife of a Landgrave of Hesse—

NONVS ET OCTAVVS SOL AFFVLGEBAT OLYMPO
AVGVSTO; ET TETE TECCA SABINA NECAT. } = 1581

The year, month, and day of the death of the illustrious Philip of Hesse—

PHŒBE VENTOSI NITVIT BIS DENA NOVEMBRIS
OSVS VT HAS TERRAS ASTRA PHILIPPE PETIS. } = 1583

The year and month of the death of Magdalen, the wife of George of Hesse—

MAGDALIS E VIVIS FEBRVI, HEV! SVB FINE PERIVIT. = 1537

Another on the same event—

BINI RESTABANT ORBES FEBRVARIO AB AXE,
MAGDALIS VT TRISTI FVNERA RAPTA FVIT. } = 1537

The year, month, and day of the death and burial of Hedwiga, the wife of Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse (one letter D is not reckoned)—

MARTIVS HEDVVIGIN (sic) QVARTO SPOLIAVIT IN ORTV;
INFERIAS PERAGIT POSTEA NONA DIES. } = 1590

Other chronograms relating to Landgraves of Hesse will be found at page 410 *et seqq.* of this volume.



A volume of tracts in the British Museum library (press-mark 11555, ee. 1) comprises one with this title: 'Epigrammata sexaginta in Laudem Pii Septimi pontificis Maximi,' etc. (on the unexpected visit of the Pope to the Netherlands), per J. A. F. Pauwels—

PONTIFICIS PII VII CONSTANTIAM PRÆDICATE. = 1814

Printed at Antwerp. At the end of the epigrams, on page 15, is this chronogram—

PIUS SEPTIMUS BENEDICTIO NE CRESCAT. = 1814

There are no other chronograms, and no date in figures. All the epigrams are in Latin verse.





XXXVIII.

EPIGRAMS BY JOSEPH À PINU.



JOSEPH À PINU, born at Auerbach, in Saxony, is ranked among the German poets, although he employed the Latin language in all that I shall have to notice of his writings. More than three hundred years ago he wrote Latin chronograms in hexameter and pentameter verse. Original copies of such of his writings are scarce. They very seldom appear for sale, and are difficult to meet with in libraries; it is mostly through quotations from his works by later writers that even an incomplete knowledge of him is to be gained. Though certainly not the inventor, he may justly be called the pioneer of the literary artifice of chronograms; and he seems to have been the first to have published pamphlets and books wholly devoted to the subject. His success in the attempt and his social position (for his father was private secretary to John Frederic, Elector of Saxony, and consequently in correspondence with many notabilities) brought chronograms into vogue. Had he made a ludicrous attempt and been laughed down, one can hardly say now what would then have happened. The lively Gaul or the quick-witted Italian would not have tried to revive the work in which the laborious German had failed; nor would the monks and other religious recluses have tried to carry on the work, for they had plenty of time years and years before our pioneer, but did nothing; possibly nothing would have been done, and my three volumes and some few curious collections of chronogram books would never have existed. Many thanks are therefore due to Joseph à Pinu for his persistent attempts in striking out a new path in literature; even though it be but a by-path, it is a pleasant one.

Zedler in his 'Universal Lexicon' records five of his chronogrammatic works, viz.: I. 'Disticha illustrium ac clarorum aliquot virorum et fœminarum obitus, et simul annorum numeros, quædam etiam diem continentia, memoriæ scripta Josepho à Pinu Averbachio. Wittebergæ, MDLIII.' (1554), with a woodcut representing the resurrection. This tract contains ninety chronograms. The only copy I know of is a small quarto without binding or protecting covers. II. 'Catalogum Romanorum et Germanicorum imperatorum. Wittenberg, 1554 and 1562.' III. 'Catalogum academiæ, Wittenberg, 1554 and 1562.'

1554.' IV. 'Eteosticha, et ænigmatum de annis natalibus illustrium ac clarorum aliquot virorum libellus, 1561.' V. 'Carmina Cæsarum, Regum, et Archiducum aliquot ex familia Austriaca natales et obitus numeris indicantia, 1582.' My friend, Rev. W. Begley, is the fortunate possessor of a copy of each of these works, acquired by slow degrees. A period of at least ten years passed by ere he met with his final acquisition, so great is their rarity. Comparing these works with the use that later German writers have made of them, one encounters some confusion and much repetition; and even Pinu himself is not exempt from the drift of this remark. All seem to have been issued in the form of pamphlets, and probably in limp paper covers. The rarity of small works of a chronogrammatic character may be accounted for on the supposition that only a limited number of copies were printed, compared with what would be done at the present day. It was well understood also that such tracts were produced frequently for gratuitous distribution among the patrons and friends of the authors, rather than for sale to the general public; small in size and insufficiently protected from injury. A well-known collector, in telling his experience on these points, says: 'Without binding there can be no salvation.' 'For want of binding myriads of authors have perished, leaving many deplorable gaps in the literature of the past.' Rarity therefore becomes intelligible; and the rarity of the particular works under notice must be pleaded in excuse for the long extracts which follow, as well as for some words in explanation of a method adopted in some of them for indicating some minor particulars of date. About the period of the authorship of these works, Pinu and other chronogram writers, in addition to the date of the year made by the chronogram itself, expressed also the month and day by some allusion to the position of the sun in its (supposed) path from day to day through the constellations or 'signs' of the zodiac, each sign ruling for one month, the month commencing at about the third week, and the first month of the year being March, represented by the sign Aries the ram; thus, when it is said the sun enters Aries, in the old calendars it means March 20, and so on with all the twelve signs in their succession. An occasional footnote, in addition to the line which precedes each chronogram, will, I hope, make clear some of the jargon in which they are composed. Let it be understood, however, that this fanciful method of denoting a date is unsuitable to strict chronology; modern astronomy declares that the sun has actually no path along the zodiac, and the periods assigned to him by the astronomers of the sixteenth century for entering and leaving each 'sign' no longer hold good; the movements of the heavenly bodies since that period have caused a deviation of about five weeks, thus the sun may now be said to enter Aries about the end of April, and so on with the other 'signs.'

The following are from 'Disticha illustrium,' before mentioned. (The lines preceding the chronograms are translations from the Latin originals.)

The year of the death of Frederic, Duke of Saxony—
 HÂC SÎTVS EXIGVÂ EST PRÎNCEPS FRÎDERICVS ÎN VRNÂ,
 SVB QVO PAX STVDII S FLORVIT AVCTA BONIS. } = 1525

- The death of John, Elector of Saxony—
 HIC ELECTORIS RETINET LAPIS OSSA IOANNIS } = 1532
 PROTECTA EST CVIVS SAXONA TERRA MANV.
 VT SOL ASTRÆÆ LVSTRABAT VIRGINIS ASTRVM } = 1532
 IAN PARCÆ PRINCEPS HOSTICA TELA TVLIT.
- The death of John Ernest, Duke of Saxony—
 SAXONICA CELEBRI NATVS DE STIRPE IOANNES } = 1553
 HIC FACILI ERNESTVS DVX REQVIETE FRVOR.
- The death of Maurice, Elector of Saxony—
 ENSIFER HAC FRVITVR PRINCEPS REQVIETE SVB VRNA } = 1553
 ICTV MAVRICIVS LÆSVS AB HOSTE GLOBI.
- The year when John Frederic, Elector of Saxony, was taken prisoner
 by the Emperor—
 IAN DE SAXONICÆ FRIDERICVS STIRPE CREATVS } = 1547
 VVLNERA PRO PATRIA CAPTVS HONESTA TVLIT.
 VT SEXTA APRILIS FVLST QVATER ORTA, IOANNES } = 1547
 NOBILIVM ELECTOR CÆSARE VICTVS OPE.
 SAXONLÆ PRINCEPS TECHNIS OPPRESSVS AD HOSTE, } = 1547
 VLTIMA TEVTONICI CVRAQVE SPESQVE SOLI.
- The year when his captivity terminated—
 DVX PIVS EREPTVS FRIDERICVS CARCERIS ANTRO } = 1552
 SAXONICÆ GENTIS GLORIA, LAVS ET HONOR.
- The year of his death—
 SAXONLÆ EXIGVÆ CVBAT HIC ELECTOR IN VRNÆ, } = 1554
 QVI PATRIS ET PATRVI NOMINA CLARA GERIT.
 PER PISCIS CÆLESTIS, EQVOS SOL SIGNA REGEBAT, } = 1554
 DVX VT SAXONICVS IAN FRIDERICVS OBIT.
- The death of the Princess Sibylla, his wife—
 HOC POSITA EST SAXO FRIDERICI CASTA IOANNIS } = 1554
 SAXONLÆ CONIVX POST SVA FATA, DVCIS.
- The death of Erasmus of Rotterdam—
 HOC FRAGILI CORPVS BVSTO RETINETVR ERASMI, } = 1536
 ALTA CELER SVpra SPIRITVS ASTRA VOLAT.
 IN TENVES CLARVS VENTOS VBI CESSIT ERASMVVS } = 1536
 HERCVLEI PROPE SOL SIGNA LEONIS ERAT.
- The death of the illustrious Lord Andrew, Count of Gorca—
 GORCAVIA HIC SATVS ANDREAS DE STIRPE QVIESCIT, } = 1551
 LAVS CELEBRIS VIVIT, SPIRITVS ASTRA SVBIT.
- The death of the most illustrious Prince 'Henrici senioris Burg-
 gravii Misnensis.'
 HÆC IACET HENRICVS MYSIÆ BVRGGRAVIVS VRNÆ, } = 1564
 QVI SCEPTIS TENVIT REGNA VARISCAX¹ SVIS.

¹ The Varini, an ancient German tribe in some parts of Saxony.

The death of George Purbrach, a renowned Bavarian mathematician—
 IVIT IN ÆTHEREOS POSTQVAM PVRBRACHIVS AVRAS
 SOL TENVIT TAVRI CORNVÆ FVLVA TRVCIS. } = 1462

The death of Bernardus Gualtherus, mathematician—
 HOC SITA SVNT PARVO GVALTHERI VISCERA BVSTO
 ELYSIAS VALLES NOBILIS VMBRA TENET. } = 1491

The death of Hieronymus Ebner, 'æarius præfectus supremus'
 of Nuremberg—
 EBNERO HOC REQVIES FATALI PARTA SEPVLCHRO,
 QVI TIBI GRANDE FVIT NORICABERGA DECVS. } = 1532

The death of Joannes Stœffler, 'Justingensis mathematici'—
 CONDITVR HIC FATO FVNCTVS STœFFLERVS ACERBO,
 TERRESTRIS GNARVS SIDEREÆQVE PLAGÆ. } = 1534

The death of the distinguished poet, Eobanus Hessus—
 SIC HESSO SÆVÆ SECVERVNT FILA SORORES,
 VT FELIX PVRI MENS COLAT ASTRA POLI. } = 1540
 HIC HESSI CORPVS MORTALI LEGE QVIESCIT,
 ÆTHERA VIVIT SPIRITVS ARCE PIVS. } = 1540
 VRNA QVIESCENTIS BREVIS HÆC CINERES TENET HESSI,
 QVEM PROPRIO FOVIT CALLIOPEIA SIN. } = 1540
 CVR PROPERAS? SVBSISTE PARVM LECTVRE VIATOR,
 HOC HESSI SITA SVNT OSSA QVIETA LOCO. } = 1540
 LAVRIGER HOC RAPTVS SVB SAXO CONTEGOR HESSVS,
 HESSVS APOLLINEI GLORIA MAGNA CHORI. } = 1540
 INIECIT PROPERANS HESSO MORS VINCULA VATI,
 SOL VBI SVB LIBRA LVCIFER EGLT ITER. } = 1540

The death of that 'most holy evangelist of truth,' Dr. Martin Luther—
 STAMINA SIC SANCTO SECVIT LIBITINA LVTHERO,
 SIT SVPER VT FELIX SPIRITVS ASTRA POLI. } = 1546
 HIC IACET ISRAËL PRÆSTANS AVRIGA LVTHERVS,
 ASPECTV ET FRVITVR CHRISTE SVPREME TVO. } = 1546
 HÆC IACET INDIGNO SVBLATVS FVNERE ARENÀ
 LVTHERVS VERBI BVCCINA VERA DEI. } = 1546
 VT SOL PER PISCES RVTILVS CVRREBAT AQVOSOS,
 PARCA TIBI RVPIT FILA LVTHERE MANV. } = 1546

The death of Augustinus Schurphius, doctor of medicine—
 SCVIRPHIVS EXCELLENS INSIGNI PÆONIS ARTE,
 HÆC RECVBAT TRISTI FVNERE RAPTVS HVMO. } = 1548

The death of Caspar Cruciger, doctor of theology—
 ÆTHERIS AD SVPERAS TRANSIVIT CRVCIGER ARCES
 ORE HVIVS DOCVIT CHRISTVS IN ORBE SVO } = 1548
 SEMIFERI PHÆBVS CENTAVRI TECTA SVBIBAT,
 CRVCIGER VT FATI NOXIA TELA TVLIT. } = 1548

The death of John Langer, pastor of the church at Coburg—
 LANGERVVS SITVS HO C PVTRI EST TELLVRIS IN ALVO } = 1548
 HINC ALTI NOTVS SIDERA AD VSQVE POLI.
 HAC TENVI CLAVSVM EST LANGERI CORPVS IN VRNÂ } = 1548
 SPIRITVS AT FATI NESCIVS ASTRA SVBIT.
 SVSTINET HAC REQVIEM LANGERVVS CORPORE TERRÂ } = 1548
 NESCIVS EXTINGVI SPIRITVS ASTRA COLIT.
 LANGERVVS LIQVIT LVMEN VITALE IOANNES, } = 1548
 LIBRA VBI CÆLESTES EXCIPIEBAT EQVOS.

The death of Georgius Rhavus, printer at Wittenberg—
 MVSI CA FLÆ, VOS LAVRIGERÆ LVGETE SORORES, } = 1548
 HO C RHAVVS BVSTO GLORIA VESTRA CVBAT.
 OCCVLTÏ RAPVIT RAVVM VIOLENTIA FATI } = 1548
 HERCVLÆ SVBIT SOL VBI TERGA FERÆ.

The death of Vitus Theodoricus, pastor at Nuremberg—
 HAC DATVS EST VILI VITVS THEODORICVS ARENÂ } = 1549
 STELLANTIS FRVITVR SPIRITVS ARCE POLI.
 HAC TRISTI EST CLAVSVS VITVS THEODORICVS IN VRNÂ } = 1549
 NORICIDÆ POPVLI PASTOR ET VRBIS HONOS.
 FVNERE PERCVLSVS CECIDIT THEODORICVS INIQVO, } = 1549
 TERGA VBI LANIGERÆ PHCEBVS OBIBAT OVIS.
 PHRYXÆ SIDVS LVSTRABAT CYNTHIVS HELLES } = 1549
 ATROPOS VT FALLAX TE THEODORICE TVLIT.

The death of Bernhard Cigler, doctor of theology—
 CIGLERI HIC TRISTI CINERES RETINENTVR ARENÂ } = 1549
 HVIVS LAVS PHCEBI PVLSAT VTRVNQVE LAREM.

The death of John Spangenberg, pastor of God's church in Mansfeld—
 SPANGBERGVVS TENET HO C FVNCTVS CITÒ FVNERE BVSTVM, } = 1550
 QVI ÆTHEREO CHRISTI NECTARE PAVIT OVES.
 CESSIT VT EX VITA SPANGBERGVVS, TERGORA CANCRI } = 1550
 CÆPERAT ADDVCTIS VRERE PHCEBVS EQVIS.
 HO C VT SPANGBERGVVS MORIENS EXCESSIT AB ÆVO } = 1550
 CARCINVS ÆTHEREOS EXCIPIEBAT EQVOS.

The death of John Marcellus Regiomontanus (Konigsberg)—
 PHCEBVS VBI REXIT PER CAPRI SIGNA IVGALES } = 1552
 MARCELLVS PARCÆ IVRA SEVERA TVLIT.

The death of Jodocus Vuilich, doctor of medicine—
 VVILICHII RAPTI CAPIVNT HIC OSSA QVIETEM } = 1552
 QVI VIR PHCEBÆA CLARVS IN ARTE FVIT.
 SIC ILLO EXCESSIT TRISTI VVILICHIVS ÆVO } = 1552
 OPPETERE EST VITA SI MELIORE FRVI.

The death of Joannes Æpinus, pastor at Hamburg—

HÂC SÎTVS EXCELLENS PARVÆ EST ÆPINVS IN VRNA
QVI CHRISTI SACRO SEMINE PAVIT OVES. } = 1553
HÂC TENET ÆPINI CINERES BREVIS VRNA IOANNIS
HVIVS LAVS CELEBRIS REPLET VTRVNQVE POLVM. } = 1553

The death of John Lindenmann, pastor in urbe Suinphordiâ—

CONDITVR HÂC TENVI RAPTVS PHILYRANDER ARENÂ
QVI REX PAVIT OVES INCLITE CHRISTE TVAS. } = 1553

The death of Erasmus Reinhold, mathematician and astronomer—

LATONIVS LÆDÆA VAGVS LVSTRAVERAT ASTRA
HÂC VT REINHOLDVS LVCE SOLVTVS OBÎT. } = 1553

The death of the 'most consummate' painter, Lucas Cranach, the elder—

HOÇ TEGITVR SÆVO DEFVNCTVS FVNERE BVSTO,
PINGENDI LVCAS CLARVS IN ARTE SENEX. } = 1554

The birth of Hieronymus Schuirphius, 'LL. Doctor in Germania'—

LVX FVIT APRILIS MENSIS BIS SEXTA SVB AXE
NATVS VBI IN GALLI EST SCVIRPHIVS VRBE SACRI. } = 1481

His death—

SCVIRPHIVS INSIGNI LEGVM VIR CLARVS AB ARTE,
HIC CVBAT IN BVSTO POST SVA FATA BREVI. } = 1554

HOÇ RECVBAT SAXO MORBO CONFECTVS ET ÆVO
IN IVRIS PRÆSTANS SCVRPHIVS ARTE SENEX. } = 1554

The death of Anne, the wife of Doctor George Sabin, and daughter of Melancthon—

CONIVGII VINCLO VATI BENE IVNCTA SABINO
ANNA SVB HOÇ TVMVLO FVNERE RAPTA TEGOR. } = 1547

The death of Barbara, wife of Victorinus Strigelius, and daughter of Francis Burchard, of the Council of Saxony—

HOÇ SITA STRIGELII CONIVX REQVIESCIT IN ARVO
OSSA LEVIS TELLVS, SPÎRITVS ASTRA PRÊMÎT. } = 1552

TRANQVILLA HÂC FRVITVR TVMVLATA QVIETE SVB VRNÂ
STRIGELIO SOCIO BARBARA IVNCTA THORO. } = 1552

The death of Dorothy, the wife of Hieronymus Schuirphius—

IDVS QVINTA DIES OCTOBRIS CONSTITIT ORTV,
NVPTA EST VT SCHVIRPHI LVCE SOLVTA SENIS. } = 1549

HÂC SCHVRPHI VXORIS CINERES RETINENTVR IN VRNÂ
IGNEA VIS ANIMÆ TECTA SVPERNA CAPÎT. } = 1549

SCHVIRPHIVS HOÇ SACRI IVRIS LEGVMQVE PERITVS
EREPTÆ POSVIT CONIVGIS OSSA SOLO. } = 1549

The death 'strenui viri Joannis nobilioris à Plaunitz J. V. doctoris'—

QVINTILIS SOLES VBI ERANT BIS QVINQVE, IOANNES	}	= 1535
DE PLAVNITZ DOCTOR CÆLICA REGNA PETIT.		
SIC TVLIT A PLAVNITZ PATRIÆ FERA PARCA IOANNE M	}	= 1535
SIT SVPER VT CÆLSI ¹ SPIRITVS ASTRA POLI.		
HO C SI QVIS CERNIS BVSTVM SVBSISTE, IOANNIS	}	= 1535
HIC TENET À PLAVNITZ CORPORIS OSSA LAPIS.		

The death of Caspar, son of the above John of Plaunitz—

CASPAR IN IGNOTIS TECTVS IACET ADVENA TERRIS	}	= 1535
DE PLAVNITZ PATRII GLORIA LAVSQVE SOLI.		
HIC RECVBAT CASPAR TENERIS ABLATVS IN ANNIS	}	= 1535
À PLAVNITZ, VESTRVM FATA CRVENTA NEFAS.		

The death of Sebald à Plaunitz—

PLAVNITZIA SATVS HIC RECVBAT DE STIRPE SEBALDVS	}	= 1538
ÆTHEREÆ CERNIT SPIRITVS ARCIS OPVS.		
PLAVNITZLÆ ILLVSTRIS SEBALDVS GLORIA GENTIS	}	= 1538
HO C GELIDO IN BVSTO POST SVA FATA CVBAT.		

The death of Barbara, wife of the noble John of Plaunitz—

BARBARA DE PLAVNITZ CONIVX VENERANDA IOANNIS	}	= 1547
HO C TEGIT VT TRISTI FVNERE FVNCTA LOCO.		

The death of Magdalene, wife of the noble George à Plaunitz—

NOBILIS A PLAVNITZ VXOR GENEROSA GEORGI	}	= 1544
AVRÆ HIC VITALIS LVMINE CASSA IACET.		
CONIVGIS HÆC CORPVVS REQVIESCIT MOLE GEORGI	}	= 1544
A PLAVNITZ, PATRIÆ QVI TENET HVIVS OPES.		

The death of John Henry, son of the noble George à Plaunitz—

PLAVNITZIA HENRICVS PROGNAVVS STIRPE IOANNES	}	= 1552
HÆC RECVBAT VILI FVNERE FVNCTVS HVMO.		

The death of Henry, son of Rudolph à Plaunitz—

HIC IACET HENRICVS FLORENTIBVS OBSITVS HERBIS	}	= 1548
DE PLAVNITZ GENTIS LAVSQVE DOLORQVE SVÆ.		

The death of George à Pinu, in the private service of John Frederic, Duke of Saxony, father of Joseph à Pinu, the author—

A PINV HÆC CORPVVS REQVIESCIT MOLE GEORGI,	}	= 1540
SPIRITVS IN CÆLIS NON OBITVRVS AGIT.		

Another, giving his age as forty-five—

OCCVBVIT GENITOR FATO PERCVLSVS ATROCI,	}	= 1540
ÆTATIS NVMERANS TER TRIA LVSTRA SVÆ.		
EXCEPIT SENIOR TITANIA LVMINA CHIRON	}	= 1540
VT GENITOR SVBIIT TELA CRVENTA NECIS.		

¹ Alluding to Aurelius Celsus, Roman medical writer.

ORTA PER VINOSI FVIT VT TER NONA NOVEMBRIS } = 1540
 INIECIT LACHESIS VINCLA CRVENTA PATRI.
 SI LEGIS HVNC VRNÆ TITVLVM QVIS FORTE, GEORGI } = 1540
 HIC POSITA À PINV CORPORIS OSSA SCIAS.

The death of Dorothy, the author's mother—
 À PINV IACET HIC VXOR TVMVLATA GEORGI, } = 1552
 STELLATÆ LVSTRAT SPÏRITVS ARCIS OPVS.
 VIGESIMA OCTOBRIS QVINTA LVCENTE GEORGI } = 1552
 CASTA À PINV VXOR TECTA SVPERNA TVLIT.

The death of Joseph à Pinu senior—
 HIC TENVI A PINV TEGITVR IOSEPHVS ARENÀ, } = 1527
 MENS CAPIT ÆTHEREÆ CÆLICA REGNA PLAGÆ.

The death of Frideric à Pinu—
 A PINV SOBOLES FRIDERICVS CHARA GEORGI, } = 1531
 CREDITVS HOC PVTRI EST POST SVA FATA SOLO.

The death of Paul Meusler, the author's grandfather—
 CORPORIS OSSA CAPIT MEVSLERI PATRIA PAVLI; } = 1525
 INCOLIT ÆTHEREAS SPÏRITVS IPSE PLAGAS.

The death of Magdalena, his grandmother—
 MEVSLERI CVBAT HIC PAVLI VENERABILIS VXOR; } = 1528
 IN RVTILI VIVIT SPÏRITVS AXE POLI.

The death of Catharine, wife of John Meusler, his uncle—
 MVSCVLVS HIC PAVLO CRETVS GENITORE IOANNES } = 1547
 EREPTÆ POSVIT CONIVGIS OSSA PIVS.

The death of Barbara, wife of Andreas Musculus (Meusler), doctor
 of theology—
 HOC HABITAT SAXO FATIS EXTINCTA SINISTRIS } = 1544
 MEVSLERO VINCLO BARBARA IVNCTA THORI.

The death of Baldasar Hermann, Consul at Averbach—
 HERMANNVS PATRIÆ REXIT QVI CONSVL HABENAS } = 1550
 HVIVS, IN HOC RECVBAT POST SVA FATA LOCO.



Pinu's next three works mentioned by Zedler are those which I had the advantage of consulting some five years ago, when I was hunting for Pinu's chronograms; and I then found in the British Museum library what seemed to supply at second-hand what was otherwise wanting—viz., a work in eleven thick dumpy volumes, entitled, 'Delitiæ poetarum Germanorum hujus superiorisque ævi illustrium. Collectore A. F. G. G. Francofurti, MDCXII.' Part V. of that work

contains a reprint from the 'Eteosticha,' and seems also to comprise the 'Catalogue of Academics.' I transcribed the whole of the chronograms which are there. They are printed in even type, with no distinction of size or otherwise to the numeral letters. I have, however, in what follows, restored the latter to the form in which the chronograms probably appeared in an original copy of the author's work. And here I present them as they appeared in my contribution to the pages of the *Antiquary* (vol. xxii.) for 1890—

JOSEPHI À PINU AUERBACHI.

ETEOSTICHA.

Annus initii academiz Bononiensis—

QVÀ IACET ANTIQVIS HABITATA BONONIA¹ BOIIS,
LAVRIGERI ARX POSITA EST EX HELICONE CHORI. } = 447

Academiz Paduanæ²—

QVÀ SITA IN EVGENEIS VRBS EST ANTENORIS³ ORIS,
PHOEBE EXSTRVCTA TVO EST DOCTA PALÆSTRA GREGI. } = 791

Academiz Lutetianæ³—

ÆRE STRVI GRANDI SCHOLA REGIA CÆPIT IN VRBE,
QVÆ PROPÈ AQVAS POSITA EST SEQVANA⁴ AQVOSE TVAS. } = 791

Academiz Ticinensis⁵—

VRBS VBI TICINI⁵ INSIGNES SITA SPECTAT IN VNDAS,
REGIA TVRBÆ AVLA EST PHOEBE, STATVTA TVÆ. } = 794

Annus⁶ mortis Caroli Magni—

CÆLESTES PISCES LATOO LVCE PETENTE,
HECTOREIS AB AVIS CAROLE RETE PERIS. } = 814

Academiz Lugdunensis⁷—

QVÀ PROPE AQVAS RHODANI⁷ EST VRBS ALTA STATVTA VIRENTES,
FACTA EST GORGONEI REGIA CLARA GREGIS. } = 830

Academiz Montepessulani—

AVREA VBI PETIT ASSVRGENS MONS PESSVLVS⁸ ASTRA,
PARNASSO E BIJVGIO FLORVIT AVLA GREGIS. } = 1196

Alberti Magni mors—

ALBERTE⁹ ES FATO PROPERANTI MAGNE SOLVTVS,
TANGIS VBI ÆTATIS LVSTRA BIS OCTO TVÆ. } = 1280

Academiz Perusianæ—

PERVSINÆ¹⁰ VRBIS CÆPERE LYCÆA VIGERE,
QVÆ PRIVS ANNOSO MERSA FVERE SITV. } = 1290

¹ Bologna, in Italy, which in the time of its early history was occupied by the ancient tribes of Boii.

² Padua, in Italy, is said to have been founded by Antenor. See Virgil, *Ænid.*, i. 243-249.

³ Paris.

⁴ The river Seine.

⁵ Pavia, on the river Ticino.

⁶ This chronogram makes only 714; it seems to relate to Charlemagne, who died in the year 814; it alludes to the zodiac sign Pisces, the month February.

⁷ Lyons, on the river Rhone.

⁸ Montpellier.

⁹ Albertus Magnus, a Swabian scholar and writer.

¹⁰ Perugia in Italy.

Academiae Aurelianæ— PROPTER AQVAS LIGERIS ¹ PHŒBELS REGNA COLENTI, REGIA FACTA ÆDES EST HABITANDA GREGI.	} = 1312
Academiae Ferrariensis ² — FVNDA EST GREGIS AONII SCHOLA GRATA PARENTI, ALGENTIS PROPTER LATA FLVENTA PADI. ³	} = 1316
Academiae Pisanæ— QVA RESONANS PISAS ⁴ PRÆTERFLVIT ARNVS HETRVS CAS, GYMNASII INSTITVI NOBILE CÆPIT OPVS.	} = 1339
Academiae Heidelbergensis— ELECTORIS VBI EXVRGVNT PALATIA RHENI, CÆPERVNT MVSI GRATA THEATRA STRVI.	} = 1346
Bartoli obitus— EXPLEVIT CLARVS NATALES BARTOLVS ANNOS, ASSVRGIT MVRIS QVA PATAVRINA SVIS.	} = 1355
Academiae Viennensis— PALLADIS VNIGENÆ EXSTRVCTA EST CVLTOIBVS AVLÆ, QVA IACET AVSTRIACIS PVL CRA VIENNA PLAGIS.	} = 1363
Academiae Pragensis— AËRIAS QVA PRAGA ⁵ POTENS SE TOLLIT IN AVRAS, AVLÆ CEREBRIGENÆ EST ÆDIFICATA DÆÆ.	} = 1371
Joannis Boccatii obitus— TER TRIA BOCCACI IMPLËSTI SEPTENNIA VITÆ, PENSA TIBI E TERNIS FREGIT VBI VNA SOROR.	} = 1376
Bombarda inventa— FATIFERA INNOTVIT SVB CÆSARE MACHINA INERTI, AVRAS IN TENERAS QVÆ IACIT IGNE GLOBOS.	} = 1380
Academiae Coloniensis— AVREA AGRIPPINÆ ⁶ SVNT TEGMINA STRVCTA COHORTI, QVÆ IVGA PARNASSI NVBI BVVS ÆQVA COLIT.	} = 1398
Academiae Erphordiensis ⁷ — PROPTER AQVAS GHERÆ SVNT STRVCTA THEATRA THYRINGI, ⁷ IN QVIBVS AONIDES DOCTA IVVENTA COLIT.	} = 1392
Academiae Cracoviensis ⁸ — SEDES SVNT POSITÆ IOVIS ORTÆ VERTICE DIVÆ, GRACCHI VRBS QVA VETERIS SVRGIT IN ASTRA POLI.	} = 1400
Baldi obitus— IN TVA, CHIRON, ⁹ EQVI PHŒBI SVNT TECTA RECEPTI, DESIIIT VT BALDVS VIVERE, IVRIS HONOS.	} = 1400
Academiae Lipsiensis— TER TRIBVS EX PARNASSO ARX EST EXSTRVCTA PVELLIS, VBERE QVA TERRA LYPIS ¹⁰ AMŒNA IACET.	} = 1409

¹ The river Loire.² Ferrara, in Italy, near the river Po.³ Pavia, on the river Ticino in Italy.⁴ Pisa, on the river Arno.⁵ Prague.⁶ Cologne.⁷ Erfurt, in Thuringia.⁸ Cracow.⁹ The zodiac sign Sagittarius, which the sun entered about 20th November.¹⁰ Leipzig.

Hussi nex— BIS QVARTA ILLVXIT MENSIS QVINTILIS VT HVSSVS ¹ CONSTANT ¹ CONSTANS VSTVS IN VRBE PERIT.	} = 1415
Academiae Rostochiensis— ÆTHEREI QVÆ DE PATRIS EST PROGNATA CEREBRO, ROSTOCHII ² SACRA SVNT TECTA STATVTA DEÆ.	} = 1419
Academiae Lovaniensis— TER TRINIS NYMPHIS PHÆBOQVE STATVTA LOVANI ³ PERPETVA CELEBRIS NOBILITATE SCHOLA EST.	} = 1427
Joannis Gersonis obitus— SOL PVNCTA VT PRIMÆ TETIGIT PARTIS PROPE CANCRI, ⁴ GERSON ⁴ OBIT, FATI LEGE IVBENTE PIVS.	} = 1429
Artis typographicæ inventio— EXHIBUIT NOBIS QVÆ IMPRESSOS ÆRE LIBELLOS SVB PROAVO ARS NOTA EST, CAROLE FACTA TVO.	} = 1440
Francisci Philelphi mors— EX TENEBRIS SECLI PIVS IVIT AD ASTRA PHILELPHVS, ÆTATIS SPECTAT LVSTRA VBI DENA SVÆ.	} = 1448
Academiae Griveswaldensis— ALTA SVIS SVRGIT QVA GRIVESVVALDIA ⁵ TECTIS, CECROPIÆ NOVA SVNT FIXA THEATRA DEÆ.	} = 1457
Laurentii Vallæ obitus— EXIGVÆ CVMVLO VALLA ⁶ EST HIC PRESSVS ARENÆ; LAVS VIGET IN TERRIS; SPIRITVS ASTRA TENET.	} = 1457
Erasmus Roterodamus natus— IN VITÆ EST SVAVES AVRAS EXORTVS ERASMVVS, ACCIPIT VT CVRRVS SCORPIO, ⁷ PHÆBE, TVOS.	} = 1465
Academiae Ingolstadiensis— QVA PROPE DANVBI IACET INGOLSTADIA RIPAS, PHÆBI SVNT CASTO FACTA THEATRA CHORO.	} = 1472
Joannis Molitoris Regiomontani ⁸ — LATONÆ SOBOLES PRÆCLARA IN PISCE TENETVR, MOLITOR VT TERRAS LINQVIT, ET ASTRA SVBIT.	} = 1476
Academiae Tubingensis— ATRIA TVBINGÆ ⁹ SVNT CLARÆ LOCATA MINERVÆ, ALTISONI A CAPITE EST QVÆ GENERATA PATRIS.	} = 1477
Martinus Lutherus nascitur— PONE SEQVENS NONAS CÆLO ORTA EST QVINTA NOVEMBRIS CASTA VT TE GENVIT CLARE LVTHERE, PARENS.	} = 1483

¹ Constance, where the steadfast reformer, Huss, was burnt.

² Rostock.

³ Louvain.

⁴ The sun entered the sign Cancer about 20th June. This Gerson was the French theologian, Chancellor of the University of Paris, the supposed writer of the 'De imitatione Christi.'

⁵ Griefswald, in Prussia.

⁶ Lorenzo Valla, an Italian writer.

⁷ The sun entered the sign Scorpio about 20th October. ⁸ Königsberg. ⁹ Tübingen.

Rodolphi Agricola ¹ mors— QVÀ TER CLARA IACET TRIBVS HEYDELBERGA DEABVS RVRICOLA ¹ E TERRA RAPTVS IN ASTRA FVIT.	} = 1485
Eboani Hessi ² natalis— CÆPERAT VT GLAVCO NATI APPARERE CABALLVS, ² EDITVS EST VATES HESSIDOS ORA TVVS.	} = 1488
Academiae Basiliensis— DIVÆ QVÆ INGENIIS PRÆEST, SVNT CONDITA TECTA VICINA VRBS RHENO QVÀ BASILEA ³ IACET.	} = 1489
Philippi Melanchtonis natus— OCTAVA VT PVLCHRO FEBRVI BIS LVXIT OLYMPO, TE PATRIO GENVIT BRETТА, ⁴ PHILIPPE, SOLO.	} = 1497
Joannis Brentii natalis— EXIT VT AERIAS IN LVCIS BRENTIVS ORAS, PER CANCRI ⁵ IMPEGIT VISCERE PHÆBVS EQVOS.	} = 1499
Joach: Camerarii ortus— EST CREATVS CLARA CAMERARIVS VRBE PABERGA, ⁶ ORTA TER APRILIS LVX VBI QVARTA FVIT.	} = 1500
Academiae Wittebergensis— ALBICOLA FERTVR PHÆBO FRIDERICVS IN VRBE DVX SAXO POSITOS CONSTITVISSE LARES.	} = 1502
Jacobi Micylli natalis— TE VATES NASCI VOLVERVNT FATA MICYLLI, APRILIS BIS LVX TERTIA VT ORTA FVIT.	} = 1503
Academia Francofurdensis ad Viadrum ⁷ — ARX VIADRI ⁷ FLAVAS PROPE AQVAS EST STRVCTA DEABVS, PARNASSI AONII QVÆ IVGA CELSA COLVNT.	} = 1506
Conradi Celtæ obitus— VITALI EST CELEBRIS SPOLIATVS LVMINE CELTES FEBRVA VBI AERIO QVARTA SVB AXE FVIT.	} = 1508
Georgii Sabini natalis— VT LVX EXORITVR VICESIMA TERTIA APRILIS, VOCE SABINE POTENS NASCERIS ATQVE LYRA.	} = 1508
Angeli Politiani mors— SPICA VAGO OCCVMBENS SE VESPERI IN ÆQVORE TINXIT, POLITIANVS VBI HOC RAPTVS AB ORBE FVIT.	} = 1509
Joannis Stigelii ortus— PROTVLIT IN LVCEM GENITRIX TE CLARE STIGELI, PER IOVIS VT IVVENES ⁸ SOLIS AGVNTVR EQVI.	} = 1516

¹ A German philosopher whose name is further Latinized as 'Ruricola'; his real name was Huysmann.

² Eboanus Hesus, a German poet. This chronogram marks a date by some astronomical allusion.

³ Basle, on the Rhine.

⁴ Bretta, or Bretheim, in the Palatinate.

⁵ The precise date is marked by the arrival of the sun at the body of the sign Cancer, June-July.

⁶ Bamberg.

⁷ Frankfurt, on the Oder.

⁸ Meaning the sign Gemini, the twins, which the sun entered about May 20.

Georgii Fabricii, Chemnic : mors— PEGASEIS ORERIS FABRICI GRATE CAMCENIS, PHEBÆA ASPERA HYAS LVCE VBI TECTA LATET.	} = 1516
Christophori Longolii mors— OCCIDIT EVGANEIS LETHO LONGOLIVS ORIS, ASTRÆÆ IN CASTRÆ SOLE SEDENTE SINV.	} = 1522
Ulrici Hutteni mors— IGNIFER IN TEPIDO FVLsIT sOL sYDERE LIBRÆ, ¹ HVTTENE, VT CÆLI TECTA BEATA CAPIS.	} = 1523
Victorini Strigelii ² natalis— VICTORINE PARENS VITÆ TE DONAT VT ISTI, DELIACAS ALGENS RESPICIS, HIRCE, ROTAS.	} = 1524
Nicolai Leonicensi ³ mors— sOLsTITIVM CÆLO TITAN PERAGRABAT VT ALTO, PARCA FEROX TERRA TE LEOCENE RAPIT.	} = 1524
Thomæ Linacri mors— TOLLIT SE CÆLO sVB VESPERE ATLANTIAS ALTO, TEMPORE QVO LINACER ⁴ RAPTVS AB ORBE PERIT.	} = 1524
Petri Mosellani mors— TOLLIT VBI EOA E PONTO SE PLEIAS IN ASTRA, MOSELLANÆ ⁵ sVBIS TRISTIA VINCLA NECIS.	} = 1524
Caspar Peucerus oritur— PEVCERE, ⁶ AÆRIÆ CONTINGIS LVMINA VITÆ, STIRPS LATONIA VBI TE CAPRICORNE TENET.	} = 1525
Alberti Dueri mors— ARIETIS VT GENITOR PHAËTONTIS SIGNA RECENSET, DVERVS ⁷ CÆLI LVCIDA TECTA PETIT.	} = 1528
Bilibaldi Byrghaymeri ⁸ mors— CONSILIO VT BYRGHAYMERVS BONVS EXIT AB ORBE sOL PROPE CONTACTO PISCE PEREGIT ITER.	} = 1531
Joannis Majoris obitus— ÆRIFERÆ VALLIS CELEBRIS TE IANE POËTA LVCINA GENITRIX CASTA FAVENTE DEDIT.	} = 1533
Joannis Stoffleri ⁹ mors— PISCIBVS IT RADIANS DEVS INSIGNITA PER ASTRA, STOFFLERE INIECIT PARCA VBI VINCLA TIBI.	} = 1534

¹ The fiery sun is here supposed to meet the cold star in Libra, some day in September or October.

² A German divine.

³ An Italian physician and philologist.

⁴ Thomas Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., of England.

⁵ Peter Mosellanus, a German philologist.

⁶ Gaspar Peucer, a German mathematician, was born, it is said, in 1525; the chronogram makes 1529. The day and month are obscurely marked by an astronomical allusion.

⁷ Albert Dürer died in 1528.

⁸ Wilibald Pirkheimer, a German scholar and author; the name varied perhaps by local pronunciation.

⁹ A Swiss mathematician; the date is marked by the sun entering the sign Pisces, about February 20.

Academiæ Marpurgensis ¹ —	
AVLA GREGI CLARIO EST A PRINCIPLE STRVCTA PHILIPPO AD VIRIDES LANI ² PRÆTEREVNTIS AQVAS.	} = 1535
Ulrici Zasii mors—	
ÆTHERIS VT SVPERÆ SVCCESIT ZASIVS ³ ARCI, EOS ARMIGERI CONSPICIT ASTRA IOVIS.	} = 1535
Erasmi Roterodami mors—	
IN TENVES CLARVS VENTOS VBI CESSIT ERASMV, HERCVLEI PROPE SOL SIGNA LEONIS ERAT.	} = 1536
Gymnasii Argentiniensis—	
STRVCTA ARGENTINI ⁴ SVNT AVSPICE TEMPLA SENATV, PHŒBO ET PIËRIIS ET HELICONE CHORIS.	} = 1536
Euritii Cordi obitus—	
GRATE GREGI, CORDE, AONIO TE FATA TVLERVNT, LANI PRISCA VADIS VRBS VBI IVNCTA IACET.	} = 1538
Academiæ Hafniensis—	
DOCTIS COLLAPSA EST SCHOLA RESTAVRATA DEABVS HAFNIA ⁵ QVÆ ÆQVOREIS PVLSA FERITVR AQVIS.	} = 1540
Helii Eboani Hessi obitus—	
LVCE MINVS QVINTA OCTOBRIS SVA FATA PEREGIT PHŒBO HESSVS GRATVS CASTALIOQVE CHORO.	} = 1540
Guilhelmi Budæi mors—	
OCCVBVIT CLARVS FATO BVDÆVS ⁶ INIQVO, ASTRÆ IN CASTO SOLE SEDENTE SIN.	} = 1540
Simonis Grynæi mors—	
GRYNÆ ⁷ ES DVRO RESOLVTVS CARCERE CARNIS, VRBS RHENI IVNCTA EST QVA BASILIA VADIS.	} = 1541
Contarini Cardinalis mors—	
FATA DECVS LATII VT FERS CONTARENE ⁸ SENATVS, PERCVRRIT CLARIVS VIRGINIS ASTRA DEVS.	} = 1542
Hieronymi Aleandri mors—	
SEPTENOS NOVIES ALEANDER ⁹ CLAVSIT VBI ANNOS, EX ÆVO LVBRICO CEDIT IN ASTRA POLI.	} = 1542
Joannis Eckii mors—	
FVLSERAT A IANO DECIES TRITONIA CONIVNX, ECCI ¹⁰ VT TE STABILES SVRRIPERE DEÆ.	} = 1543
Academiæ Regiomontanæ— ¹¹	
ARX EST AONII FABRICATA HELICONIS ALVMNIS, HEIC VBI ARENOSAS BREGE ¹² LA VOLVIT AQVAS.	} = 1544

¹ Marburg in Germany.² The river Lahn.³ Ulrich Zase, a Swiss jurist.⁴ Strasburg. This chronogram seems to be wrong—it makes 1528.⁵ Copenhagen.⁶ Guillaume Budé, a French writer.⁷ Simon Grynæus, a German theologian, died at Basle on the Rhine.⁸ Gasparo Contarini, Italian cardinal, statesman and legate.⁹ Jerome Aleandre, French Hellenist, cardinal, Archbishop of Brindes.¹⁰ Johann Eckius, Chancellor of the University of Ingolstadt, opponent of Luther.¹¹ Königsberg.¹² The river Pregel.

Valerii Cordi mors— CORDVS ¹ VBI PRÆSTANS FATO EST SVBLATVS AVARO, SOLE SVB OCCIDVO NEREA SPICA SVBIT.	} = 1544
Martini Lutheri obitus— ATRIA TE CÆLI POSCVNT PIE CÆLSA LVTHERE, LVX FEBRVI POSTQVAM NONA BIS ORTA FVIT.	} = 1545
Petri Bembi mors— AFFLICTA VT TELLVS EST TEVTONIA VULNERE BELLI, BEMBE ² SVBIS TRISTIS BLVRA (<i>sic</i>) SEVERA NECIS.	} = 1547
Caspari Crucigeri mors— OCCVBVIT CRVCIGER ³ FATO, TOT TRIVIT VT ANNOS, ASTRA OPHIVCHI ANGVIS QVOT GEMINATA TENET.	} = 1548
Academiae Dillinganæ— IN QVA SACRA COLIT? PHÆBI STVDIOSA IVVENTVS, VRBE IN DILLINGA STRVCTA PALÆSTRA FVIT.	} = 1549
Viti Theodorici mors— HAC TRISTI EST CLAVSVS VITVS THEODORICVS IN VRNA, NORICIDÆ POPVLI PASTOR ET VRBIS HONOS.	} = 1549
Granvellani Cardinalis obitus— LIMINA GRANVILLANÆ SVBIS IVNONIS AVERNÆ, SVCCESST TECTIS SOL VBI VIRGO TVIS.	} = 1550
Paulli Fagii mors— SOL ORTO, VOLVCRVM REGINA LEVATVR IN ORTV, FAGIVS ⁴ VT SENTIT TELA CRVENTA NECIS.	} = 1550
Andræ Alciati mors— SVSCEPIT CYNTHII TROIANVS PLAVSTRA MINISTER, ALCIATE ⁵ HAS PONIS CARNIS VT EXVVIAS.	} = 1550
Academiae Jenensis— VRBS VBI SALICOLA EST VVIS SITA CLARA, IOANNES GYMNASII PRINCEPS NOBILE STRVXIT OPVS.	} = 1550
Martini Buceri mors— CVRRIT VT OBLIQVO PER PISCES TRAMITE PHÆBVS, BVCERVS ⁶ FÆLIX REGNA SVPERNA CAPIT.	} = 1551
Andræ Osiandri mors— VERIDICÆ SECVERE OSIANDRO ⁷ FILA SORORES, OCTOBRIS FLVXIT TVNC VBI QVARTA QVATER.	} = 1552
Caspari Hedionis mors— EXTVLIT ORA SEQVENS OCTOBRIS LVCIFER IDVS, HEDIO ⁸ VBI PARCÆ LEGE SOLVTVS OBIT.	} = 1552

¹ Valerius Cordus, German physician and botanist.

² Peter Bembo, cardinal, historian, and poet.

³ Gaspar Creutziger, German Protestant theologian.

⁴ Paul Fagius, the Latin of his name Bucheim, Lutheran promoter of the Reformation at Cambridge.

⁵ Andrea Alceati, Italian jurist, scholar and writer.

⁶ Martin Bucer, German reformer and writer.

⁷ Andreas Osiander, German Lutheran divine.

⁸ Caspar Hedio, German reformer and writer.

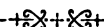
Jodoci Willichii mors— SIC ILLO EXCESSIT TRISTI VVILICHIVS ÆVO, OPPETERE EST VITA SI MELIORE FRVI.	} = 1552
Joannis Æpini mors— HÆC TENET ÆPINI ¹ CINERES BREVIS VRNA IOANNIS, HVIVS LAVS CELEBRIS REPLET VTRVNQVE POLVM.	} = 1553
Erasmi Reinholdi mors— QVINTILES QVÆ PRÆCESSIT BIS SEXTA CALENDAS, REINHOLDE, ² HÆC FATIS LVX FVIT ATRA TVIS.	} = 1553
Georgii principis Anhaltini mors— MERSPVRCI PRÆSVL SACER HOC EXCESSIT AB ORBE, VESPERI VBI OCEANI PLEIAS EXIT AQVIS.	} = 1553
Sebastiani Munsteri mors— QVINTILIS FVERAT LVCES VT QVINQVE PERACTÆ, MVNSTERE, ³ E VIVIS TE CITO PARCA RAPIT.	} = 1553
Jacobi Sturmii mors— STVRMIVS ⁴ ASTRIGERO EST FÆLIX VBI IN ORBE RECEPTVS, SCORPIO SOLARES EXCIPIT ACER EQVOS.	} = 1553
Hieronymi Schuirphii mors— INGENVA AB LEGVM VIR CLARVS SCHVIRPHIVS ARTE, HVC PONI IVSSIT CORPORIS OSSA SVI.	} = 1554
Lucae Cranachii senioris mors— HAC TEGITVR RAPTVS SVB TVMBA FVNERE LVCAS, ⁵ QVI VIR APELLÆA CLARVS AB ARTE FVIT.	} = 1554
Justi Jonas mors— IVSTVS VBI OCCVBVIT PERCVLSVS FVNERE IONAS, ⁶ FRONS CVM SOLE NEPE TETHYOS INTRAT AQVAS.	} = 1555
Joannis Fosteri mors— RELLIQVIT VITÆ EXTINCTVS FOSTERVS VT AVRAS, ACHRONICO CASTOR SVRGIT AD ASTRA GRADV.	} = 1556
Joannis Burgenhagii mors— SYDVS VBI EX OCVLIS PLVVIALE AVFERTVR HYANTIS, TRISTIS DAT LACHESIS TE BVGENHAGE NECI.	} = 1558
Jani Cornarii mors— EXCELLENS PHÆBI, CORNARI, ⁷ VIRIBVS ARTIS, EXVVIAS SOLVIT PARCA MALIGNA TVAS.	} = 1558
Jacobi Micylli mors— OBLIQVA IOVIS VT PVERI STAT? PHÆBVS IN VRNA, TE MICYLLE AVFERT VIS TRVCVLENTA NECIS.	} = 1558

¹ Johann Æpinus, German theologian and reformer.² German mathematician and astronomer.³ Sebastian Munster, German rabbinical scholar and theologian.⁴ Jacob Sturm, German magistrate and diplomatist.⁵ Lucas Cranach, German painter.⁶ Justus Jonas, German Lutheran divine and writer.⁷ Johann Cornarius, German physician and writer.

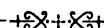
Philippi Melanthonis mors—

POST IDVS VT SEXTA POLO LVX SVRGIT APRILIS,
VITA CLAVSISTÏ CLARE PHILIPPE DIES.

} = 1560



The next work in order of date mentioned by Zedler is 'Catalogum Romanorum et Germanicorum Imperatorum.' Wittenberg, 1562, 8vo. It is probably chronogrammatic; but I have not met with a copy. The last of the works of Joseph à Pinu mentioned by Zedler is a small rare tract of thirty-five leaves: 'Carmina Cæsarum, Regum, et Archiducum aliquot ex familia Austriaca natales et obitus numeris indicantia. Authore Jos: à Pinu. Poë: coronato. MDLXXXII.' (1582). It contains epigrams and poems in honour of various distinguished persons, and fourteen chronograms of the birth or death of German emperors from Rudolph, in 1291, to Maximilian II., in 1527, in hexameter and pentameter couplets, which are to be seen transcribed in my volume, *Chronograms*, 1882, page 121. This and the first-mentioned tracts are in the library of the Rev. Walter Begley. I know not of any other copies.



The frequently mentioned and last in date of the works of Pinu can now be accounted for; the volume must be called a most rare one. It lately came into the hands of a continental book-dealer, and is now in the library of the Rev. W. Begley. It is a small book of 126 pages, 6 × 4 inches in size, bearing this title: 'Josephi à Pinu Averbachii eteostichorum liber. Ejusdem ænigmatum de annis natalibus illustrium, ac clarorum virorum libellus.' Printed at Witteberg, 1561. It contains 415 chronograms, composed in Latin distichs, in the style commonly used by the author. They relate to a great variety of subjects, such as the death of Adam, the date of the deluge, the death of Noah, the patriarchs, events in the Old Testament, all the emperors from Constantine (A.D. 364), and the German emperors down to Ferdinand, and a host of distinguished persons and events connected with Germany, repeating some chronograms from earlier works and adding many fresh ones. Enough, however, has been transferred to my pages to exempt me from dealing with the 415 chronograms contained in the rare little volume. The 'Ænigmas' therein included exceed one hundred in number; though not exactly chronograms, they are so composed as to indicate dates and numbers in a curious, but a very puzzling, fashion.



There is yet to be noticed one more book by this particular group of writers ; and being the last of them which has reached me, I place it next to its prototype, the works of Joseph à Pinu. It is a very rare work, produced in 1580 by Johannes Dinkelius ; the copy which I have used, a recent arrival from Germany, is now in the library of the Rev. Walter Begley. The title-page is : 'Calendarium Poeticum, sive Doctrina patefaciens viam inquirendi tempora, diesve, a poetis insignium stellarum ortibus aut occasibus denotatos : modumque seu artificium ostendens, quo nostro seculo quilibet dies propositus ad imitationem eorum, ortu aut occasu alicujus stellæ describi queat : Illustrata omnium fermè dierum . . . (the word is obliterated) ex veteribus et recentioribus poetis, aliorumque versificum carminibus, a M. Iohanne Dinkelio. Addita sunt sub finem appendicis titulo et alia quædam, ad tales descriptiones apprime necessaria. Anno MDLXXX.' At the end of the dedication the author signs his name thus —

M. Iohan. Dinckelius
Academia Erfordiana
Grammaticæ Ebreæ
et Dial: Professor.

The book contains about 80 chronograms in hexameter and pentameter couplets, arranged in months progressively from January to December, but not in successive years ; the year dates are promiscuous down to 1576. The chronograms are altogether the most difficult set I have met with, inasmuch as they are constructed on what I have called the astronomical method of defining dates by the position of certain stars at the particular periods, combined with the additional obscurity of being printed entirely in even letters, the numerals in no way distinguished from their associated letters. The first difficulty the author tries to help by a table of the zodiac signs and dates, indicating the sun's supposed path through them at the time he was writing, also the same at a somewhat later time, when the sun was delaying its supposed progress through that path. Astronomy tells us of the 'precession of the equinoxes' as the cause of this always progressive irregularity. There the attempted explanation must rest while we return to the chronograms. The author gives further help by appending to each chronogram his own explanation of the day, month, and year. I have overcome the other difficulty by taking the trouble to reduce the author's plain print into proper chronogram form, and I find them so far correct. He gives the names of the authors of what his book contains ; that of Joseph à Pinu is appended to a large proportion, and in many other instances they are attributed to — (*name absent or unknown*).

The subjects are mostly personal, such as the dates of the birth or death of distinguished people, others allude to historical and military events, most of which we have heard of before, and so call for no repetition here. The book is an early example of what my volumes evidently are—viz., a collection of the labours of other writers. I append as specimens the first and the last of the author's series.

By Joseph à Pinu, January 2—
 EXORERIS CRVCIGER PIE, VBI VESPERE ORION
 LÆVI EOO EXIT CARDINE STELLA PEDIS. } = 1499

By ———, December 26—
 VICTORINE PARENS VITÆ TE DONAT VT ISTI,
 DELIACAS ALGENS RESPICIS HIRCE ROTAS. } = 1524

The colophon is as follows (within an ornamental border)—

ERFORDIAE
 Suis Typis describat
 Iohannes Pistorius, finiebatque
 anno DOMINI SERVO AVXILIATVRI, = 1580
 die vero mensis Julii xviii.,
 mane oriente Canicula quæ
 alio nomine dicetur
 Procyon.





XXXIX.

MISCELLANEOUS I.

THE SACRAMENT MIRACLE.

WHEN searching for chronograms one particular subject is often met with, the 'Sacrament miracle,' which has already been noticed at page 176 of the present volume. A volume of tracts and pamphlets in the British Museum library (press-mark 11555. ee. 1) lettered on the back 'J. F. Pauwels gedichten,' comprises two tracts, the first of which has a title commencing, 'Negenvoudigen jubel-galm,' etc. (relating to jubilee festivals held at Brussels on July 16, 1820, and in the year 1770)—

APPLAUDIMUS SACROSANCTÆ JUBILATIONI.	=	1820
Printed at Antwerp. On the back of the title-page are the following—		
VENISTI TEMPVS ACCEPTABILE,	}	= 1820
DIES SALUTIS!		
BELGIS	}	= 1820
DILUCULUM RELIGIONIS!		
ALIIS	}	= 1820
LUCIDULUM LÆTITIAE!		

The subject is all in rhyming verse in the Flemish language, without chronograms, but in the footnotes the following occur—

RECORDATIO MAGNIFICA ILLUXIT!	=	1820
BENEDICET IN SUA CLEMENTIA POPULIS SUI.	=	1820
HOc JUBILÆUM DECOR INGENS POPULI NOSTRI.	=	1820
ILLUSTRI JUBILATIONE DELECTAMUR.	=	1820
ECCE VERE-MIRIFICUS IBI DEUS.	=	1820
CONCESSIT DEUS BELGIO SUO JUBILATIONEM.	=	1820
DIES CLEMENTIAE BELGIS ILLUXIT.	=	1820
EXUNDANTE PECCATO MULTA FLAGRA.	=	1820

THE SACRAMENT MIRACLE.

455

O SALUTARIS HOSTIA!
BELGAS FIDELIS RECREA:
PIOS DOLENTES ADJUVA.

} = 1820

ECCE DECUS VERE-VESTRUM. = 1820

And here ends the tract.



The second tract bears this title—
Triumphus veritatis et religionis.

Sive
Annus quadringentesimus quinquagesimus,
quo
tres miraculosæ hostiæ
adhuc integræ,
Apud Bruxellenses, in æde D. V. Michaelis et
Gudulæ, publicæ Adorationi etiamnum
expositæ, adservantur, et in processione solemnī
16^{ta} et 30^{ma} Julii anni currentis 1820, ad
fidelium consolationem circumducentur

ADORATE PECULIARI VENERATIONE
MIRACULOSAS HOSTIAS. } = 1820

Printed at Antwerp. On the back of the title-page this is in bold
print—

EXCELSUM
CONLAUDATE. } = 1820

The subject is in Latin, in irregular lines, having the appearance of
a monumental inscription, describing the miraculous event. It con-
tains these chronograms—

ET ECCE EVENTUS INSIGNIS MIRACULI. = 1370
HOC SACRAMENTO GAUDEANT BRUXELLENSES. = 1820
ILLA SOLENNITAS PECULIARE PETIT GAUDIUM. = 1820
BUCCINATE TUBA, IN DEVOTIONE MAGNIFICA! = 1820

And here ends the tract.



A CONSUL OF COLOGNE.

THE volume containing the following address did not come under
my notice until after the more appropriate place for it, viz.,
page 30 of this volume, had passed through the press.

A tract in the British Museum library, press-mark 11409. h. 32. (5),
consisting of eight pages folio size, has a boldly-printed full title-page

almost entirely in chronogram. It is anonymously addressed to a magistrate of Cologne, Joannes Henricus Wintzler, who, after filling many grades of official duty, was elected, on May 13, to the dignity of consul. Much compliment is conveyed to him by allusions to the oak-tree (*Quercus*), which was a conspicuous device in his armorial shield. The title-page, printed in bold type, a good specimen of the particular kind of composition, is as follows—

HONOS EX ALTA RADICE LABORVM	=	1716
AD RHENVM CONSPICVVS,	=	1716
Quando perillustis strenuus, amplissimus et consultissimus vir ac Dominus, Joannes Henricus de Wintzler,		
POST CONCENSOS MAGISTRATVS FREQVENTES GRADVS,	=	1716
ET LABORES AD VSVM REIP: HERCVLEOS,	=	1716
ORE SENATVS ET POPVLI COMPLAVDENTE,	=	1716
PHOEBO SVB MAIO DENOS AC TRES	}	1716
CVRSVS TENENTE,		
AD CONSVLATVM ELIGEBATVR.	=	1716
CABALISTICO-VOTIVUM:		
Clavifer, ac Sacra Clavum rege Fortior Urbe!		
324. 4. 175. 454. 97. 375. 287.	=	1716
Da, Illiceos Superes, Urbe vovente, dies!		
5 186 530 287 600 108	=	1716
The imprint is also in chronogram, and, if not unique, it is most unusual, thus—		
COLONIAE TYPIVS VIDVÆ PETRI THEODORI HILDEN.	=	1716

On the back of the title-page the following is printed, the chronograms being marked off by a star *, each making 1716—

PARAPHRASIS
CHRONOLOGICO-ENTHEMATA.

ECCVR PAR DIVARVM PRONCEA ET ASTRÆA,* CVRA QVARVM
RECTE DISPONERE* CVR DVCAMVS OTIA?* EN MVNITVS
CADVCEO,* ALLABANS AD AVRES MERCVRIVS,* VACATVRAM
DENVNCIAT.* LVCTVS DE FRONTE LEGIMVS,* DOLORES
AVGVSTÆ¹ ORE MVTO COLONIÆ,* CONSVLE PER OMEN FATALE
VIDVATÆ.* AGE DVM HÆC IACTVRA REPARETVR,* FAS ESTO
SVCCEDERE NVBI PHCEBVM,* SCENÆ CRVENTÆ GAVDIVM,*
ET PRO AVGENDA CONSVLVM GLORIA,* SEXTVM SCEPTRO
DECORARI.* ECCE DIXERAMVS:* ARDVA QVERCVS PROMI-
CAT,* QVERCVS PLENA GLANDIVM,* AVGVV PER BACCAS
TESTES GRANDIVM.* MOX ITA CONCORS ORDO SENATVS:*
QVERCVS ADI SCEPTVM,* DANS SYLVÆ QVASI DODONEÆ
ORACVLA:* HENRICVM QVERCVS DENOTAT,* NOVO HONORIS
GRADV SVCCESOREM,* QVEM DECENTER E FRVCTIBVS*
COGNOSCES REGENDA VRBS VBIORVM.*

¹ Colonia Augusta, the City of Cologne.

Then follow complimentary poems in Latin hexameter and pentameter verse, with these chronogram titles—

The first poem—

LVDVs syMBOLICVs.	=	1716
AD QVERCVM sCVtI.	=	1716
LIGNA DE VERTICE REGIO SIBI VNGENDO DELIBERANT. ¹	} =	1716
QVERCVs DECORATA TRIVMPHAT.	=	1716

The second poem—

FAMA CANIt QVERNA tEXTAS E FRONDE CORONAS,	=	1716
OB CIVES SERVATOS QVONDAM CESSAS,	=	1716
NON FALLVNT DOCVMENTA SVPERBA TROPHÆI.	=	1716

The third poem—

IN RAMO QVERCVs FœCVNDō	=	1716
CONDECENS AVGVRIVM;	=	1716
FELICITAS ET SPLENDOR FVTVRI REGIMINIS.	=	1716

The fourth poem—

QVERCVs ASSVRGENS MoLE SOLIDA,	=	1716
ADVERSUs TEMPESTATES INCONCVSSA,	=	1716
syMBOLON CONSILII NOTÆQVE FORTItVDINIS.	=	1716

The tract concludes with the following 'Epigramma Chronosticum'—

IN DIEM		
CONSVLIS AGRIPPINÆ SALVTATI.	} =	1716
DENA TVLIt MAII VIGILES ET TERTIA FASCES, ²	=	1716
FLORIDA NVM ELēCTO REGNA FVTVRA NEGES?	=	1716
STRENVVs ALCIDES DVoDENOS FERRE LABORES ³	=	1716
DICTVs; ADHVC ANNO FER DATA REGNA SVPER.	=	1716
ALLVsIO AD sCVTVM	=	1716
ET AD FAVTORES VNÀ CVM ARISTARCHO.	=	1716
PACEM DEXTRA CVPIt,* CLARENS MANET ALTERA VINDEX;*	} =	1716
ILICIS VMBRA TIBI, SELIGE, DONA FAVET.*		
CœCVs ERIt MORDAX* QVERCVs HIC MVNERA RODENS,*	} =	1716
CLAVIGERANE MANV TERGA DOLENTVR? AGE.*		
LÆDAT CLAva MINAX!* ET CONSVL LAVDE TRIVMPHET!*	} =	1716
ANTE PEDES CVIVs MONSTRA RESECTA RVANT. ⁴		

¹ Here reference is made to the Book of Judges ix. 8, and following verses (Vulgate Version), 'Ierunt ligna ut ungerent super se regem. . . . Impera nobis.' 'The trees went forth . . . to anoint a king over them,' etc.

² This line expresses the date, May 13, 1716.

³ Alcides, one of the names of Hercules; his twelve labours.

⁴ This is the first example I have met with of metrical lines containing more than one chronogram, as here marked off by stars. Each of the three hexameters contains the date 1716 twice.

A LONDON BROADSIDE.

IN the 'Foster Library' at the South Kensington Museum¹ there is a broadside entitled 'A Funerall Elegie on the unfortunate death of that worthy Major Edward Grey, Iuly 26, 1664.' On the same leaf there is an anagram on his name, etc., and a chronogram. The latter is as follows—

STRENVVs & EXPERTVs	} = 1644
MAIOR GREY	
CADIT & EXPIRAVIT.	
Printed at London. . . . 1644.	

In the same library there is a volume of 'Proclamations' and various papers, one of which is a broadside entitled 'London's new Recorder; or certain Queres to be resolved by the Old Recorder, for London's further welfare.' Then follow twenty-five causes of complaint, put in the form of questions, about London customs, some relating to matters of local and personal controversy and religious differences, others directed in satirical terms against the Puritans. The last of the series of questions is, 'Whether the old Recorder shall not be better employed in staying here to resolve all these Quæres, then his other ten fellow members hath been in giving occasions to raise them, and then running away.' These chronograms then follow—

CIVITAS CRVENTA LONDINENSIS, ERIT REGIS RELIGIONIS,	} = 1640
LEGIS AC TOTIVS GENTIS ANGLICANÆ PRODITRIX.	
CIVES CRVENTI LONDINENSES (NI JEHOVAH PROHIBET) ERVNT	} = 1640
REGIS, RELIGIONIS, LEGIS, AC TOTIVS GENTIS ANGLICANÆ	
PRODITORES.	
CHRIST PREVENTS, OR LONDON'S REBELLION BRINGS RVINE	} = 1630
TO ENGLAND'S CHVRCH, LAVVES, KING & PEOPLE	
CHRIST SAVE OUR ENGLISH CHVRCH, LAVVES, KING VVITH	} = 1640
STATE	
BY LONDON'S FVRIE SHALL BE DESOLATE.	} = 1630
THE FALSE SCOTS LONDON SHALL CONFVSION BRING	
TO ENGLAND'S RELIGION, LAVVES, VVHOLE STATE & KING.	} = 1624
LONDON'S REBELLION VVITH SCOTS TREACHERY,	
BRING OUR ENGLAND'S CHVRCH KING & STATE TO POVERTY.	

Printed in the year 1647.

All these chronograms having been carefully compared with the originals, are here printed as they appear therein. Like many old chronograms made in England, they call for no praise. Three of them give the date 1640, two give the date 1630, and one gives 1624. Two of those which give 1640 may be taken as right; the other of the same date exhibits the fault of the word OUR, which according to rule should be printed as oUR (or oVR) in a chronogram, but that would here

¹ A copy is also in the City of London Corporation Library.

increase the date to 1645. The two which give the date 1630 are right as mere chronograms, but they are suggestive of an error, and an intended date of 1640, as others in the series. The last chronogram giving the date 1624, invites an attempt to rectify it; thus, if the word OUR be printed as OVR (or OVR), and the word TREACHERY be printed as TREACHERIE, corresponding to the spelling of the word FVRIE in one of the other chronograms, the date would then be brought up to 1630. The imprint date 1647 also suggests a doubt as to its correctness. All this, however, is but speculation.

The whole twenty-five queries are full of suggestions for inquiry, and very many pages might be filled with explanations, but much research would be needful to do so. In order to assist I may refer to 'Glynne' in the new 'Dictionary of National Biography;' to 'Fairfax' in the Catalogue of the City of London Corporation Library at Guildhall; 'A particular charge of impeachment, 1647,' and other works under the same name; also to 'Lives of Northern Worthies,' by Hartley Coleridge, i. 359, where a golden basin is mentioned; this rather points to Glynn as the Recorder alluded to in the query. The Recorders of the period were Henry Calthrop, appointed in 1635, Thomas Gardiner, also in 1635, Peter Pheasant in 1643, John Glynn, also in 1643, and William Steek in 1649, as appears by the record of the City officers.



SUNDIALS.

A FEW sundials exhibit chronograms on their surface, while many hundreds bear inscriptions appropriate only to the passage of time. In *Chronograms*, at pages 30, 31, I mention one at Nantwich, which is alluded to also in Mrs. Gatty's 'Book of Sundials,' page 133 of the edition published in 1889. In that work I find also the following, and the translations—

At Rosenheim, on a sundial decorated with a representation of the Virgin Mary (and a German motto)—

ELECTA VT SOL BEAT ORBEM SPLENDORE. = 1755
i.e. Bright as the sun, she blesseth the earth with brightness.

Inscribed on a sundial on the front of a house in the market-place at Carlsbad (hexameter and pentameter verse)—

HORA HORIS CEDIT, PEREVNT SIC TEMPORA NOBIS: } = 1780
 VT TIBI FINALIS SIT BONA, VIVE BENE.
i.e. An hour yields to hours, so our time perishes; that thy last hour may be good, live well.

Inscription 'formerly on a marble tablet over a gate' near Darfield Church, Yorkshire; most likely it belonged to a sundial—

INDEX VT VMBRAS SIC TVOS IESV REGIS. = 1634

NESCITIS IN QVA HORA DOMINVS VESTER VENTVRVS. = 1634

i.e. As the gnomon rules the shadows, so dost Thou, O Jesu, rule Thine own. Ye know not at what hour your Lord will come.

Formerly on a dial over the porch at Hadleigh Church, Suffolk, until 1858—

MIHI DEVS LVX ET SALVS. = 1627

i.e. God is my light and salvation.



The following are sent to me by Mr. Lewis Evans, F.S.A., who possesses a numerous collection of pocket-sundials and others of larger dimensions. The first is from a German 'honestone' dial, circular, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter—

HI QVI HOC TEMPORE BENE VTENTVR } = 1785
GAVDIIS CÆLI PERENNE FRVENTVR.

i.e. Those who shall live well in their time will for ever enjoy the delights of heaven.

On an oblong German dial made of honestone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches—

SINGVLIS HORIS LAVDET VR IESVS SALVATOR } = 1785
NOSTER, AB OMNI CREATVRÂ.

i.e. Let Jesus our Saviour be praised at all hours by every creature.

On a brass folding-dial ornamented with a Bishop's mitre and crozier, probably German—

SVB HAC VMBRA DATVR SECVRA QVIES = 1726

EX HOC OMNIS DECOR EXVRGET. = 1726

i.e. Under this shadow safe rest is given; from it every grace will arise.



A brass armillary pocket-sundial, probably of German make, in my possession, four inches in diameter, with a movable hour circle and bridge or axis, and a cursor or slide; on the outer circle are engraved the names and latitudes of twenty-five places for adjusting the instrument when in use. This kind of dial is by no means uncommon; they were in general use in the days when watches were both expensive and inaccurate time-tellers, and became curiosities in the cabinets of collectors when those conditions ceased to have effect. At present the value of such a dial exceeds by many times that of the modern machine-made reliable watch, and the value of that now being described is enhanced by the peculiarity of having a chronogram engraved around the inner circle, in words adapted from the Vulgate version of St. John's Gospel i. 5—

LUX IN TENEBRIS LUCET, METITURQUE DIES. = 1734

i.e. The light shineth in darkness, and measures the days.

This must be understood as the year when the dial was made. It is followed by 'Frä Señec,' probably the maker's name. Some information about these obsolete dials may be seen in the *Archæological Journal*, xxxvii. 110, and xlii. 384. Also 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' ninth edition, in the article on Dialling.



POËSIS ARTIFICIOSA.

A CURIOUS little book, size $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, pages numbered up to 275, bears a long title commencing, 'Poësis artificiosa cum sibi præfixâ perfacili manuuctione ad Parnassum, tam veterum, quam recentiorum poëtarum autoritate studiosè elaborata In usum studiosæ juventutis proposita, labore et studio R. P. F. Paschasii' (a member of the Carmelite order). Printed at Würzburg, 1668. It has an engraved portrait of the author's patron, Baron Paumgarten, and another engraving of a seated female figure, a personification of the subject. The contents of the book, all in Latin, exemplify the making of verses in all kinds of metre form and fancy; section xxii. at page 73 gives a brief notice of chronograms and the following verses as examples without more remark than what is here transcribed—

In sanctissimam Virginem.

FILIA VIRGO PARENS TIBI FIDOS CERNE MINISTROS. = 1663

In Joannem Bernardum.

GRATIA IN IPSA JVVAT, MEL CVNCTIS SVA VIA LIBAT,
SVA VIA CVNCTA FAVENT, GRATIA JVNCTA VIGET. } = 1666

In Seraphinum sibi amicum.

SPES MEA POST SERAPHINE VALE DENT ASTRA VALEBO,
VIRTVTI, VIVAX VIVERE VITA FAVET. } = 1666

In Franciscum SS. Theologiæ lectorem natalizantem Carmelit :

FRANCISCI NATALIS ADEST OPTATVS, ADESTE	}	= 1662
LÆTI, LETICIÆ CANTICA GRATA SONENT.		
APPRECOR IGNIS AIT, SOL RIDEO, GAVDEO STELLA,	}	= 1662
FRANCIA FRANCISCI TERRA PATERNA CANO.		
ACH! SI FRANCISCVM CITIVS SVA TERRA TVLISSET,	}	= 1662
VEL PAVLVVS FELIX, AVT PETRVVS IPSE FORET.		
EXCELLENS PAVLVVS VIRTVTIS AMORE VIRILIS,	}	= 1662
EXCELLENS PETRVVS RELIGIONE SVA.		
INSEQVITVR JVGITER FELIX FRANCISCVS VBIQVE,	}	= 1663
NAM ILLI COR PAVLI, RELIGIOQVE PETRI.		
HVIC PETRI PIETAS, HVIC EST CONSTANTIA PAVLI	}	= 1662
PAVLVS HIC AC PETRVVS EST, VNVS VTRVMQVE REFERT.		

NVLLO OPVS EXEMPLo, NEQVE PLVRA REFERRE NECESSE EXTAT; IN EXCELSo NOSCITVR VNGVE LEO.	}	= 1667
SI NON PVGNANTĪ FORs CRESCERET ERGO CORONĪS CĒLLI, FRANCISCI MENS SATĪATA FORET?		
HAVD Ī VTO, NAM VERÈ VIVET PER NESTORĪS ANNOS, QVI QVÆVIS PVGNANS VIVIFICARE POTEST.	}	= 1662
PLVRIBVS HIC IGITVR VIVAT FRANCISCVS IN ANNĪS, DONEC EI LICEAT VIVERE IN AXE DEO.		

R. Greg: Carmelit.

Some remarks are needful; the words at the end of the verses represent the source from which the author, Paschasius, quotes them. The verses are complimentary to a lecturer on divinity named Francisus, on the recurrence of his birthday in 1662, combined with good wishes for time and eternity beyond. The old printer has given some trouble by making several numerals with small letters; such errors have been easily rectified; but the couplet which makes 1663 is here as it appears in the book; nor is it judicious to meddle with it. No doubt the author intended to represent the date 1662; the same may be said of the couplet which makes 1667. Several works are to be met with treating of this subject; perhaps the best is the French work cited at page 144 *ante*. A little work, 'Nugæ literariæ,' by H. B. Wheatley, may also be consulted.



ARCHBISHOP CLEMENT AUGUSTUS.

A TRACT in my possession, consisting of fifteen pages folio size, should have been mentioned in chapter xiv., at page 149 of this volume; it relates to Clement Augustus, Archbishop of Cologne, who attained to the episcopal dignity at the early age of sixteen, as coadjutor to his uncle and predecessor, Archbishop Joseph Clement. He was also hereditary Prince and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire (see *Chronograms Continued*, pp. 230-250; also *Chronograms*, p. 61). The title-page of the tract is as follows, commencing with a chronogram—

LAVDIS THEMA SPECIALIS,	}	= 1725
PANIS VIVVS; ¹		
seu		
Applausus Metricus		
serenissimo ac reverendissimo Domino		
Clementi Augusto		
Archi-episcopo Coloniensi, S. R. I. . . &c.		
(and numerous other titles).		

On the occasion of his first officiating at the Jesuits' Church at Munich on 'Dominicâ Resurrectionis,' in the year expressed by the chronogram. The author's name is Theophilus Schmid, a priest of

Quoted from St. Thomas Aquinas.

rank in Austria. A curious example of the association of heathen literature with Christian aspiration is a chronogram printed by itself on the back of the title-page, a line word for word from Virgil, 'Æneid,' ix. 625, which makes the date—

IVPPITER OMNIPOTENS AVDACIBVS ANNVE CÆPTIS. = 1725

Which has been translated by Davidson, *Almighty Jove, assist my daring enterprise*, and rendered into English verse by Dryden, *My first attempt, great Jupiter succeed!* Twenty-eight anagrams on his name are made the theme of the same number of Latin stanzas of four lines each in honour of the Archbishop. They occupy pages 3 to 8; the subsequent pages 9 to 14 are filled in like manner, substituting chronograms for anagrams. The chronograms are words and passages quoted word for word from the Bible (Vulgate version), Latin poets, and other writers, giving the dates of events in the career of the Archbishop amplified into accompanying verses addressed to him—

The year of his birth, on August 16—

CONSCENDAM. *Isa.* xiv. 13. = 1700

ACCEDAM. *Mal.* iii. 5. = 1700

ACCEDET HOMO. *Ps.* lxiii. 8. = 1700

The year when he was elected as Bishop of Münster and Paderborn on March 26—

CONSTITVE NOBIS REGEM, VT IVDICET NOS. = 1719

1 Kings (1 Sam.) viii. 5.

PRINCEPS EXERCITVS DOMINI. *Josh.* v. 14. = 1719

ACCINXIT ME FORTITVDINE. *2 Kings (2 Sam.) xxii. 33.* = 1719

TERRIS FORTITVDINIS A FACIE INIMICI. *Ps.* lx. 4. = 1719

NIMIS PROFVNDÆ FACTÆ SVNT COGITATIONES TVÆ! *Ps.* xci. 6. = 1719

EGO DOMINVS QVI SANCTIFICO VOS. *Exod.* xxxi. 13. = 1719

MVLTIPLICENTVR DIES TVI. *Deut.* xi. 21. = 1719

PECTORIS IMPVLSV RAPIDI STRAVÈRE LEONES. *Statius, Theb.* vii. = 1719

QVA NIHIL OMNINO DVLCIVS ESSE POTEST. *Martial, Epig.* iv. 66. = 1719

INQVE DOMO BINVS CONSPICIETVR HONOR. *Ovid, De Ponto,* iv. 16. = 1719

The year when he was made Archbishop and became Elector of Cologne, on November 13—

VAS ADMIRABILE OPVS EXCELSI. *Eccclus.* xliii. 2. = 1723

FACTÆ SVNT EI INFINITÆ DIVITIÆ, ET MVLTA GLORIA. = 1723

2 Chron. xvii. 5.

DELECTAVERVNT TE FILIÆ REGVM IN HONORE TVO. = 1723

Ps. xlv. 9, 10.

INCESSABILI VOCE PROCLAMANT: SANCTVS, SANCTVS, } = 1723
SANCTVS. *Hymn: SS. Amb. et August.*

Cabala.

Quo possis viso dicere: Numen inest.¹

320. 389. 349. 106. 315. 244.

Summa et Annus. = 1723

¹ The key to this cabala will be found at p. 247 ante.

EST LEO SIDEREOS CÆLI REDITVRVS AD AXES. = 1723

Ovid, *Metam.* lib. v.

ET FLAVIT VELIS AVRA SECVNDA MEIS. Ovid, *De Ponto*, lib. ii. = 1723

PRIMO AVVLISO, NON DEFICIT ALTER AVREVS. = 1723

Virgil, *Æn.* vi. 143.

SI NVNC SE NOBIS ILLE AVREVS ARBORE RAMVS OSTENDAT? = 1723

Virgil, *Æn.* vi. 188.

The year when he was elected Bishop of Hildesheim, on February 10—

EGO TE ABSQVE VLLA DVBITATIONE SVSCIPIAM. *Ruth* iii. 13. = 1724

QVÆCVNQVE POPOS CERIS A DEO DABIT TIBI DEVS. = 1724

St. John, xi. 22.

OCVLI TVI VIDEANT IERVSALEM. *Isa.* xxxiii. 20. = 1724

The year when 'Serenissimus et reverendissimus Princeps Elector primitias sacerdotales celebravit—

QVO MIHI FORTVNAS, SI NON CONCEDITVR VTI? = 1725

Horace, *Epist.* i. 5, line 12.

Thus translated by Smart, *To what purpose have I fortune, if I may not use it?* Words supposed to express the thought of the Archbishop when contemplating what he was about to perform.

SVBLIMISQVE SEQVOR FELICIS DONA RVINÆ. = 1725

Arat. *Hist. Ap.*, lib. ii.

ET VIVI CINERES DE TVMVLLIS SALIENT. *Venant. fort.* lib. ix. = 1725

PRAXITELEM PARIVS VINDICAT ARTE LAPIS. *Prop.* 3. = 1725

Effigies Veneris Coum dilaudet Apellem

Praxitelem parius vindicet arte lapis.

Te sacra sumentem totus mirabitur orbis,

Perferet et laudes postera æva tuas.

Page 15 is occupied by this last chronogram—

CRVX FIDELIS INTER OMNES ARBOR VNA NOBILIS. = 1725

Followed by fifteen hexameter Latin lines of compliment to the Archbishop, through the centre of which runs an ingenious acrostic in the form of a cross, the leading word of the preceding chronogram. The whole composition is an example of the intimacy of the author with the sources from which he has chosen the quotations applicable to the subject and the dates.



LIBRARIES.

A LATIN essay on libraries, by Oliver Legipont, 'R. P. Oliverii Legipontii . . . dissertationes Philologico-Bibliographica in quibus de adornandâ et exornandâ bibliothecæ,' etc., Nuremberg, 1747. At page 43 are five motto chronograms which were placed

over the doors of certain libraries, various dates from 1732 to 1744. Here is one put outside the door, 'Bibliothecæ Dalbergicæ apud Mogonos'—

SCIENTIAM ODIT NVLLVS, NISI IGNARVS, ATQVE ASINVS = 1732
And this inside—

QVISQVIS FVR LIBRI FVERIT, MALEDICTVS IS ESTO. = 1732
i.e. No one hates knowledge unless he be a simpleton and an ass.—Whoever would steal a book, let him be accursed.

Bibliotheca S. Jacobi ibidem hanc apposui inscriptionem, foris ;
OFFICINA SVAVIORIBVS MVSI STVDII SQVE SACRA. = 1737
And inside—

HIC DII HABITANT, LOQVVNTVR MVTI, SILE, NON FVRARE, } = 1737
REVERENTER ABI.
i.e. A workshop sacred to the gentler sciences and to study. Here the gods dwell ; they speak without sound ; be thou silent, pilfer not, depart respectfully.

At page 44, Bibliothecæ regii, et exempti Brzevnoviensis S. Margarethæ prope Pragm Archisterii hoc adaptavi epigramma—

BONÆ MENTIS OFFICINA
BENNONIS ABBATIS NVTV, ET STVDIO
PLVRIBVS LIBRIS EXORNATA. } = 1744
i.e. The workshop of a good mind furnished with a great quantity of books by the command and assiduity of the Abbot Benno.

A small book (pp. 80, 8vo.) by the same author is dated by a chronogram only. It appears that he, Oliver Legipont, was Abbot of Bursfeld, in Saxony ; the title is 'Monasticon Moguntianum, sive succincta veterum monasteriorum in archi-episcopatu Moguntino,' etc., dated, Anno

QVO DICEBATVR PAX, PAX, CVM NON ESSET PAX. = 1746
i.e. In the year when it was said 'Peace, peace!' when there could be no peace.

About this period the German States, Hungary, Bohemia, France, and other countries were, or had been, involved in war, which came to an end through unforeseen circumstances, and settled the competition for the Imperial throne of Germany. (See Jeremiah vi. 14, viii. 11 ; also Ezekiel xiii. 10, 16, Vulgate version, and compare the words of the chronogram. See also *Chronograms Continued*, p. 723, where the words, with some variation, are made to give the date 1649.)

Colophon to the catalogue of the library of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, compiled by the Rev. Dr. William Sparrow Simpson, and completed on St. Paul's Day, 1893.

CATALOGVS LIBRORVM ECCLESİÆ
S. PAVLI
EXPLICIT FELICITER
IN IPSO
BEATİ PAVLI
PATRONI NOSTRI FESTO. } = 1893



XL.

MISCELLANEOUS II.

MANY excellent chronograms made by Mr. C. W. Wilshire are printed in *Chronograms*, pp. 7, 8, 37, 68, also title-page and colophon. And in *Chronograms Continued*, pp. 5, 585, 586, also title-page and colophon. Others from his pen adorn the title-page and colophon of this volume. Those which now follow were also composed by him, and by his permission to print them I am enabled to show that the art has not entirely vanished from England, and to offer a hint to authors and bookmakers to follow these and all other good examples recorded in my volumes.

Inscriptions composed by Mr. Wilshire for a rock-garden made in the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria, the stones having been brought from Victoria, in Australia—

LAPIDES	}	= 1887
A VICTORIA AVSTRALIAE COLONIA		
ADVECTI		
VICTORIA		
ANNO IVBILAEQ REGNANTE		
HOQ IN LOCO STRATI.		

THIS PART OF THE ROCKERY	}	= 1887
IS BVILT VP VVITH QVARTZ STONES		
FROM THE COLONY OF VICTORIA,		
IN AVSTRALIA,		
BOVGHT AT THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION		
IN THE IVBILEE YEAR OF		
VICTORIA OVR QVEEN.		

Inscription for the house of a friend—	}	= 1887
THIS HOVSE VVAS ENLARGED		
BY F. C. P. V. AND E. A. V.		
PEACE BE ON ALL VVHO HERE ABIDE.		

Inscription for a summer-house built in 1888, facing due south ; in the style of poetry of the Elizabethan period—

VVHEN, PAST THE FROSTS OF VVINTER DAYS, THE BIRDS POVR FORTH THEIR IOYVS LAYS, VVHEN FLORA BRINGS HER OFFERING, VVHEN BEES BEGIN THEIR TASK TO PLV, BASKING IN PHOEBVS' SLANTING RAYS THRO' SVNNY HOVRS OF EARLY SPRING, HERE ENVIOVS BOREAS' BLASTS DEFY.	}	= 1888
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Inscription placed over the door of Hale's Grammar School-house, at Hertford ; restored in 1888—

sChOLA CVRA HENRICI FREDERICI CoVVER V.C. ANNO QVO FLEBILIS DECESSIT RESTAVRATA.	}	= 1887
---	---	--------

On a new seat placed by a new path in an old pinetum, 1891—

HOSPES INTER PINOS ALTAS ERRANS, LASSVS SIS AVT OTIOSVS, EN TIBI NOVÆ SEMITÆ NOVA SEDES. HIC SISTENS TE PAVLISPER REFICE.	}	= 1891
--	---	--------

Farewell to a friend departing to Australia, in 1889—

GO IN PEACE, BVT FAIL NOT SOON TO COME BACK TO FRIENDS VVHO AVVAIT YOVR RETVRN.	}	= 1889
--	---	--------

To Rosina —, on her wedding with Robert —, immediately before their departure as settlers in Australia, in 1890—

FAREVVELL, ROSINA ! THE BLESSING OF THE GVEST AT THE MARRIAGE FEAST IN CANA BE VVITH YOVR AND YOVR CHOSEN ROBERT.	}	= 1890
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The same in Latin—

ROSINA VALE ! QVI CANE FESTVM INTERFVIT, ET TIBI ET ROBERTO TVO IN CONJVGIO BENEDICET.	}	= 1890
---	---	--------

To a friend who married Miss Grace—

CVM GRATIA TVA FELICITER VIVAS IN GRATIA DEI VTERQVE OBEAS ITA SIT PRECOR.	}	= 1889
--	---	--------

The same Englished—

IN FEAR OF GOD LIVE HERE ON EARTH,
VVITH GRACE THY VVIFE
SO THAT THROVGH GRACE YE BOTH MAY HAVE
ETERNAL LIFE.

} = 1889

A golden-wedding greeting in 1888—

SALVETE CONJVGES AMATI!
AVREÆ SINT QVÆ SVPERSVNT HORÆ
DONEC POSTHAC
PORTÆ AVREÆ PATEANT.

} = 1888

Written for a new church in Hertfordshire—

PRECES POPVLI TVI
IN NOMINE TVO CONGREGATI
TV CHRISTE EXAVDI.

} = 1892

Written for a church in Hertfordshire, restored in 1892—

LAETÈ VENI O POPVLE
DEO TRINO ET VNO
IN ECCLESIA SVA INSTAVRATA
GRATIAS VNITER AGAMVS.

} = 1892

Written, by request, by Mr. Wilshire for the new organ at the Roman Catholic Church at Ober Ammergau, in Bavaria, to be blessed by the Bishop, in August, 1894; subscribed for mainly by English Churchmen. It is a veiled prayer for unity. See our Lord's prayer for unity in St. John x. 30, xiv., and xvii. 11. The organ is placed in the west gallery. The first line of the chronogram alludes to the singers, also placed there—

QVI CHRISTI LAVDES CANTANT
SANTAE PASSIONIS SVAE VIRTUTE
IN IPSO ET PATRE VNVM SINT.

} = 1894

An inscription for the base of a restored churchyard cross, composed by Mr. Wilshire—

CRUX CHRISTI
HVIVS MVNDI
VNICA SALVS.

} = 1895



The first of the following chronograms was engraved on an old German house on a stone over the door, the owner of which wished to rebuild it, retaining the old inscription with an additional sentence to mark the date of the new house. Having offered a prize, he adopted

the second chronogram ; each is composed as a hexameter and pentameter couplet—

SO LVs IO VA DO MVs SI T AV TOR, TV TOR, ET FA V TOR	}	=	1669
VIVENTES IN EA PA X Q VE SA LV SQ VE BE ET.			
CORPORE ET INFOSSO TERRIS ÆVOQ VE PERAC TO,	}	=	215
ÆTERNÂ PATRIÂ NOS HABITARE SÎNAT.			

1884

i.e. May God alone be the maker, defender, and patron of this house, and may peace and health bless the dwellers therein. And, when our body is buried in the earth, our time here being completed, may He permit us to dwell in the everlasting home.

A new house. A motto composed for, and intended to be cut on a stone tablet over the entry to a newly-built house, in 1892—

INTRANTIBVS ET EXEVNTIBVS	}	=	1892
BENEDICAT DEVS,			
ET ANGELI NOS IN PACE			
CVSTODIANT.			

At Dorchester, in the south street, there is an almshouse called 'Napper's Mite,' founded by Sir Robert Napper (or Napier) in 1615. In the chapel is a large stone attached to the wall, bearing the arms of Napier, and this inscription: 'La Mite Nappier, built to the honour of God, by Sir Robert Napper, Knight, Ann: XENODOCHIVM.'

This is evidently the date of the building of the hospital founded in the previous year, and expressive of its purpose, *i.e.*, *For the reception of strangers*. When the letters are arranged thus: XENO DO CHIVM, the date is plainly = 1616. See *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1833, p. 423.



A water-colour drawing done before 1632 was in the 'Malcolm Loan Collection,' exhibited in the British Museum in 1894. It represents the interior of a church at the Hague, wherein is seen, over an altar, a trophy of flags with shields of armorial bearings, dated 1621, and the following chronograms—

ALBERTO AVSTRIACO	}	=	1621
PATRI PATRIÆ SILVADVCIS			
DICAT CONSECRAT.			

Albert, Archduke of Austria, Governor of the Low Countries, died in 1621. This was probably put up by the city of Bois-le-Duc, in the province of Brabant, as a temporary mark of respect to his memory.

The town of Berne, in Switzerland, was founded by Berchtholdus V. 'et ultimus Zaeringiæ dux et Burgundiæ rector.' This verse includes the date (the letters D are not counted)—

ET DVX BERCHTOLDVS BERNAM STRVXISSE NOTATVR. = 1191

The clock-tower was also built by him, and is said to bear this inscription: 'Bertholdus V., dux Zaeringiæ, rect. Bergund. urbis conditor turrim et portam fecit a. Chr. 1191, renov. 1770.'

At Königsbrunn, in Würtemberg, inscribed on a fountain at the Cistercian Abbey, put up by Albert of Austria, Emperor, and Elizabeth, Duchess of Carinthia, his wife—

REGIVS HIC FON'S EST ALBERTO A REGE POTENTE
A DVCE CONSTRVCTVS PANNONA TERRA TVO.
IPSIVS ET GENEROSÂ ET HONESTÂ CONIVGE ELYSÂ,
ÆTERNI QVÆ SVNT CORPORA HONESTA POLI.

} = 1302



The following extract from a parish register is a communication from the vicar of the parish to Dr. T. N. Brushfield, who sends it to me with the interrogative remark to explain away a doubtful meaning. 'In the register of Combe Bissett, near Salisbury, is the following chronogram; it occurs after the burial of Mary, wife of John Hancocke, July 16, 1639—

χρονογραμμα IN DECIMO SEXTO IVNII INTERITVS FVIT EIVS. = 1639

Registrū hactenus per Henricū Beach Vicariū.'

This cannot refer to the preceding entry, as that is a burial on July 16, not a death on June 16. But there is no entry in the book of Henry Beach's death, and the writing seems unchanged. 'May not June 16 be an error for July 16, and refer to Henry Beach, the Vicar?' (It is likely, however, that the composer of the chronogram made the mistake, and neglected or failed to set it right.)



In my note-book I find a cutting from a newspaper, from which is taken this extract, corrected from another authority. 'Benediction of church bells at Wytham-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire.—The beautiful church of St. Andrew possesses one of the finest six-bell peals in the county. Five of the bells are recasts of those which, prior to 1831, were hung in Peterborough Cathedral, while the sixth bell bears the following curious inscription, by General Johnson, M.P.—

'Twas not to foster pride and hate,
William Augustus Johnson gave me,
But Truth and Grace to celebrate,
And call to prayer to heaven to save ye.
'These laws do keep, and e'er remember—
On May 29th ye must not ring;
Nor yet the 5th of each November,
Nor on the crowning of a King.'

The bells, since their recasting, not having been formally dedicated, and the fourth bell, whose tone was impaired by a small crack, having

been recast as a Jubilee memorial, it was decided to have a service of benediction of the bells. The bell was recast by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, and bears the following chronogram—

EGO RENOVATA IN ANNO IVBILAEI BONÆ REGINÆ VICTORIAE }
IN TVA ECCLESIA GLORIAS REGNI TVI IN LAETO CONCENTV } = 1887
SONO SVAVITER O REX VNICE IESV ET NVNTIO HORAS OPERVM.
i.e. I was recast in the Jubilee year of the good Queen Victoria; O Jesus, the only King, I sound sweetly in Thy church the glories of Thy kingdom in joyful harmony, and I announce the times of the services.

The paragraph describes the services, at which the Bishop of Nottingham preached.

Another cutting from a newspaper, the *Herts Advertiser*, of June 8, 1895, is contributed by a lady who uses the name 'Penelope.' She evinces a charming and keen appreciation of what is to her a newly-discovered art; her own concluding words induce me to recommend the study of my three volumes on the subject of chronograms, where she will become acquainted with, and perhaps be astonished at, the many thousands of examples there recorded, inscriptions and otherwise, ancient as well as modern.

OUR LADIES' COLUMN.

BY ONE OF THEMSELVES.

My recent visit to classic Oxford suggests many interesting topics for this week's letter, and amongst them I am reminded that my friend, Mr. Charles Shadwell, has placed over the doorway of his beautiful old house, Frewen's Hall, a curious inscription, the words of which are thus—

'Frewine Carolus lætat Shadwellius aulam.'

Which is, being interpreted, 'Charles Shadwell rejoices in Frewen's Hall.' But this inscription contains more than appears on the surface. It is what is called a 'chronogram,' and, when properly written, tells us the date on which Mr. Shadwell became possessor of this charming retreat. As inscribed above the door it is thus lettered—

FREVVINI CAROLVS LÆTAT SHADVVELLIVS AVLAM.

Taking the double-u as equal to two V's, and U as equal to V—as is always the case in Latin inscriptions—you will find that all the letters in the inscription, which are Roman numerals, when added up, give the sum 1888, the year in which Mr. Shadwell came to live in this house. Thus in 'Frewini' we have VV and II, amounting to 12; the CL and V in 'Carolus' give us 155; L in 'lætata' is 50; and DVVLLIV in 'Shadwellius' amount to 616; whilst VL and M in 'aulam' come to 1005; add together 12, 155, 50, 616, and 1005, and you get the total 1888. This 'ingenious conceit' is what is called a 'chronogram.' It is a cryptogram, the hidden content of which is a date to which the device itself refers. I have never met with this device before, though I dare say some of my readers could tell me of others like the one I have just described.

To put the above into the ordinary shape of a chronogram it will take this form ; ' Penelope ' has given the reading in plain English—

FREVVINI CAROLVS	}	= 1888
LÆTAT		
SHADVVELLIVS AVLAM.		



An English book with a chronogram date is a rarity ; a few examples only are mentioned in this and the preceding volumes. Here is another from a book entitled : ' Zion's Joy in her King coming in some meditations upon that propheticall Psalme 102 in his glory.' By Finiens Canus Vove. London, 1643. This hexameter chronogram is at the foot of the title-page—

MVND0 IN REX CHRİSTVS REGNABIT VERVS ET VNVS. = 1643

Concerning a dog, extracted from—

' Epitaphia joco-seria, Latina Gallica Italica Hispanica Lusitanica Belgica. Franciscus Swertius, Antwerp : posteritati et urbanitati collegit. Cologne, 1645.' This is the title of a very curious book. It contains a verbose chronogram at page 217, which was placed over the grave of a dog named Lodder, in the garden of J. de Werdt, Syndic of Antwerp, in seven Latin hexameter verses, making the date 1618. I know of nothing else of the sort. The letters D are not reckoned. The figures carried out in the margin are the amounts of each line, and when added up the date is arrived at—

HIC JACET INSIGNI GENERATVS STIRPE CANINA	=	312
LODDERVS, QVI NARE SAGAX, ET VOCE SONORVS	=	181
DENTE RAPAX, ODIO FVIT INSECTATVS ACERBO	=	223
NOCTIVAGOS FVRES, FELESQVE ; AT BLANDVLVS ORE,	=	276
ET CAVDA ET GESTV NOTIS ; SED GNAVITER IPSI	=	119
FIDVS HERO, CVSTOS ÆRIS, BONVS ET VIGIL HORTI	=	175
IN QVO SVB VIRIDI REQVIESCIT CESPITE TECTVS.	=	332
		1618

i.e. Here lies Lodder, born of a renowned canine race ; he was acute in scent, sonorous in voice, rapacious with tooth, he pursued with bitter hatred nocturnal robbers and cats ; yet he had an agreeable look and a wag of his tail for those whom he knew ; but being zealous for his character he was faithful to his master, a custodian of his money, and a good watch in his garden, where he rests covered by the green turf.

Concerning another dog—

Written by the Rev. J. E. V——, in memory of a favourite dog which ' was destroyed in charity,' being aged, infirm, and blind, in 1885—

CARLO	}	= 1885
DEAR DOGGIE		
LOVING, FAITHFUL, AND TRUE :		
SHE LOST HER SIGHT,		
BUT NOT HER LOVE		
FOR		
J. E. V.		

Concerning a cat—

In a rare book in the British Museum library, press-mark 12315. a. 18, entitled 'Nugæ venales sive thesaurus ridendi et jocandi,' etc. Editio ultima melior et correctior. Anno 1720; the author makes fun of prophetic verses, by adducing the habit of his cat warming herself at the fire as a prognostication of the cold weather in 1635. 'De frigore in Februario 1635 vaticinium felis et chronicum carmen,'
 FELIS NOSTRA RETRO CONJUNCTIS RENIBVS IGNI,
 SIC HOC OMNE GELV VATICINATA FVIT. } = 1635



SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

THE chronogram at the Grammar School-house at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, is a curious puzzle; it is alluded to in my volume *Chronograms*, page 4, as a very bad one, and so it is, in the ordinary sense. It is over a door at the old schoolroom, now the dining-hall, built in 1670. The composer of it was either ignorant of the principle to be observed in the making of a chronogram, or was attempting to include a hidden meaning of an unusual kind. It may also be said, by way of excuse for him, that the art of composing chronograms was not cultivated in England to the extent that is evident in continental literature. Some explanation is to be gathered from Hutchings's 'History of the County of Dorset,' iv. 286: 'Outside the south front of the old schoolroom the royal arms are set up [those of Edward VI. with the lion and dragon as supporters] and the ingenious lines written by the headmaster, John Goodenough, in compliance with the desire of the governors, recorded in their minute-book as follows—

TECTA DRACO CUSTOS LEO VINDEX FLOS DECUS AUCTOR,

REX PIUS HÆC SERVAT PROTEGIT ORNAT ALIT.¹

The total of the numbers represented by the capital letters gives the date 1670. [The first line alludes to the supporters of the royal arms]. Mr. Goodenough's model for these verses appears to have been the tombstone in Sherborne Abbey choir, of Beatrix, Countess of Bristol, which contains a similar inscription, only a few years older, thus, Anno

QVO DEVS EX PVRA VIRGINE FACTVS HOMO

VAGIIT INTER OVES HOSTIA VERA PIIS.

The capitals making together the number of the date of her death, 1658.'

¹ This hexameter and pentameter couplet is made to represent a date in the reign of Charles II., when the building was reconstructed. It contains sixteen numeral letters, making a further sum of 634 which are not reckoned; this is a great fault.

Hutchings's explanation goes no further. A modern commentator remarks that 'the capital letters in the inscription give the date of the building 1670, but I am certain that this is not all, for it seems unlikely that the result, which I give below, is a mere accident. If you take the capital letters in pairs, and treat the combination LD as you would treat XL you get the date of the foundation of the school itself.' This interpretation is formulated in the margin. It is curious and perhaps unique.

DL =	550
DX =	510
LD =	450
XL =	40
	1550



GREEK CHRONOGRAMS.

BY this appellation it is not meant that the ancient Greeks made chronograms after the manner of the Latin examples in the present and preceding volumes; I find no evidence that either the ancient or the modern Greeks have made any. At the Renaissance period, when classical languages were cultivated, an occasional effort was made in other lands to use the Greek language and numeration chronogrammatically; the result, however, is not satisfactory.

In my volume *Chronograms Continued*, page 321, there is an example of a Greek chronogram intended to make the date 1700, but it is incorrectly given, through an attempt to make it fit the numerals which all the letters of the alphabet of that language are usually taken to represent. A key to the numerals as used by some writers of Greek chronograms, is found in one of the old Greek methods which occurs on inscriptions, certain of the letters being selected, as represented and explained in the margin. This key fits the chronogram in question, which is from a tract in my possession, a congratulation addressed to certain members of the University of Würzburg when degrees and honours were conferred upon them. The title commences 'COROLLÆ MAJALES,' etc., the date is 1700; the chronogram is on the last page, as follows—

Χ. χίλιος	=	1000
Η. εκατον	=	100
Δ. δεκα	=	10
Π. πεντε	=	5
Ι. ωτα	=	1
Η	=	500

Notum Græcochronometricum.

τΗν Δοξαν κεφαλῇ Παίδετων ΔΗν ΔΙατΗρΗΙ.
Παν τε αει ΧλοαΗΙ τωΙΔε ΔΙΔοντι ΔΙΙ. } = 1700

Idem Latinè redditum.

DOCTORALE CAPVT VIRIDES HOS SERVET HONORES;
CVNCTAQVE SIC VIREAT LVSTRA VOLENTE IOVE! } = 1700

*i.e. May the doctor's (or teacher's) head preserve these verdant honours;
so, God willing, may it flourish through all time.*

At page 122 of the present volume a Greek chronogram used at a jubilee in honour of Pope Pius IX., at Louvain, in 1871, is alluded to as destined to be noticed at a later page. It is as follows—

ΠλωΙ τωΙ αΠλανΗτωΙ ΗΔεσθαΙ ΔΗΠου ΠρεΠει, εΙκοσΙ Πεντε } = 1871
 ετΗ τΗς εκκλησΙας ΗΔΗ ΙεραρχουντΙ.
 This French translation follows it: *Il convient certainement de se réjouir à cause de l' infaillible Pie, que gouverne si hierarchiquement d'Eglise déjà depuis vingt-cinq ans.*

A pamphlet in my possession, which is mentioned in *Chronograms*, page 536, describes a festival held at Mechelen (Malines) on June 24, 1825, in honour of the patron saint, Rumold. Among the chronograms displayed there was one in Greek at the Archiepiscopal College, on page 8, as follows—

ΗγΗτΗρος, ταυτΗς Πολεως } = 1825
 τΗν, ΙΗγΗν, Χαρας, εορτΗν
 Δοξαζετε Παντες.
i.e. All of you glorify the festival of the leader of this city, who is the fountain of our joy.

A Greek chronogram 'made in Germany' is contained in a rare tract, 4to. size, printed at Halberstadt; it has a place among congratulatory verses addressed to a newly-married couple. The tract bears this title, 'ΓΑΜΗΛΙΑ In honorem Nuptiarum clarissimi Viri Dⁿ M. Joannis prætorii Scholæ Quedlinburgensis rectoris dignissimi Sponsi; et Singulari pudicitiae laude commendatæ Virginis Annæ . . . &c. [only daughter of Michael Bertram, of Quedlinberg, married at Halberstadt on 26th April, 1624. By certain of the scholars at that school.] The particular address is as follows—

Eteogramma, Annum mensem diem et horam nuptiarum continens.
 εκτΗΙ επ' εικαΔΙ ως απρΙλλΙου εσκειν εκεινου } = 1624
 και του φοιβου ενΔεκατΗ ετ' επερΧετο ωρα
 πρωτος γυμνασιου 'εω οικω εικε γυναικα
 ανθ' ων εκ θυμου γλυκερου χαιρονται μαθοντες.
 ευχαριστίας ενεκα adponebat
 (Signed) Jeremias Calenberg.
 Macro-Salissanus. Thuring:

The original print of these lines excites a suspicion of misprint; there is also some confusion by the use of obsolete abbreviations, and the presence of a superabundance of accents. For the sake of simplicity the transcript is given as above, preserving only the intended chronogrammatic purpose.

A volume of tracts in the British Museum library (press-mark C. 2-3. g. 22), consists of poems in honour of Charles I., King of England. It is quoted in my volume *Chronograms*, page 19, where the fifth tract in the volume, 'Euphemia Vota,' is mentioned. It requires some elucidation and a more extended notice, especially as regards the

E	5	a	I	a	I	Totals of
£	60	v	50	γ	3	each word.
a	I	a	I	a	I	475
v	50	£	60	θ	9	432
θ	9		— 112	η	8	209
η	8	π	80		— 22	112
μ	40	a	I	ε	5	171
a	I	λ	30	τ	6	75
τ	300	ι	10	ι	10	27
a	I	v	50		— 21	12
	— 475		— 171	δ	4	22
π	80	a	I	ε	5	21
a	I	v	50		— 9	9
v	50	θ	9	η	— 8	8
τ	300	ε	5	γ	3	59
a	I	ι	10	γ	3	
	— 432		— 75	ε	5	1632
μ	40	H	8	λ	30	
a	I	δ	4	ι	10	
ρ	100	ε	5	η	8	
a	I	ι	10		— 59	
v	50		— 27			
θ	9	η	8			
η	8	δ	4			
	— 209		— 12			

A system of Greek numeration is given at considerable length in 'Thesaurus Græcæ linguæ,' by Henricus Stephanus, edited by Hase and Dindorf. Vol. viii., Appendix, 346 *et seqq.*

Greek chronograms are of rare occurrence, even in the multitude of books which have supplied the contents of my three volumes. None are particularly interesting. The foregoing examples are nearly all that I have met with composed in the Greek language; and they are somewhat difficult nuts to crack.



THE SQUARE ROOT.

A VERY rare form of chronogram remains to be noticed—a couplet in hexameter and pentameter verse to mark the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ on April 3, A.D. 34,¹ but which produces the figures 1156, anyone might say is a manifest error. The example is taken from a rare tract with a long title-page commencing 'Calendarium Poeticum,' compiled by Joannes Dinkelius, and printed in 1580; he does not mention the composer of the chronogram—

NONA¹ TER À FEBRVO EXORIENS ILLVXIT VBI EOS,
EVADIT BVSTO VERA PROPAGO DEL. } = 1156

i.e. The three times ninth morning arising after February became light, as the true Son of God went forth from the tomb.

The question about calendar dates is an intricate one, and not easy to adjust. The chronogram makes the day literally as March 27, the composer arranges the day as April 3 in his 'Calendarium.' The year date is more easily explained; when it is desired to represent a small date, such as A.D. 34, by Latin distich, all numeral letters of high denomination (L. C. D. M.) must be avoided, while the lower ones (I. X.) would be too restrictive. A simple and ingenious remedy was adopted, by taking the square of the actual number and multiplying it by itself, thus 34×34 produces 1156. To ascertain the meaning of 1156, as in the above chronogram, the calculation known in arithmetic as the 'extraction of the square root,' must be resorted to in order to solve the puzzle.

¹ The above date may be explained by adopting the ecclesiastical year, which was reckoned from Lady-Day, March 25, when thus we find six days remaining in March and three days in April = the nine days in the chronogram.

Another example represents the date of the death of St. John the Evangelist, A.D. 102. The precise year is uncertain; it has been inferentially determined as about the one hundredth of the Christian era. The composer of the chronogram probably had some authority for the date he has given—

DISCIPVLVM DOMINI MERSIT LVX SVMMA IOANNEM,
STIRPE DOMVS PRISCA QVEM ZEBEDÆA TVLIT. } = 10404

i.e. The celestial light overwhelmed John the disciple of our Lord, whom the ancient house of Zebedee bore in its lineage.

Here 102 multiplied by 102 produces 10404, 102 being its square root.



The two following chronograms were collected at the places mentioned in September, 1895. The objects being exhibited in sealed glass cases in uncertain light, there was some difficulty in making satisfactory transcripts; it is hoped that these are correctly done.

A sword in the collection of arms in the Hermitage Palace Museum at St. Petersburg is inscribed in large letters along the blade on the one side visible; the inscription and ornamental work are in burnished steel, on a dull ground—

IMPERATORI RVSSIÆ PRÆCLARO INSIGNI IN ANGVSTIIS } = 1849
AVXILIATORI CONTRA AVSTRIÆ ADVERSARIOS.

A medal of Charles XII., King of Sweden, in the national museum at Stockholm, commemorates an important event in his career. After being defeated by the Russians, in 1709, at the battle of Pultowa (see *Chronograms*, page 189), he escaped to Bender, where he was made a prisoner by the Turks; after three years he effected his escape, and was restored to his throne in 1714. The medal shows on the one side visible the following chronogram and anagram, the only example of a medal with such an inscription that has come under my notice—

IN PRINCIPEM VNO VOTO DIRECTO. = 1714

Carolus duodecimus rex.

Anagram.

Redi sol ac dux Svecorum.





XLI.

OBITUARIES AND EPITAPHS.

IN almost every chapter of this volume there are to be found obituary notices of distinguished persons, which belong appropriately to particular historical groups, or to some mode of arrangement suggested by the sources from which they have been derived. A residue is left equally interesting as chronograms, but as they have not fallen into other arranged groups, they form a miscellaneous collection for the present chapter.

STRASBURG OBITUARIES.

CARMINA funebria Argentoratenses,' is the label on the back of three volumes in the British Museum library, press-mark 11408. ee. They consist of funeral orations and laudatory poems relating to persons belonging to Strasburg, and published there. The collection is probably unique, comprising 144 different printed tracts and single sheets folded to the size of the volumes, of various periods in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Occasionally chronogram dates are introduced; Latin hexameter and pentameter verse is chiefly used, and the German language is exceptional. The following are the chronograms; they are somewhat like the epigrams of Joseph à Pinu.

Vol. i.—Tract 1, composed in memory of the most worthy Consul Wolfgang Schrötter, is thus dated—

VT LVX OCTOBRIŒ CÆLIS BÏS QVINA REFVLŒIT	} =	1612
VVOLFANGVVŒ CONSVS TENDIT AD ASTRA POLI.		

i.e. When the tenth day of October shone in the heavens Wolfgang the consul departed to the stars above.

Tract 4, an obituary notice is thus dated—

STEPHANVS BERCHTOLDVS POLI MœNIA INTRAT.	=	1613
--	---	------

i.e. Stephen Berchtold enters the gates of heaven.

Tract 4 contains a notice of a distinguished jurisconsult, Dionysius Gothofredus, thus dated—

TERTIVS ET QVARTVS SEPTEMBRIS IN ÆTHERE LVXIT,
HEV! HEV! JVRIS APEX QVO GOTHOFREDVS OBÏT. } = 1622
i.e. The seventh (3 and 4) day of September shone in the sky when, alas! alas! Gothofred the head of the law died.

Tract 5 is a notice of Samuel Ditrich, a student, aged 24, who seems to have died wounded in a fight; it is thus dated—

HEV PRÆSTANS JVVENIS FIXO CADIT ENSE PEREMPTVS. = 1634
i.e. Alas, the distinguished youth falls, slain by the driven sword.

Tract 31 is in memory of Paul Gnill, of Bicina (Pitschen), in Silesia; he is praised in several Latin and Greek poems; he died 'prid. calend. Septemb. circa 7. vesp. Anno θεογονίας 1637, æt. 52.' These chronograms mark the event—

TER DENA VNA DIES AVGVSTI ADVENERAT ORBE,
GNILIVS HAS TERRAS LINQVIT ET ASTRA PETIT. } = 1637

AVGVSTI POSTREMA NITEBAT AB ÆTHERE, NOSTRI
DVX BONVS AONII CESSIT AB ORBE GREGIS. } = 1637

i.e. The thirty-first (3 tens and 1) day of August approached the world, when Gnill left this earth and sought the stars. The last day of August shone from above, when the good leader of the Aonian flock (alluding to the Muses) passed away from this world.

Tract 32 is in memory of Samuel Schalles, a clergyman; he is praised by many poems thus dated—

IN COELOS VEHITVR SAMVEL SCHALLESIVS, ATQVE
FIGIT IN HOC CINERES, IANO ABEVNTE, ROGO. } = 1638

i.e. Samuel Schalles is carried to heaven at the departure of January; his ashes remain in this tomb.

Vol. ii.—Tract 37 is in praise of John Philip Schatzen; the date of his death is marked by this verse—

AVGVSTI BIS QVARTA DIES ILLVCET AB ARCE,
SCHATZIVS HEIC PRVDENS ILLE SENATOR OBÏT. } = 1638

i.e. The eighth (twice fourth) day of August shines from above, as that wise senator Schatzen dies here.

Tract 42 of Vol. ii. commemorates the death of the aged and renowned advocate, Sebastian Leyttersperg, with these chronograms—

EHEV! SENATVS NOSTRI ARGENTINENSIS ADVOCATVS MORITVR
SENE. } = 1639

EHEV POST DEVM VNA SPES FORTVNII EX HAC VITÂ ABÏT. = 1639

i.e. Alas! the aged advocate of our Strasburg Senate is dead. Alas! the one hope of our prosperity (after God) departs this life.

Tract 46 bewails the death of the learned Professor of History at the University of Strasburg, Matthias Bernegger, on February 8, 1640—

JVSTI MORIVNTVR, PII OBEVNT, ET NON EST, QVI CON-
SIDERAT, INQVIT ESAIAS. } = 1640

MATTHIAS BERNEGGERVS, INSIGNIS HISTORICVS DIVOS INTER
VIVIT BEATVS. } = 1640

i.e. The righteous die, the pious ones depart, and there is not one who con-

sidereth, as saith Isaiah. Matthias Bernegger, the renowned historian, lives blessed among the saints.

The words of Isaiah lvii. 1 are the foundation of the first of these chronograms; in the Vulgate version they are 'Justus perit, et non est qui recogitet in corde suo,' etc.

Tract 26 of Vol. ii. contains lamentations and condolence expressed in poetry by the friends of Dr. Ernest Heusen on the death of his wife, which seems to have occurred in the evening; this hexameter couplet marks the year—

NVNC HORAS PHŒBVS SVBITAS RAPIDASQVE DIEI STRINGIT; } = 1654
AT HEV HEYSSI LVCTVS TVVS HICCE LATESCIT!
*i.e. Now Phœbus draws to a close the swift and fleeting hours of the day;
when alas! oh Heusen thy sorrow is near at hand.*

Tract 57 of Vol. ii. contains many poems in Latin and German on the death of Martha, the wife of Johan Schmidten; one of the poems is preceded by this motto, which marks the year—

HOMINIS DEPICTIO, LETHI VIS EI INFENSA. = 1663
i.e. A representation of man, to him the power of death is hostile.

Vol. iii.—Tract 31 contains poems, etc., on the funeral of John Daniel Gruber, by various friends and students; among them is an 'epitaph' printed in the form of a pyramid supported on two feet or blocks, one of which is composed of these words—

'ANNO QUO FRATRIS NOSTRI ET CHARI ET PII IOHANNIS } = 1666
DANIELIS GRUBERI HONESTÆ HORA MORTIS ERAT.'
*i.e. The year in which was the time of the honourable death of our dear
and pious brother John Daniel Gruber.*



VARIOUS EPITAPHS.

THEATRUM Funebre, exhibens per varias scenas epitaphia nova, antiqua, seria, jocosa; ævo, ordine, dignitate, genere, sexu, fortunâ, ingenio aded et stylo perquàm varia, etc. . . . exstructum a Dodone Richea (seu Ottone Aicher). Printed at Salzburg, 1675. This is a collection of epitaphs to persons of all sorts of rank, character, sex, age, and period—good and bad, drunkards, jocose or serious, and also gouty; and even dumb animals; epitaphs enigmatical, curious, and amusing. A copy of the work, with manuscript additions, is in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, a 4to. book 3½ inches thick; it is, however, poor in chronograms. I find there only the following—

Epitaphs of two Archdukes of Austria in the crypt of the Capucin church at Vienna. That of Leopold William is dated—

COMPLEVIT DIES SVOS, vigesima Novembris. = 1662

That of Charles Joseph, who died at Linz—

LINZII DIE 27 NOCTV SVB HORAM. 2. = 1664

That on the heart of the same Archduke, 'ad B. V. Cellensem in Styriâ, ubi cor ejus reconditum est ; positum a Josepho comite de Rabatta episcopo Labcensi,' the inscription commences, 'Sub hoc saxo jacet magni principis parva portio cor,' and contains this chronogram date and no other—

COR IOSEPH IN MANV DEIPARÆ SPONSÆ RELINQVENS. = 1664

Joachim Vadianus (no locality mentioned)—

CLAVDITVR HÂC TERRÂ SAPIENS VADIANVS, ET ALGET, } = 1551
QVI CELEBRIS PATRIÆ LVX ERAT, ATQVE PATER.

Johannes Franciscus Trauthson, Count of Falkenstein, died at Vienna, March 26, 1663 ; at St. Michael's church there a 'Castrum Doloris' was put up with inscriptions and these chronograms—

SEMPER CÆSARI FIDELIS SERVVS. = 1663
PLACVIT DEO ET HOMINIBVS. = 1663
MIRACVLO PAR EST QVI NON OFFENDIT. = 1663
PLACVISSE DEO ET HOMINIBVS. = 1663
ANIMA EIVS PLACVIT DEO. = 1663

Carolus Smyterus, a senator of Ghent ; his epitaph at St. Peter's Church at Utrecht—

Hic posuit Flander Smyterus Carolus urnam
Consul apud Batavos, regis, Ibere, tui.

CVM BATAVOS BELLIS VEXAT CIVILIS ERINNIS, } = 1530
FIXOS HÆV PROPRIIS VVLNERA VVLNERIBVS
Martius hunc rapuit, cœloque Astræa locavit,
Hic celebri tantùm nomine fama viget.
Obiit IX Kalend Aprilis.

Elias Castello, of Milan, a sculptor and worker in mosaic, died Kal. Jan. age 30. His epitaph in St. Sebastian Church at Salzburg, is dated—

EXPIRO, I, SATIS EST STRVXISSE PALATIA TERRIS, } = 1602
NON TVA MVNDE BONA EST, VITA SVPERNA BONA EST.

Margaret Maria Theresia, Empress of Germany, inscribed on her tomb by her husband, the Emperor. She died at the early age of 22—

LEOPOLDVS I. IMPERATOR LVGENS EREXIT. = 1673

See *Chronograms Continued*, p. 162.

Peter Capitaneus, a doctor of medicine ; his epitaph at Copenhagen thus records the year, month, day, and hour of his death—

OCCVBVIT FATIS CAPITANEVS ALTA MICARET } = 1557
IANI SEXTA VBI LVX HORAQVE NONA SONET.

Franciscus Junius, professor of theology ; his epitaph in St. Peter's Church at Leyden is dated—

OCTOBRIS TER SENA DIES ET QVINA REFVLGET SENAQVE LEYDENSİ BİS SONAT HORA SOLO ; ORBİS VBI TITAN FRANCİSCVS İVNİVS ATRĀ FACTVS PESTE, ÆTHRÆ REGNA BEATA PETİT.	} = 1602
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Peter van Forestus (or Foreest), a Dutch physician ; the locality of his epitaph, thus dated, is not mentioned—

EVICTVS FATO CVBAT HAC SVB MOLE FORESTVS, HIPPOCRATES BATAVIS Sİ FVIT, ILLE FVIT.	} = 1597
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The epitaph on a dog, and two or three others which I have recorded on another page, also occur in the same volume.



Franciscus Junius was professor of theology at the University of Leyden, born in 1545, died in 1602. A short memoir of him is in 'Illustris academia Lugd-Batava : id est virorum clarissimorum icones, elogia ac vitæ, qui eam scriptis suis illustrarunt.' By Andreas Clouquius, printed at Leyden, 1613. He died of the 'plague' which prevailed all over Holland ; he is represented by his portrait and this 'epitaph'—

OCTOBRIS TER SENA DIES ET QVINA REFVLGET SENAQVE LEYDENSİ BİS SONAT HORA SOLO. ORBİS VBI TITAN FRANCİSCVS İVNİVS ATRĀ TACTVS PESTE ÆTHRÆ REGNA BEATA PETİT.	} = 1602
--	----------

Johan Conrad Danhawer was a German theologian and writer, born 1603, died in 1666. A short memoir of him is in 'Templum honoris resertum,' by T. Shizelius ; printed at Augsburg, 1673. He wrote many treatises in support of the Reformation doctrines. He is represented by his portrait and this 'epitaph'—

IOHANNES CVNRADVS DANHAVVERVS LVX ILLA THEOLOGICA, HEV ! EXTİNCTA İACET İN VRNA.	} = 1666
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Extracted from a book in the British Museum library, press-mark 835, g. 14 (11), an oration at the funeral of Dr. Heinsius, a Dutch poet and author, contains this date—

Epitaphium chronostichon HOC LITERATVRÆ DECVS POLİTİORİS ET ARBİTER, OCELLVS ORBİS HEİNSİVS CONCLVSİT ARTES ENTHEAS, CVNCTASQVE VIRTVTES LOCO.	} = 1655
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In the same volume is an oration on the death of Ezekiel Span-

heim, June 6, 1701; he was a German diplomatist and author. This couplet is introduced—

SPANHEIM STARE DIV NATVRÆ LEGE NEGATVR,
HEV BATAVOS! VOBIS VIVET POST FVNERA SCRIPtIS. } = 1701

On the tomb of the noble Ferdinand de Hohenberg, from 'Poësis artificiosa,' by Paschasius, giving no further particulars—

O NOX! SIC PARCÆ FATALIA FILA REVOLVVNT
FERDNANDVS PATRIÆ LVX, PATER, OCCVBVIT. } = 1660

At Prague died the illustrious Prince Guilielmus Ursinus a Rosis; this eustichon was written—

AVGVSTI POSTREMA DIES ELVXERAT ORBI
IPSE PATER PATRIÆ QVÂ PIA REGNA SVBÎT. } = 1592

The following was sent to me as copied from a tombstone at Meran, in the Tirol. It is somewhat obscure; perhaps the original is faulty—

HIC JACET NEPOTIS CONSORS
PERILLVSTRIS IOANNES VITVS
TSCHIDREER CANON ICVZLANSIS
VICARIVS EPISCOPI
PASTOR LOCI ET TYROLEOS. } = 1648

In St. Michael's Church, Oxford, on the south side, there is a monument to the memory of Anne Lloyd, with a Latin inscription. She was most pious, etc. . . . 'tandem coelo, LXVII ann: agens, Ivl: X^o feliciter e vivis excessit,' in the year thus dated—

FESTINA VENI CITO DOMINE IESV. = 1615

Close beneath it is a tablet in memory of her daughter Jane, who, at the age of seventeen, 'in ipso ætatis flore morte imatura præ repta occubuit,' in the year thus dated—

VNIVERSA CARO GRAMEN AC VENVSTAS EIVS,
SICVTI AGELLI FLOS EXARESCIT. } = 1596

A friend sends me from Coblenz a long epitaph in Latin, in St. Florin's Church there, to the memory of a highly-respected Rev. Johannes Cramprich. The inscription, on a mural slab, commences—
HOCCE SACELLVM PRO CORPORIS SVI REQVIE ATQVE } = 1693
RESVRRECTIONE IN VIVIS ELEGIT.

Towards the end of the inscription, the year of his death, at the age of seventy-three, is thus marked—

ANIMA EIVS EXPVRGATA LVCE ET REQVIE GAVDEAT PERPETVA. = 1693
QVI LEGIS ISTA VIATOR DIC AMEN. ITA VIVE VT VIVAS. = 1693





XLII.

DATES QUAINLY EXPRESSED IN LATIN VERSE.

THE dates of departed life and of other events were frequently recorded in plain or rhyming Latin verse, somewhat puzzling to interpret, a method which gradually dropped out of use as chronograms became the fashion. To such verses the expression 'quaint' has been fitly applied by an earlier writer than myself, and it was adopted for the collection of them which appears in *Chronograms Continued*, pp. 612 to 621. Since the publication of that volume the following additional examples came under my notice from time to time when searching for chronograms.

An epitaph at Basle, in Switzerland, bears this date—

C quater MX ter hujus tu jungito tres ter. = 1439

A bell at Basle is mentioned bearing this hexameter date—

Mille, quater centum, semel L, quater X, tria jungas. = 1493

At Beneventum, in Italy—

Anno milleno, biscentum atque triceno
Ac ne falleris, adjuncto rite noveno. } = 1239

Inscribed on the north door of the Palazzo Pubblico at Piacenza;
from Street's 'Brick and Marble Architecture of Italy,' page 308—

Bis binis demptis. Annis de mille ducentis
Incepit dictus, opus hoc sculptor Benedictus. } = 1196

Alluding to the architect, Benedetto Antelamo.

From an old Dutch or Flemish chronicle—

Anno milleno bis centum pentaque deno. = 1250

Morte famis cocto fuit M. ter C. que bis octo
Cum reliquis binis doluit pecorum nece finis. } = 1316

Alluding to the death of cattle in Holland by hunger and pestilence,
in 1316.

Anno milleno centeno bis duodeno
Bis jungat denum, qui carmen vult fore plenum } = 1234

In Constance Cathedral (from *Archæological Journal*, xlv. 36)—
Anno milleno tricentesimo octuageno
Sex cum ter deno, cum Christo vivat ameno. } = 1416

At Aerschot, in Belgium, inscribed over the door of the sacristy of
a church, to indicate the time of building the chancel—
M semel X scribis ter C ter et V semel I bis. = 1337

At Molesme, in France, the celebrated Benedictine abbey was
built 1066-1075, as appears by this distich (from Migne's 'Encyclo-
pédie Théologique')—
Anno milleno quinto cum septuageno,
Sub patre Roberto crevit domus hæc aperto. = 1075

It is recorded that in the reign of the Emperor Charles IV. the
relics of St. Afra, who had been burnt to death, were discovered.
They were deposited in a silver-gilt reliquary, engraved with an
inscription commencing thus—
M. C ter numerato, cum L, uno simul anno, = 1351
Carolus est quartus regnans hoc nomine dictus.

The tomb of Peter de Rolis in St. Mary's Church at Bologna bears
an epitaph concluding with these hexameter lines—
Annis ter trinis viginti mille trecentis
Sexta quarte Maii fregit lux organa mentis. } = May 24, 1329

From a volume of chronicles in Latin, relating to local circum-
stances in Germany, 'Chronicon Comitum Schawenburgensium,' by
Henricus Meibomius, printed in 1620. At page 79 an inundation by
the river Weser is recorded—

Post M post tria C post septuaginta quaterque,
Wesera crescebat, Hamelin stratasque tegebat. } = 1374

Page 77. At Luneburg, referring to the miseries of war, 'annus
his rithmis vetustis continetur'—

Anno milleno, C. ter uno septuageno, = 1371
Nocte puellarum monos et deca mille sacrarum,
Muros conscendunt Luneborg subvertere tendunt.
Sic occiduntur, velut in sacco capiuntur.

Another, alluding to the death of some person—
M. C ter, junctis L et X quater octoque punctis, = 1398
Ipsam defunctis donate prior quoque cunctis, etc.

DATES QUAINLY EXPRESSED IN LATIN VERSE. 487

Another, on the birth of a Count of Schomburg—
 Annis nonagentis, centenis, ter quoque denis
 Post Christum natum Schomborg tenet initiatum. } = 1030

Another, on the death of some person, contains these verses describing a local event and its date—
 Anno milleno duo C septemque viceno = 1227
 In fontis-capite cecidit gens Danica lite, etc.

Another, relating to events at Hoyer, in Schleswig—
 Mille super annis duo C dum celebrantur = 1102
 Hoie Dominum suscepit initium, etc.



The following are from the 'Chronicon Mindense.' Old verses in praise of Wulbrand, the fortieth Bishop of Minden—
 M. C quater, ter X simul a Christo datur et sex = 1436
 Præsul Wulbrandus de Hallermunde venerandus, etc.

A destructive storm is thus recorded—
 M. trecento cum nono septuageno = 1379
 Quæ sata donat et grandinat ira Dei
 Mindæ districtus conterrent fulminis ictus
 Penteque profesto quinto feria memor esto.

Another inundation by the river Weser—
 Post M. post tria C. post quatuor Xque duoque = 1342
 Wesera per Mindam tumuit multamque per undam.

Verses in praise of Count Adolphus—
 Ter CCC, milleno sexageno quoque deno, = 1370
 Adolphus dictus Comes in Schomburg benedictus,
 Octobris pleno surgente die duodeno = October 12
 Emisit statum Domino gratum atque beatum, etc.



The founding of the monastery of Gembloux, in Brabant, in the year 921, is marked by this inscription, which I find in 'Monumenta inedita,' by E. J. de Westphalen, printed in the year 1739, when it was deemed an old inscription; but probably it is not quite so old as the date which it contains. The passage is, 'Quod hodie in Gemblacensis cœnobii basilica pariete inscriptum legitur'—

Unum D. scribis, C quatuor, X bis et I bis
 Dum claustrum per te fit Gemblacense Guiberte. } = 921

The monastery was dedicated to its founder, St. Guibert, or Gilbert, martyr. It is situated between Brussels and Namur.

488 DATES QUAINLY EXPRESSED IN LATIN VERSE.

A conflagration at the church of St. Lambert, at Liège, is mentioned in an old chronicle, and dated by these verses—

Annis transactis a Christo mille ducento,	}	= 1185
Subtractis ter quinque, ruit locus iste per ignem ;		
Festo Vitalis Domini fuit ultio talis.		

This church was finally destroyed by the French at the end of the eighteenth century.

The following are taken from the Belgian Chronicle by Ferry de Locre, printed at Arras in 1716; the title is, 'Ferreoli Locrii Paulinatis chronicon Belgicum, ab anno CCLXVI. ad annum MDC. continuo productum. . . . Atrebat MDXCVI.' At pp. 121 to 128 of *Chronograms Continued* I have given the chronograms contained in the work, which also furnishes the following quaint representations of dates—

The sacellum of St. Quintin at 'Forli' having been burnt, was rebuilt by Bishop Baldwin, 'undè distichon olim pariete appictum,'

Milleno terno et viceno consecror anno	}	= 1023
Inde Quintini dicor honore teri (<i>sic</i>).		

In the choir of the church at Lens—

Anno milleno ter deno bis minus uno,	}	= 1028
Hunc intrare Chorum cœpit Grex canonicorum.		

At Arras, quoted to prove the antiquity of a religious order there—

Anno milleno Domini deciesque noveno,	}	= 1090
Norma Berengarii trunco nova cœpit haberi.		

Relating to the monastery of the B. V. M., at Antwerp, quoted from a manuscript—

Undecies centum, ductis et sex quater annis	}	= 1124
Virginis a partu conciliante reum, etc.		

St. Thomas of Canterbury was martyred on December 29, 1170. Someone presently wrote these verses—

Annus millenus, centenus septuagenus	= 1170
Primus erat, primas quo ruit ense Thomas ;	
Quinta dies natalis erat, flos orbis ab orbe	
Pellitur, et fructus incipit esse poli.	

Warlike operations and battles are noticed ; the battle of Bouvines¹ is said to be described by Gulielmus Armoricanus in heroic verse, and these ancient verses are quoted—

In quarto decimo post annos mille ducentos,	= 1214
Flandrenses Franci capiunt, velloque retentos	
Ferrum quinque domat Comites monumenta ruinæ	
Hujus erunt olim Tornacas, Ponsque Bovinæ.	

¹ Bouvines, in French Flanders, celebrated for the battle between Philip Augustus of France and the Emperor Otho, who was defeated.

Paulus, when presiding over the Vedast monastery at Arras, enlarged the church ; these verses are quoted from an ancient 'codex'—

Quinquaginta novem minus uno mille, ducenti
Transierant anni Christi de Virgine nati. } = 1258

Rudolph, Count of Habsburg, was elected King of the Romans on September 29, 1273 ; the Pope, Gregory X., confirmed the election at Lausanne, hence these ancient verses—

Bis sexcenti, septuaginta, tresque stetero
Anni, Lausunæ dum rex et papa fuere. } = 1273

The head of St. James the Apostle, which had been kept at the monastery of St. Vedast, was transferred into a magnificent silver-gilt case, thus inscribed in Gothic characters—

Anno milleno C ter, et totidem duodeno,
Hoc vas paratur, caput ac in vasa locatur. = 1336

'Montis Eligiani turris' was struck by lightning, hence these verses—

Ecclesiæ nostræ dum fulgura clangunt,
M.C. quater, semel V bis et X. nos durias angunt, = 1425
Nox erat, et Fratres sua tristes cantica frangunt ;
Ad laticem currunt, sic victo fulmine pangunt,
Martis bis deno da tres, tunc gaudia tangunt : = March 23
Verum pro tonitru turris discrimina plangunt.

In 1464 Louis XI., King of France, and Charles his brother, came to Arras, when the great bell was rung and broken ; they replaced it with a new one thus inscribed—

Desiderata vocor, Milleno facta sub anno,
Quadringscentino, sexageno quoque quarto, = 1464
Rex Ludovicus cum primum venerat istuc, etc.

In 1530 Zealand was inundated by the sea breaking through the embankments ; 'undè hoc distichon'—

Anno ter deno, post sesquimille, Novembris
Quintâ, stat falsis Zelandia tota sub undis.¹ = 1530



At the episcopal palace of Copenhagen, inscribed over the door as the date of building (from 'Inscriptiones et Monumenta Hafnensia,' 1668)—

Anno milleno quingenteno duodeno
Conditur hec edes (*sic*) doctis aptissima sedes. = 1512

¹ By this inundation four hundred and four villages are said to have been submerged or destroyed with most of the inhabitants.

490 DATES QUAINLY EXPRESSED IN LATIN VERSE.

Inscribed in the choir of Trinity Church there—
 Anno milleno CDLXque noveno, = 1669
 Regni Danorum Christierno scepra tenente, etc.

The following are extracted from the chronicle of the Benedictine Abbey of Ober-Alt-Aich, in Bavaria, noticed in *Chronograms Continued*, page 311. The first relates to a persecution of the Jews—

Annis millenis ter denis et octo trecentis } = 1338
 Judaicus populus tunc temporis est trucidatus.

Ancient verses marking the date of the burial of Nicolaus, Bishop of Ratisbon, contained in an ancient manuscript-book, and there said to be inscribed on a tablet—

Post M post tria C cum XX bina fuere, } = 1340
 Ista tegit fossa Nicolai presulis ossa.

A record of the making a new course for the river Danube to avert inundations is accompanied by verses commencing with the date; this was during the reign of the Abbot Wolfgang—

Post M post tria C post X bis bina sub anno } = 1344
 Quarto, dum Wolfgangus abbas præsedet in Altaich.

The tomb of Peter de Rotis in St. Mary's Church at Bologna, in Italy, bears an epitaph concluding with this date—

Annis ter trinis viginti mille trecentis = 1329
 Sexta quarte Maii fregit lux organa mentis. = May 24

The following are from the Goslar Chronicle, 'J. Mich: Heineccii antiquitatum Goslariensium et vicinarium regionum,' Francofurti, 1707,

The tomb of the Count de Hohenstein bears this epitaph: Hic jacet filius et frater, ordinis prædicatorum cui nomen est Elgerus.

Obiit anno Domini millessimo binis centum } = 1242
 Additis quadraginta atque duobus.

Vel } = 1242
 Virginis a partu hic annis obiit mille
 Bis centum quadraginta tunc duobus elapsis.

Verses about an organ in a monastery church begin thus—

Anno milleno cum C quater L superaddis } = 1450
 Tunc opus hoc anno præsens statuit jubilæo.

Herlingsberg was captured and destroyed in 1291—

Post M, post duo CC, post nonaginta monosque = 1291
 Herlingsberg capitur, moritur Rex Dux sepelitur.

The Carthusian monastery at Hildesheim was founded—

Christi post annos L, ter X mille tricenos } = 1388
 Hinc octo subdas tunc it in has patrias.

The following are from the Gorlitz Chronicle mentioned at page 209 of this volume.

The town of Gorlitz, formerly belonging to Saxony, became subject to Bohemia in 1329; it rested in quietness for two years, and was destroyed in the succeeding year by a conflagration, as thus alluded to—

Anno milleno tercenteno vicensimo = 1329
 Quondam Saxonica Gorlitz est facta Bohema,
 Perque duos annos ridens in pace quievit;
 Sed terno combusta gemens incendia flevit.

In 1340, 'Fulmine tangitur ædes Petrina et opus organicum conflatur,' hence these verses, which imply that angry Jupiter destroyed the church of St. Peter at the sound of the musical instrument the organ—

Anno milleno tercenteno quadrageno = 1340
 Juppiter iratus tonuit sonitque beatus.

The epitaph of Michael Schmidius commences thus—

Ter quinque exierant a nato secula Christo,
 Undenisque annis addita lustra decem. } = 1561

There were many prophecies of events to happen in 1588, aforetime predicted by the German astronomer Regiomontanus; these verses in allusion to them 'were in everybody's mouth' in that year—

Tausend fünff hundert achzig achte = 1588
 Ist Jahr, das ich betrachte.
 Geht in dem die Welt nicht unter,
 So geschicht doch sonst grosz mercklich Wunder.

The same in Latin—

Mille salutis agat quingentos mundus et annos } = 1588
 Octavus decies, bisque quaternus eat.
 En tibi vel mundi ruitura notabitur ætas,
 Omnia vel miris cladibus acta cadent.

The same as a chronogram—

AVT MVNDVS INTERIBIT: AVT ALIQVA INSIGNIA EVENIENT, = 1588
 ANNVS ADEST AVT QVO VERTENTVR QVÆQVE SVB AXE,
 AVT GRAVE QVI REBVS ATTRAHET EXITIVM. } = 1588

The following are extracted from 'Notitia Abbatium ordinis Cisterciensis per orbem universum, Libri X.' By Gaspar Jongelius. Cologne, 1630. Folio.

At Aldenberg monastery the epitaph of Abbot William, Duke of Juliers, begins—

Anni milleni, quingenti quasi pleni
 Unius et deni, rapidi prope flumen Rheni. = 1489
 Dusseldorp urbe, gemitu tamen haud sine turba
 Septembris mensis lux sexta: et Juliensis. = September 6

In Islington Church, Norfolk—

Anno milleno Domini C ter nonageno } = 1391
Unus addatur numerus bonus, ut videatur.

In Sawston Church, Cambridgeshire—

M. Domini quater C. his X additur an' ter. = 1430

At Antwerp, in St. Michael's Abbey Church.

Epitaph of the sixteenth Abbot Ægidius Bieroliet is dated—

Bis sexcenteno, bis terno, bis quadrageno,
Anno decessit ; huic Christus vera quies sit. = 1286

Epitaph of the seventeenth Abbot, Henry de Malines, is dated—

Anno milleno, cum ter centum legeretur = 1300
Mors necat hunc telis, in octavis Michaëlis.

Epitaph of the eighteenth Abbot, Godefroy de Waerloos—

Anno dum scribis C ter. M. tria X. minus I. bis. = 1328
Terno Janus idus heu ! decessit Godefridus.
Abbas vir fidus, pastorum nobile sidus, etc.

He was ruler for thirty-four years.

Annis bis denis cum quatuor duodenis
Hic fueram Rector, ora pro me rogo Lector.

Epitaph of the nineteenth Abbot, William Cabileau, is dated—

Mille trecentenis I. juncta quater quoque denis. = 1346
Cessit ei finis nox post festum Catherinæ

Annis bis senis, hic mensibus atque Novenis
Rexi, me lenis Deus omnibus eripe pœnis.

Epitaph of the twentieth Abbot, Guillaume Liminas, is dated—

Mundi liquit iter, C. ter M. scriptis L. et ter = 1353
Qui super astra sedes Rex tecum vivere se des.

Epitaph of the twenty-first Abbot, Martin Loys, is dated—

M. Canitur C. ter L. adde viginti duoque = 1372
Quando fuit septo februi perit ecce kalendas.
Quæ super astra sedet, huic Christe Parens tua se det.
Annis ter senis tribus hebdomadis quoque denis
Rexi Rex lenis me cœli junge serenis.

Epitaph of the twenty-second Abbot, Guillaume Brulocht, is dated—

Noctu mox ante Quintini connumerante
M. minus X. C quater obit, etc. = 1390
Annis ter senis hic mensibus octoque rector
Christe fui, lenis mihi sis precor, et pete lector.

In Lincoln Cathedral—

Annus C quater MXV Domini mihi fluxit
Sub decimo Martii nono lux ultima vixit } March 19, 1415

Also in Lincoln Cathedral, on a person who died in 1380—

Post C ter ac mille simul octogies I, ruit ille
Dormit tranquille, locus est Linconia ville. } = 1380

In Peterborough Cathedral, on a person who died in 1338—

M semel C trina ter X sex quoque bina
Pars donetur ei celestis nunc requiei. } = 1338

In Hereford Cathedral—

Anno milleno, B quater, LX, quoque bino
Quatuor his junctis in templi tempore festo. } = 1468

In Kidderminster Parish Church the epitaph of Sir John Philip is dated—

M. C quater. XV. Octobris luce secunda, = October 2, 1415
Sit suus, alme Jesu, tibi spiritus hostia munda.

In Fotheringhay Church, Northamptonshire—

A°. xfi C quater et M, cum deca quinta
Henrici quinti tunc imminente secundo. } = 1415

i.e. The second year of Henry the Fifth being near at hand 1414-15.

In Wissingset Church, Norfolk, on a brass to Richard Bozoun—

Ricardus Bozoun quondam fueram vocitatus,
Quod fueram non sum quia pulvere sum subhumatus,
M. C tetras ac L in festi vesp̄ stelle
Spiritus expirat, Deus o crimina pelle.

i.e. On the eve of Epiphany, 1350.

In Long Melford Church, Norfolk, on the brass of Sir William Clapton, who died in 1446.

M. C quater, sexto Christi quater X simul anno. = 1446

In Hokering Church, Norfolk—

Milleno quingeno anno ter quoque deno
Et nono Domini, dum rex Henricus et annum
Primum post denos tres regni octavus agebat,
Hic fuit Humfridus Smalpiece, æstate sepultus.

i.e. In the thirty-first year of Henry the Eighth. = 1539

In St. Mary Coslany Church, Norwich, part of a rhyming inscription—

Annis M°. C° quater, decies sex bis quoque binis. = 1464
Sexto Kalendarum fuit Aprilis sibi finis. = March 27

*The author has striven to avoid errors,
and to exclude them from
the foregoing pages ;
yet he suspects that some may have
escaped both his vigilance
and the printer's care.*

*He therefore desires his benevolent readers
to observe the behest of the writers of certain
old Chronogram books,
curtly expressed in these words
MENDA EMENDA.*

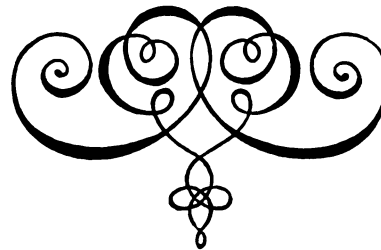
*Another old writer is not so sparing of his words,
in the acknowledgment of his Errata,
which (in this instance) cover
two folio pages arranged in five columns of print !*

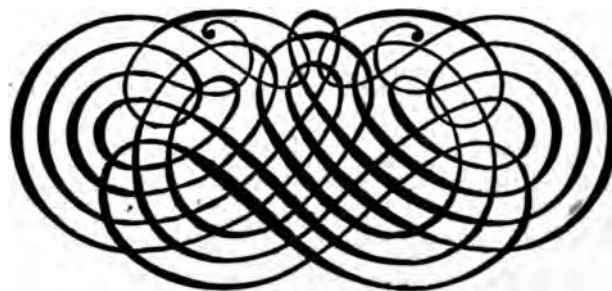
He wisely says—

De erratis corrigendis.

*Nullus est liber impressus vel manuscriptus,
magnus vel parvus, qui aliquos non
habet essentielles vel accidentales errores ;
sicut enim nullus est homo
qui non peccet,
nullus fuit, nec est scriptor qui non erret,
sive sit sanctus, sive peccator.*

*(Ex, "Radii Solis zeli seraphici veritatis,"
By P. de Alva y Astorga.)
Lovanii
1666.*





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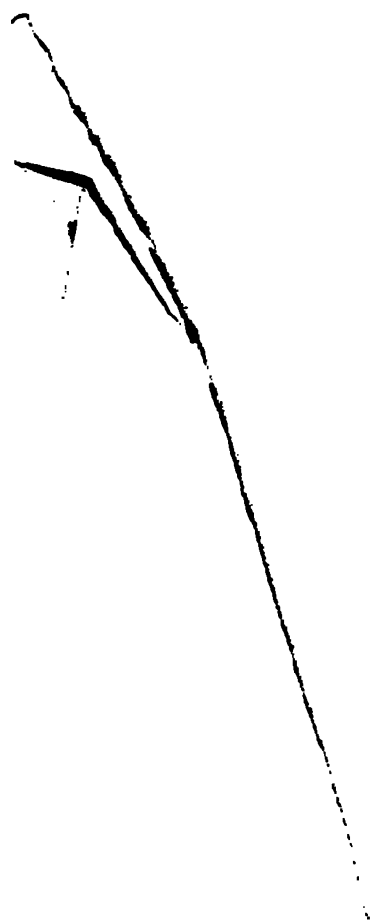


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SO I END WITH A DATE—NOT TOO CRYPTIC, YOU SEE,)
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